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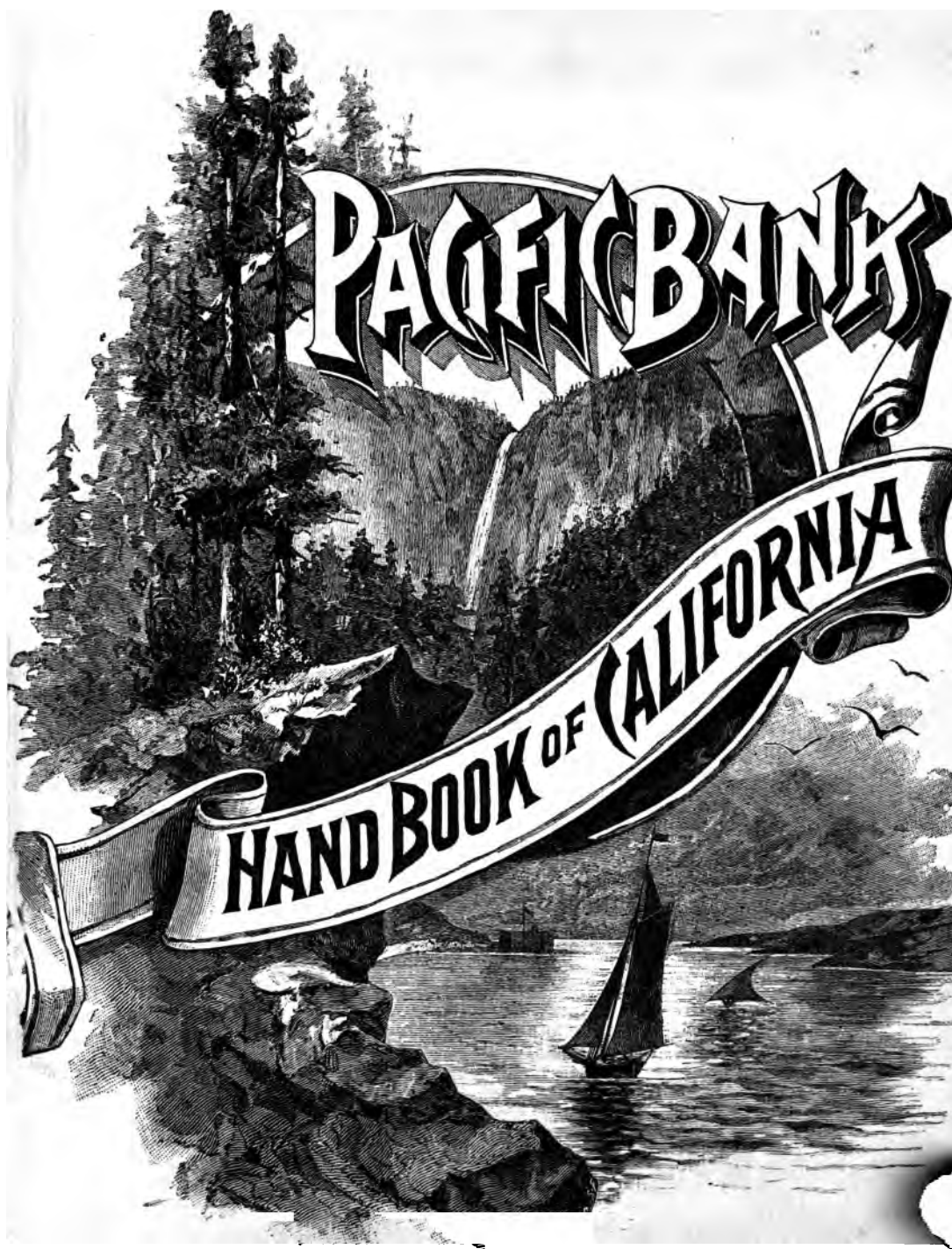
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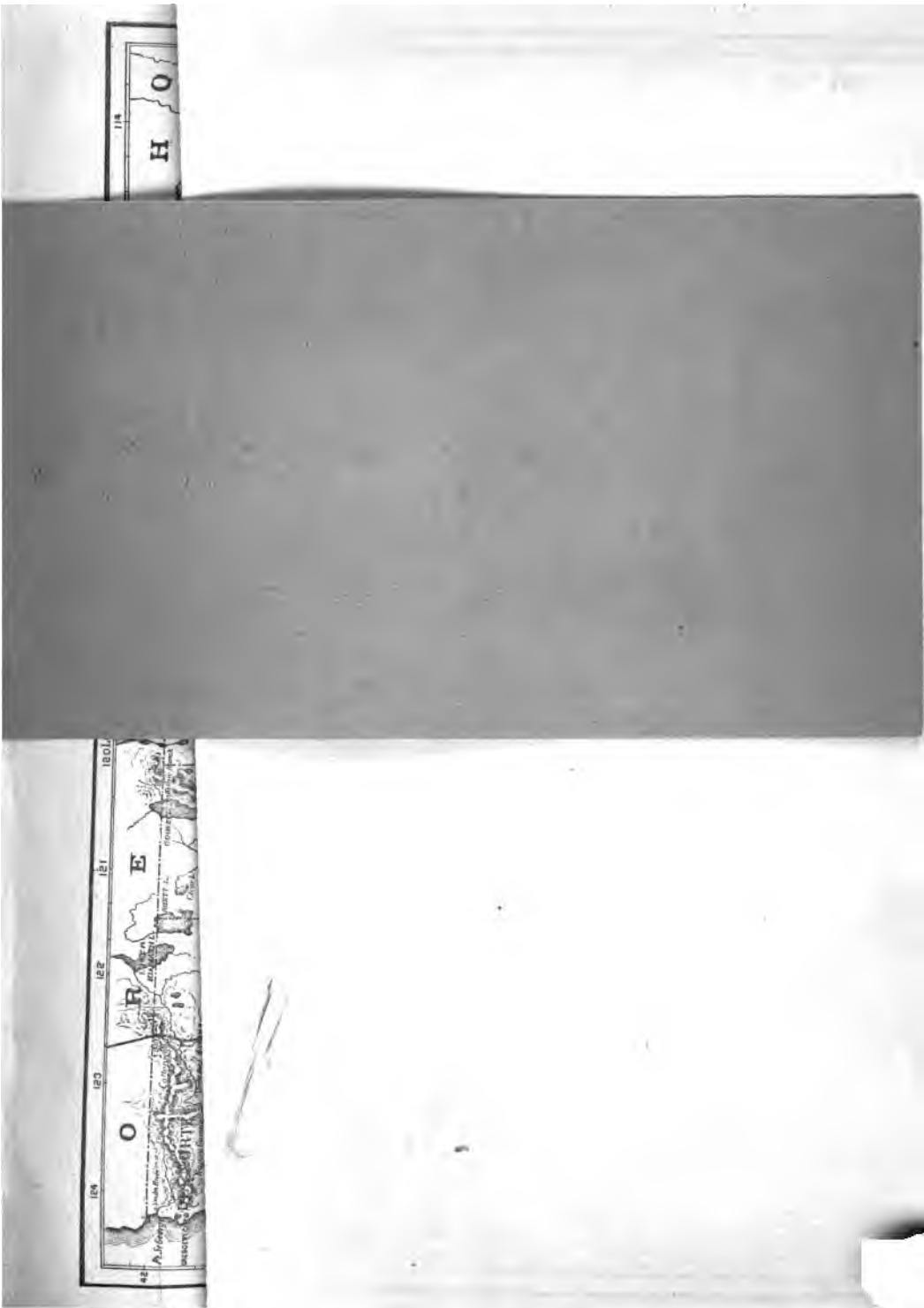
FROM

*The Pacific bank,
of San Francisco, Cal.*

30 Nov., 1888.







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The Pacific Bank.





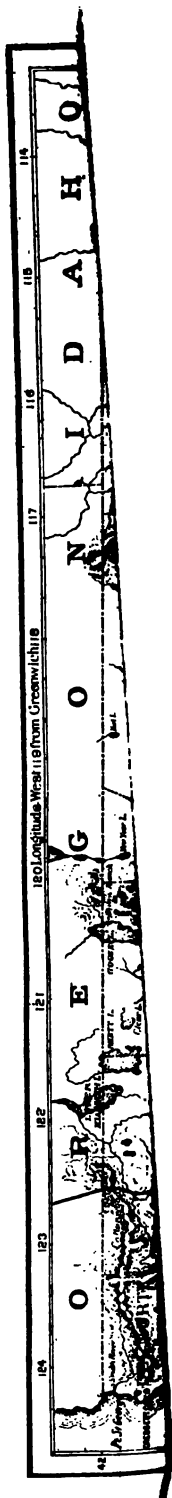
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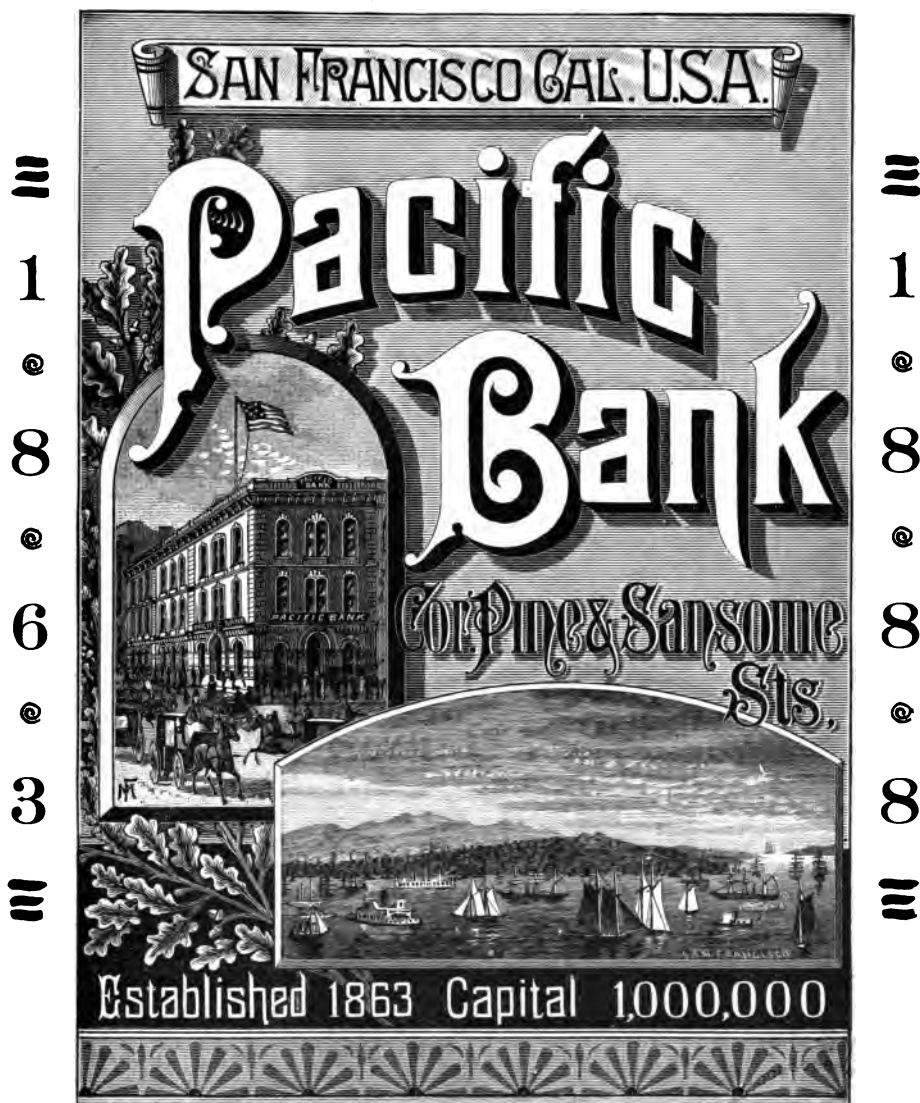
WE IN TRU





° PACIFIC * BANK * HANDBOOK

OF CALIFORNIA.



Capital, \$1,000,000.00. Surplus, \$650,000.00. Resources, \$4,356,175.94.

R. H. McDonald, President. R. H. McDonald, Jr., Vice-President.
Frank V. McDonald, Cashier.

THIS BOOK SENT, POSTPAID, ON RECEIPT OF 50 CENTS.



EMIGRANTS CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS TO CALIFORNIA.
(From the Biography of Dr. R. H. McDonald, Vol. I.)



PIONEERS TO CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA, with her varied and truly wonderful resources, is now attracting world-wide attention. The glowing reports of her that were once considered the playful flights of vivid imaginations, are now found to be substantially true, and in many cases even understated.

Each year, furthermore, develops in her new and brilliant resources, hitherto unsuspected, and some of these are so dream-like in their nature that Californians themselves hesitate before crediting them.

The world is, beyond doubt, finally awakening to an appreciation of what this great State has to offer to those identifying themselves with her; and, in consequence, thousands of most desirable American families from all over the Union, but especially from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, are fairly rushing westward and seeking new homes and new lease of life on these more genial shores.

For the first time in the history of California, since the early days of the Gold-Fever-Stampede, the transportation facilities are blocked, and the steam-car and ship lines confess their inability to cope with the enormous passenger and freight demands upon them. So keen is the desire to be among the first to have the choice of available lands, that many are even securing their places through agents, and are then following overland with their families, stock, and belongings, in the old emigrant fashion, except that now the journey is free from danger and all the way by prosperous villages, and never beyond the sight of some house or place of refuge and relief, if needed.

The PACIFIC BANK, which, through its national reputation, has so extensive a collection correspondence, and to which thousands of communications are yearly addressed relative to our State, its business, its property, its soil, climate, resources, and other features, has found much difficulty in securing, in a condensed, attractive, comprehensive, and convenient form, trustworthy information of the statistical character desired, and it has therefore, in commemoration of its quarter-centennial growth, compiled this Handbook, which, it believes, will more nearly meet the requirements than anything thus far offered to the public.

This book is not intended to take the place of tourists' guides; it is necessarily more statistical, and, generally speaking, more special. Nor is it designed to be the equivalent of those large and critical reference works, on whose pages we have drawn so freely, but which are hardly suited for any but such students as have much leisure time and are interested in elaborate and minute investigations.

There are many other matters it would have been pleasing for us to incorporate in these pages; but to have done so would have made it necessary to change the entire character of the work proposed. Few, however, can be more conscious than we are of the imperfect picture such a treatise gives of our State; and the most we can hope for is that our work will be found trustworthy so far as it goes, and will be the means of creating sufficient interest to awaken a desire to know more, and to induce, if possible, the reader to come and investigate in person.

Besides to such contributors as we have mentioned elsewhere in these pages, we desire herewith to return our special thanks to the Southern Pacific Railway Co., of California, and in particular to their excellent officer, Mr. Henry R. Judah, who has done so much to enhance the appearance of this work by kindly placing many superior engravings at our disposition; and who has, likewise, in numerous other ways, facilitated our research into statistical inquiries concerning the Pacific Railroads.

We are also much beholden to the editor and proprietor of that most beautiful and popular monthly, "The Del Monte Wave." Mr. Isaac Rudisell has taken an unusual appreciative and generously disinterested interest in our work. To anyone (and who that comes to California is not?) seeking information of life around that enchanting Bay of Monterey, or its unique and charming Hotel del Monte, or its famous temperance rival suburb, "The Pacific Grove," we can do no better than to recommend a nearer knowledge of the pleasing "Del Monte Wave," and its genial and cultivated manager, Mr. Rudisell.



RAISING THE BEAR FLAG.

R. H. McDONALD, President.

FRANK V. McDONALD, Cashier.

✧ PACIFIC BANK ✧

San Francisco, California.

OLDEST CHARTERED COMMERCIAL BANK ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00. SURPLUS, \$650,000.00.



✧
Incorporated
FEB.,
1803.
✧

✧
CHARTER
UNLIMITED
IN
Liabilities.
✧

PACIFIC BANK STATEMENT.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Bank Premises.....	\$150,000.00
Other Real Estate.....	30,918.83
Land Association, Gas and Bank Stocks.....	262,42.30
Loans and Discounts.....	2,914,119.99
Due from Banks.....	340,897.37
Money on hand.....	502,979.85
	\$3,965,158.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital, paid up.....	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund.....	650,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	9,309.40
Due Depositors.....	2,094,780.69
Due Banks.....	211,068.25
	\$3,965,158.34

In two years our Surplus Fund has increased by \$200,000.00 in addition to the payment of our
REGULAR AND USUAL DIVIDENDS.

We receive accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Manufacturers, Firms, and Individuals, and will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who may contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

We keep thoroughly informed of the wheat, grain, and flour market, and are prepared at all times to make loans on flour, wheat, and barley, and other approved merchandise in warehouse.

Bills of Exchange bought and sold on the principal cities of the UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE, and GERMANY.

Our facilities for the issuance of Letters of Credit, available for credit, or for purchases of merchandise, good in all parts of the United States, Canada, British Columbia, England, France, Germany, and the entire

Ample Capital, knowledge, and long experience in banking, enable us to give full security and entire satisfaction to those having accounts with us.

We are pleased to announce that the past year has been the most prosperous one the Pacific Bank has ever had. Returning thanks for past favors, we courteously ask a continuance of the same.

Frank V. McDonald, Cashier.

R.H. McDonald, President.

Continent of Europe, China, Japan, and Australia, are most complete.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission for cash.

Loans made on good collaterals or approved names. Good Business Notes and Drafts discounted at lowest market rates.

Shipments of gold and silver bullion will have special care.

National, State, City, and County Bonds and warrants and other Securities bought and sold.

Information promptly given in reference to all financial matters, and relating to investments.

Deposits received, subject to check, on demand.

Special attention given to collections, which are remitted for on day of payment.

Feb. 1863, to Feb. 1888.
QUARTER - OF - A - CENTURY
 OF THE
 OLDEST CHARTERED COMMERCIAL BANK ON THE PACIFIC COAST.



THE Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, California, which is now passing into the second quarter of a century of its history, is the oldest incorporated commercial bank on the Pacific coast. It was organized February 4, 1863, by a number of what were then called "ultra conservative capitalists."

The entire community was at that time carried away with the mania of speculation in mining stocks; and almost every person, even children, who could secure money or credit, was interested in the fluctuation of these stocks.

On the street, at the clubs, in the business offices, with Bridget in the kitchen, and worse, around the very family hearthstone, the common topic of conversation was stocks.

Collateral, when any was offered to the banks, was, of course, mining stocks; and an endorser's financial rating would be estimated chiefly by his supposed wealth in stocks.

These stocks being assessable, left room for gigantic deals by those in control, enabling them to run a mine in apparent debt, levy assessments, depress the stock, and cause a freeze-out: then buy up, declare dividends and sell out shares enough for a new lot of purchasers to take their turn in the mill.

In this and kindred mining ways, large fortunes were quickly made or lost by a few, and to-day a man might be up and to-morrow down, with a chance of repeating the experience possibly a number of times. So rapid were these financial changes that they kept the whole coast in a fever; and as the successes were heralded at length, and the failures passed hurriedly by, the effect was demoralizing in the extreme.

When the mines were paying well and dividends were regular, men were flush and ready to undertake almost any financial venture. Money was borrowed and any rate of interest paid, which was, and is, facilitated by the absence of usury laws. Endorsers, if needed, were

to be had for the asking. When, however, mines were paying little, and stocks were depressed and creditors began to call for more margin and settlement, heavy losses and general financial distress ensued, from which, of necessity, the banks were severe sufferers.

At such a speculative time, to have a group of cautious business men unite to form a bank that should be devoted to mercantile interests, and should be conducted in a strictly legitimate and solid manner, that should refuse all mining stock as collateral, and all credit to mining brokers, and should discourage opening any account with those concerned in speculative stocks of whatever nature, was considered the height of folly.

Yet such was the origin of the Pacific Bank, and such has been its course ever since.

For many years it had a rough, up-hill road to travel; but it kept steadily on, overcoming each difficulty, until to-day it is a towering monument to the truth of its fundamental principles. Twenty-five years of this policy has grounded it like a mountain in public confidence; and whatever exceptions may be taken by a caviling few to its independent zeal and enterprise, all will concede it to be watchful, conservative, faithful, and upright.

What is more, the Pacific Bank is incorporated under our iron-clad State bank laws, the most exacting, to our knowledge, of the statutes of any State in the Union, and by these every stockholder is liable for his pro rata share of *all* the liabilities of the bank: a depositor is thus protected far beyond the security given by "limited" organizations, or rules governing national banks.

This extra security to the depositor and creditor of the Pacific Bank is another of the features that have contributed so materially to its ultimate prosperity.

Another happy point in our favor is the central position of our building, which, when first occupied by us, was considered "out of the world;" but is now acknowledged to be the choicest banking site in San Francisco.

The Pacific bank began with the intention of having a capital of \$5,000,000; but it was soon found that so much money could not then be profitably placed in the prudent way desired, so that, after some minor changes, the capital was subscribed up to \$500,000, then gradually increased to \$800,000, and finally to \$1,000,000.

The bank during these years has paid \$1,497,803.77 in dividends, and has laid by a surplus fund of \$650,000, \$200,000 of which have been carried to surplus fund during the last two years, besides paying the regular dividend of 8 per cent. to the stockholders, and the bank has on hand besides undivided profits amounting to \$9,309.40; not to mention increased values of many assets that are rated far below their market prices.

It has in addition paid over \$1,800,000 for salaries, tax and license, advertising, sundry expenses and amounts charged off; and this moderate amount covering an entire quarter of a century, shows how wisely and economically the institution has been managed.

The volume of business which in its first year was ridiculously small, now amounts to over two hundred and twenty-five millions per year.

The bank makes it an invariable rule to charge off doubtful paper; and it is certainly safe to say that the institution could liquidate to-morrow, and pay all its obligations in full, and divide with its stockholders over \$1,650,000 or over \$165 per share.

The stock has steadily risen in value from \$80, until now \$160 is offered and \$200 asked; it being thus proportionally the highest priced bank stock in the San Francisco market.

Its stockholders, depositors, and customers represent the solid, leading conservative business men of our coast, and every year this fact becomes more evident even to the casual observer.

The Pacific Bank is so well known all over the financial world, and it has so many correspondents in the various business centers, and so many friendly calls from visiting bankers and business men, that its correspondence keeps a large force busy, and its exchange and collection accounts are of phenomenal growth.

The assets of the bank, which in early years were not over one half a million, have risen to nearly five millions, and this notwithstanding the fact that the bank since 1870 has not paid one cent interest on deposits, or offered any side inducements to attract deposit balances.

The policy of the bank has been constantly open and above-board: whatever was to be known, good or bad, has uniformly been within reach of all entitled to inquire, and this has made the public so concerned in our progress as to take a continued interest and to await our regular semi-annual statements with the friendly eagerness of a parent.

These and other influences too numerous to dwell upon, have had their share in making us what we are; but what has contributed in the highest degree to our success has been the character of the men shaping our course.

Many have there been during these twenty-five years, who have lent their helping hand; but those who above all others have stood pre-eminent as the sharers of our destiny have been our first president, Gov. Peter H. Burnett; our second, and actual president, Dr. R. H. McDonald; and his son, the vice-president, R. H. McDonald, Jr.; the pioneer director and occasional vice-president, Capt. J. M. McDonald; the present cashier, F. V. McDonald; that other valued director, Judge W. T. Wallace; and last, but not least, our sociable, zealous, and trustful paying teller, Louis Vesaria.

As these gentlemen are in a large measure representative men of this coast, and bear to a certain extent distinctive parts in the shaping of its history, we have felt that something more than a passing notice of them would be looked for, and we have therefore inserted herewith a portrait and brief biographical sketch of each.

But before passing to these separate reviews we invite, for a moment, attention to the length of time of some with us, and efficiency of some of our fellow-workers.

Besides our veteran, Mr. Vesaria, who entered the bank in 1866, our genial paying teller, Mr. M. W. Upton, has been with us since 1873, and our pleasant secretary and note teller, Mr. O. F. Miner since January, 1875; our efficient exchange clerk, Mr. C. S. Bachelder, since August, 1877; and our able and esteemed assistant cashier, Mr. Emil Bellerman, since March, 1881.

Such a permanency in executive officers and assistants has done much to insure the smooth working of our forces, and to enable us to reach the advanced position we thankfully enjoy.

Directors of the Pacific Bank.

R. H. McDONALD, Capitalist and Banker.

W. T. WALLACE, Superior Court Judge.

H. MABURY, Capitalist and Banker.

C. WATERHOUSE, Hardwood, Iron, and Steel.

A. K. STEVENS, Sec. Sutter Street Railroad.

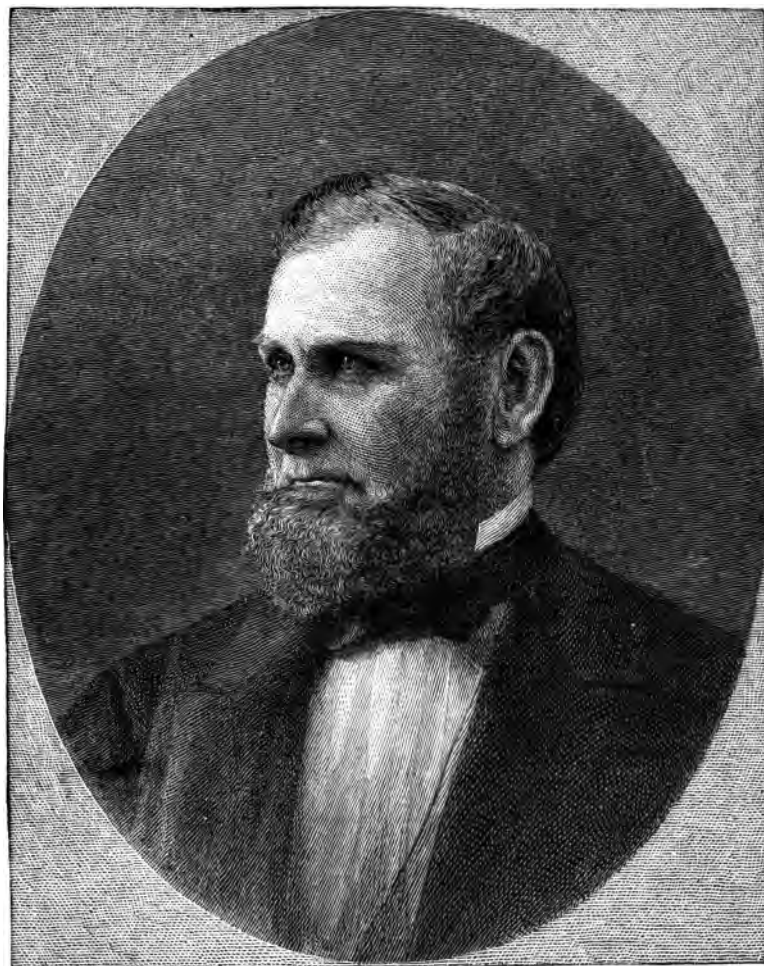
J. M. McDONALD, Capitalist, City Supervisor.

R. H. McDONALD, JR., Banker.

W. A. GRADE, Wholesale M'fg Confections.

FRANK V. McDONALD, Banker.





Truly Yours
P. H. McDonald.

President of the Pacific Bank
San Francisco, California.

Biographical Sketch OF Dr. RICHARD HAYES McDONALD.

R. Richard Hayes McDonald was born June 20th, 1820, near Mackville, Washington County, Kentucky. He was the oldest of twelve children. His father, *Col. James McDonald*, was the son of Major Richard McDonald, who had come from Montgomery County, Virginia, and was one of the earliest to follow *Daniel Boone* into Kentucky.

Bryan McDonald, from whom these McDonalds all descended, settled, in 1691, in Newcastle County, Delaware, having forfeited his baronial estate for adherence to the cause of James II. His ancestry can be traced back for many generations, and is prominently identified with the most striking and important events of Scotland's history, especially during the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Col. James, Dr. R. H. McDonald's father, was thrice elected to the Legislature, and for four years to the Senate of Kentucky.

Dr. R. H. McDonald's early days were spent on his father's farm, this out-door life developing his large, muscular physique and equally masterful mind.

At an early age he began to have ideas of his own, and differed with his father and friends upon the subject of pro-slavery and politics generally.

Later, he took up the study of medicine and pursued it at Springfield, Kentucky, and at college in St. Louis, Missouri, practicing medicine successfully for some years after at Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

In the spring of '49 he set out for California.

His companions overland were *Judge C. H. Swift*, long President of the Sacramento Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers, and *Mr. Louis Sloss*, the President and principal owner of the extensive Alaska Fur and Seal Company—both men of prominence and wealth in California.

Dr. McDonald located in Sacramento, and after some experience in various enterprises, resumed the practice of medicine. He was almost at once appointed County Physician. His office gave him professional charge of many of the noted criminals of those desperate days, and he became thoroughly convinced that intemperance was the chief cause of crime.

Among these lawless men **Dr. McDonald** moved daily, a law-abiding, God-fearing man, expressing his views amid scenes of riot, lynching and open murder, in a fearless manner that always won respect, and often had its influence in restraining crime. In the famous Squatter riots he extracted the ball from the side of their wounded leader, Robinson, and cared for him until his recovery.

Dr. McDonald worked with great zeal in superintending and assisting the "Relief Bands," which nursed and ministered to the thousands of sick and unfortunate among the early sufferers by the terrible overland trip. He was a prominent member of the *California Pioneers*, and was, at the time of his departure for the Eastern States, President of the Association in Sacramento.

He engaged in many benevolent enterprises; was president of the board of trustees that built the first brick church in Sacramento, was a prominent member of the *California Pioneers*, an energetic mover for the State Constitution, and a charter member of the *Tehama Masonic Lodge*, having for the past seventeen years been the only original member.

Dr. R. H. McDonald and his brother *James M. McDonald* were the principal parties that owned, paid for, built, and operated the first Overland Telegraph between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

Almost from the beginning of his career, **Dr. McDonald** was financially successful. Though his worldly possessions were three times swept away—once by fire and twice by flood—he did not lose courage, but pressed forward to win greater success.

His medical practice became so large, he established a prescription store in connection with it, and the business of this drug store increased so rapidly he was obliged to give up his practice and devote himself to the drug business exclusively.

He associated himself with *Dr. J. C. Spencer* in 1854, and for years this house was the largest wholesale drug house on the Pacific coast. In 1863 the main branch was removed to San Francisco.

In 1865 **Dr. McDonald** removed to New York City and opened a branch of the San Francisco house, and in 1873 the firm of *R. H. McDonald & Co.* sold out the California branches and established their drug business permanently in New York City.

Dr. McDonald had early been a large stockholder and director in the Pacific Bank, San Francisco (having made in 1865 large purchases of the bank stock), and in 1878 he became Vice-President. In 1880, the aged and efficient president, *Gov. P. H. Burnett*, desired to retire from active business, and **Dr. McDonald** was unanimously elected his successor. The position of President he holds at the present time, managing the affairs of the Bank with wonderful skill and foresight.

From his youth, when he enrolled himself with the old Washingtonian temperance movement, **Dr. McDonald** has joined in and sympathized with temperance efforts, with purse, voice, and pen. Since 1863 he has been a total abstainer from both liquors and tobacco.

In 1868 he began his active crusade against alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and since then, in connection with his advertising, he has distributed through the United States and Canada more than fifty million four-page temperance circulars, and hundreds of thousands of leaflets.

His Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco is one of the most popular temperance books published, and is extensively used in Temperance organizations for instructing the young on the evil effects of liquor and tobacco.

His Silver Star Song Book has also circulated far and wide, as it furnishes attractive temperance and tobacco songs for Bands of Hope, general temperance gatherings, and for home singing.

In 1881 **Dr. McDonald** gave \$1,500 in prizes to pupils of the Public Schools of California, one thousand dollars to San Francisco, and five hundred to other schools in the State, for the best essays upon the *Twin-Evils—Intemperance*, and the use of Tobacco.

This proved a great success, 23,000 pupils competing for the prizes.

Dr. McDonald has never moved from a strong, moral, honest, industrious course, and his voice and means have ever been ready in the support of religion, education, and temperance.

He has taken an active part in pushing Temperance on the Pacific Coast, and especially devotes his energies to preventing the young from acquiring the dangerous habits of using alcoholic drinks or tobacco.

He has erected a commodious and extensive building, The Silver Star Temperance House, corner Pacific and Sansome streets, San Francisco, in which to carry on his temperance work. The building contains a large hall, called the Children's Hall, besides various rooms for teaching. The hall is used for the Silver Star Band of Hope, the Sunday School, and other meetings. In this building is a free Kindergarten, under the charge of a competent and faithful teacher.

Here the little children of the poor are taught the primary branches of education, to sew, to sing, and most especially to never touch intoxicating drinks or tobacco.

Dr. McDonald has rendered efficient financial help to various other charitable institutions; is director of the Inebriate Asylum, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Good Templars' Orphan Asylum at Vallejo, Cal., one of the grandest institutions on the Pacific Coast.

There is not space, in this brief sketch, to enumerate Dr. McDonald's charities. To the temperance cause throughout the United States he is always a generous giver, and his zeal in the Prohibition movement has won for him, from those who oppose it, the name of "Temperance crank."

Though he never gives to the numerous strangers who write him begging letters by thousands, yet many an old friend, financially unfortunate, has been made glad by the receipt of a generous cheque from the doctor, just at the time when poverty was pressing sorest, and no one else, save those who chanced to look over Dr. McDonald's old cheque books, ever knew.

Much of Dr. McDonald's success in life is due to the aid and influence of two loyal and devoted women, his wife and his mother. Both were women of exceptional goodness and strength of character.

In 1851 he married Mrs. Sarah M. Steinagel (nee Whipple), who was of New England ancestry, and possessed of rare sense and judgment.

She it was who pointed out the moral of the temperance lessons he learned from the criminals under his professional charge, for she loved temperance, as she loved all things good and pure. She died in 1867, deeply regretted by husband, children, and all who were fortunate enough to call her friend. She is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

His mother, Mrs. Martha Shepard McDonald, was a grand woman, and the affection between her and her eldest son was a pleasing sight; it was his delight to surround her with all the comforts wealth could bring, in her lovely old age. She was spared to him until 1884.

Of twelve children of his parents, only five remain, the doctor having one sister living—Mrs. J. B. Elliott, and three brothers—Capt. James M., Marion Jasper, and Mark L. McDonald—all residents of California.

He has two sons—Frank V. and Richard H., Jr.—residing in San Francisco, and a daughter—Mrs. Mattie S. Spencer—now in Europe with her husband and family of four exceedingly bright and beautiful children—two sons and two daughters. MacDonald Spencer, the oldest, is a strong boy of eight, and then follow Mattie S., Alice D., and Scott Campbell Spencer. The doctor has one other grandchild, the little daughter of his son Richard H., Jr.

Dr. McDonald's children have never tasted tobacco, or alcoholic beverages of any sort whatever. For himself, he practices what he preaches, living comfortably but simply, and his life, under most trying circumstances, has been morally pure and spotless. In business operations he is prompt and energetic, but open-handed and honest.

His leisure he devotes to temperance literary work, and he has three maxims which we commend to the consideration of all: *Preserve our Sabbath,—Protect our Homes,—Purify our Politics.*

However he may differ from his friends in opinion, he has always commanded their respect and affection.

His life has been distinguished for deliberation in thought, energy and action, untiring perseverance in endeavor; for punctuality and integrity in business relations, constant devotion to family, ready sympathy with the poor and afflicted; for a zealous support of religion and persistent advocacy of total abstinence and the equal rights of women. Quiet and simple in his tastes, he has kept his heart warm, his faith firm, and his character blameless.

Gov. PETER H. BURNETT.

PETER Hardeman Burnett was born in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1807. His father was a native of Virginia; his mother, whose maiden name was Hardeman, being born in Tennessee.

He came of good ancestry on both sides, was the second of eight children, and the oldest son.

He removed with his father's family to Missouri in 1817, where he obtained an excellent common school education. In 1826 he returned to Tennessee, and in 1828 married Miss Harriet W. Rogers, a most estimable woman.

He again removed to Missouri in 1832, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but was unsuccessful.

Having read law to some extent, he resumed the study and began practice; he made a good living, but was unable to more than pay the interest upon the debts incurred in his former business, and in 1843, with his wife and six children, he removed to Oregon, a great undertaking in those days, the journey being accomplished in six months.

He purchased a claim, and remained in Oregon for five years. During that time he became a Catholic, was first elected to the Legislature, and afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon.

When gold was discovered in California he went thither in the autumn of '48, was employed as attorney and agent by John A. Sutter, Jr., and began selling lots for him in Sacramento City in February, '49.

Gen. Riley was then military governor of California, there being no regular government. Peter H. Burnett was prime mover in an attempt to hold a convention to frame a Provisional Government, and he kept the subject agitated until a Constitution was framed and adopted.

He was elected to the Legislature, was appointed "Judge of the Superior Tribunal of California" by Gen. Riley, and on Nov. 13, 1849, was elected first regular governor of the State, the Constitution being ratified at this election.

Though a patriotic man, considering the welfare of his adopted State, Gov. Burnett gave strict attention to his financial affairs, and in 1852 paid the last of the indebtedness he had incurred in Missouri, the sum amounting to over twenty-eight thousand dollars. In 1857 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by Gov. Johnson, and after his term expired he turned his attention to banking.

On Feb. 4, 1863, the Pacific Bank was organized, and Gov. Burnett being now a man of means and experienced financial ability, was elected president.

For eighteen years he guided with great skill the destinies of the Pacific Bank. Then, desiring on account of age to retire from so active a position, and to devote his time to literary work, at his request, and by the unanimous vote of the trustees, his life-long friend and associate, the then Vice-President, Dr. R. H. McDonald, was chosen President.

Gov. Burnett has written much, and ably, for the press, and published several volumes and pamphlets; his book, "Recollections of an Old Pioneer," being interesting, and containing valuable historical facts. "The children are prosperous and happy; he has led a pure and blameless life, and as he expresses it, he has been 'always a Pioneer.'"



P. H. BURNETT.



DONNER LAKE.

(From the Biography of Dr. R. H. McDonald, Vol. I.)

IN Oct., 1846, a party of California pioneers, under command of Capt. Donner, encamped by the lake near the Truckee Pass, deciding to kill their ox-teams for food and cross the mountains on foot. But a severe snow storm enveloped the camp, many of the cattle were lost, and starvation soon stared the emigrants in the face. On December 16th, seventeen of the party set out upon snow-shoes to seek aid.

The brave ones who set out, and the patient ones who remained, endured the same horrible sufferings. Many died, and those who survived led life a little longer by eating the bodies of the dead. Of those who pressed on, twelve soon died, four became unable to go further, and only one dragged himself to a hunter's camp on Bear River, where he was kindly treated, his four companions rescued, and word sent to Gen. Sutter at his fort on the Sacramento, who dispatched a relief party to rescue the starved and frozen sufferers at Donner Lake.

It was a hundred miles away, the snow deep, the weather wild; and not until April did the fourth relief-party sent out reach the lake. Of the eighty-one souls who went into camp in October, thirty-four perished, including Capt. Donner and his wife.

Dr. R. H. McDonald visited the lake on his way to California in 1849, and the bones of the dead were still bleaching there. The illustration represents the doctor leaving the spot.



FRANK V. McDONALD.

Frank V. McDonald is a native Californian, having been born at Sacramento in 1852.

He has lived partly in California, partly in the East and South, and partly in Europe. He spent over four years in Germany at School and in the Universities, and was nearly three years studying in Paris and France, thus becoming familiar with both French and German.

Besides making a long sojourn in Italy, he has traveled extensively in Europe and America. He was graduated at Yale College in 1878, and at Harvard in 1879, and pursued elective studies at Harvard Law School and in the University for two years longer.

Through his various works on American Genealogical questions, he was chosen a member of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and that of Virginia, at Richmond.

He has also been for five years in active business in New York and Virginia, and has had much experience in finances, especially in connection with this and other Banks.

Mr. McDonald has been a director of the Pacific Bank during the last twelve years, and has at different times, both under the former president, Gov. P. H. Burnett, and under his successor, the present one Dr. R. H. McDonald, served at the various desks of the Bank from the lowest position up.

His principal duties, however, have been in an advisory capacity and in connection with the Eastern and Foreign and Advertising Departments.

His relationship with the depositors, customers, and friends of this Bank, having always been most cordial, it has long been the wish of many that he be brought into nearer and more continuous connection with them; and it was largely deference to this friendly interest that led him to the Cashiership, at the beginning of 1888.

Here, with the co-operation of his father, the veteran Financier and President, and that of his brother and life-long companion, the well-known and popular Vice-President, and with the efficient aid of the remaining personnel of the Bank, the numerous patrons of the Pacific Bank have received even a more hearty and genuine business welcome and closer consideration of their wishes than they have experienced in the past.

Frank V. McDonald is a man of keen intellect, whole-souled, high-hearted, with unbounded charity of thought toward all. A thorough student and a man of scholarly attainments, yet simple and sincere, he wins and keeps the respect and friendship of all who know him. He has recently married an intellectual, refined woman, well worthy to be his wife.

RICHARD HAYES McDONALD, Jr.

Richard Hayes McDonald, Jr., was born 28 Aug., 1854, in the city of Sacramento, California. His earlier years were spent for the most part in and about that city. In 1861, he visited New York with his father's family, via Panama; while East, he accompanied his mother to Quincy, Ill., the home of her youth. He also attended for some months a military school, and was in New York City during the times of the war riots.

In 1863 the family returned to Sacramento; but in the following year again took up their abode in New York City, and subsequently in Brooklyn; where his mother died in 1866. He then joined his brother, who was in school in Germany. In 1867, his sister and father visited them, and the family went to Paris, where the three children studied until 1869. In the vacations they traveled through Europe and the British Isles.

In 1869 they returned to America; but in 1871 again were studying in Germany and France. He remained there with his sister until 1873, when he followed his brother to New Haven, Conn., and prepared for college.

Before taking up his collegiate course he entered business for a year, and then made an extended tour through the United States and West Indies, and in 1877 joined Yale College, and was graduated A. B. in 1881.

His summer vacation he spent in traveling with his brother through the British Isles.

On his return he entered the senior class of Harvard College, and again became an A. B., being graduated with the class of 1882 in that institution.

After traveling through the United States, he settled down in San Francisco, and identified himself closely with the Pacific Bank. He pursued his studies by night, and completed a full course in the theoretical business college, and at the same time worked through the various departments of the bank up to the Vice-Presidency, which office he now fills with much ability.



RICHARD H. McDONALD, Jr.

No temptation has ever been strong enough to sway him from his pure, faithful, conscientious, truthful course. Though possessed of indomitable energy, grit, and pluck, his disposition is affectionate, thoughtful, zealous, and devout. He is systematic, economical, and cautious in habit, and though slow to anger, is calmly courageous, and fearless in danger.

His life has been spotlessly pure, morally; he has never used alcoholic liquors of any kind, nor tobacco; does not drink tea or coffee, or know the names of the different playing cards.

The unexampled growth of the Pacific Bank during the years of his connection with it, is then a natural result of his conspicuous devotion to its interests, for, though yet young, he is old in executive ability.

Biographical Sketch

OF

Capt. JAMES M. McDONALD.

If you chance to stand on Pine street watching the eager crowds surging about the Stock Board and in and out of the brokers' offices, till your pulse throbs in quick unison with the feverish excitement of the place, you may see passing, the tall, massive figure of a man whose face and form are the embodiment of repose. His dress and manner are simple, his bearing quiet, self-reliant, and cool, his whole appearance indicating a man who is not only master of himself, but eminently fitted to command others.

If you have the pleasure of his acquaintance, his face brightens as he meets you, and, though his words of greeting are few, they bear the stamp of sincerity, and his manner is courteous and bland. His conversation will disclose the fact that his mind is well-stored, his heart in sympathy with all that is true and earnest, and his hand responsive to any deserving call.

Yet he is a man who a superficial pretender would scarcely approach, or should one, over-confident, address him, he would be likely to excuse himself abruptly and withdraw, with the certain consciousness that the clear eyes had read him through and through. This man of commanding presence, of silent ways, with a soul deeply calm as a California summer sky, is Capt. James M. McDonald.

He was born July 10th, 1825, near Mackville, Washington County, Kentucky, and from infancy displayed the same traits that have distinguished his life. His thirst for knowledge exceeded his opportunity for study, but led him to make the most of what was offered. For instance, he learned the rudiments of astronomy from the family almanac. When he began to attend school, an early snow storm fell before his winter shoes were provided, so he was bidden to stay at home. He stole away, however, and walked a mile, barefoot, in the snow, but was captured and brought home, to his great disgust.

"He was a mighty hunter" in his younger days, and divided his love of books with love for dogs, horses, and his gun. He was popular, and was elected captain of his company of State militia at Mackville.

The winter of '49 and '50 he spent in Rochester, Mo.; in May following he set out to join his brother, Dr. R. H. McDonald, in California. He reached Carson River, at the mouth of Cold Cañon, close to the present site of Virginia City, Nevada, in August. On examining the river gravel he suspected the presence of gold, left his party, explored the cañon, and made the first recorded discovery of gold on the Comstock Lode.

The remainder of his journey he pursued alone,

encountering numerous hardships, and reached his brother at Sacramento in a thoroughly prostrated condition. But he soon rallied, joining his brother, Judge Swift, and Louis Sloss in the miners' outfit business, afterward continuing it alone.

Capt. McDonald was for a long time deputy sheriff under the famous Ben McCullough, and his successor, A. D. Patterson; Dr. McDonald being county physician at the time. The keeping of prisons was then let out by contract, and the prisoners kept in a dismantled brig, the Lagrange, moored in the Sacramento River. Capt. McDonald had this prison in charge, many of the notorious criminals of the day being in his custody.

But he was large enough and brave enough to inspire a wholesome awe among them, and though he maintained strict discipline, he was ever considerate and just.

Since then he has engaged in various occupations of the larger order, being what might be called a wholesale man by nature; constructing, with his brother, various telegraph lines, and afterward he built a magnificent wagon road over the Sierra Nevada to Carson Valley. This road paid a handsome dividend for many years.

Capt. McDonald was twice elected to the State Senate from Sacramento ('59-'61), by the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. He suggested the site of the capitol at Sacramento, and was the means of defeating the notorious "Bulkhead" swindle.

In '39 his father, mother, a brother, and three sisters came to California, and for seven years they were his guests at his house in Sacramento, on N street, between Seventh and Eighth. He and all the family, except Dr. R. H. were Democrats, and Southern sympathizers, and for this were threatened with violence from the mob. Once the rabble surrounded the captain to put out

the house at night and ordered the captain to put out the Union flag.

He appeared on his balcony in his night clothes, denied their right to molest him, ordered them away, and they obeyed him; but the family were constantly annoyed, and, growing tired of it at length, he removed in 1886, to San Francisco, invested in the Pacific Bank, became a director, and has been identified with that institution ever since.

He does not deal in mining stocks, but has bought and developed mines, among them the successful Keystone gold quartz mine in Amador County, California, of which he is president and chief owner. He is public spirited and benevolent, a lover and promoter of art, literature, and science. In 1871, he narrowly escaped being elected mayor of San Francisco. He is now one of the city's supervisors, and holds many important positions of trust.

Capt. McDonald is a strong believer in never letting his right hand know what his left hand does in the way of kindness and charity.

Years ago, his mother, in writing to her "dear son Richard," who was then in New York, had often oc-



CAPT. JAMES MONROE McDONALD.

casion to speak in this wise: "James gave me a hundred dollars to send to so and so, who has had bad luck recently, but he doesn't wish his name mentioned." Or, "James sent a set of furs to Cousin somebody else. I wrote and told her about it so she'd know where they came from." All this goes to prove that "James" is terribly afraid somebody will think him better than he is.

Like his elder brother, he has favorite maxims. They are as follows: "Never do to-day what you can put off until to-morrow, perhaps you will never need to do it at all." "Like Napoleon, allow your correspondence to lie over; much will never need answering." "Luck in leisure." But his life says: Though patience is success, it is patient action, not passive idleness.

LOUIS VESARIA.

Louis Vesaria was born in 1829 in Alsace, France, near Beaufort, and inherited much of the independent characteristics of that fondly coveted province. The portion in which his home was situated is still on French territory, although near to the border line of Germany.

In 1868 he came with his family to New York, and soon moved to Ohio, where he lived until 1850.

The intense excitement following upon the discovery of gold in California attracted him to this State and for some time he was engaged in mining and subsequently in business in Sacramento.

While here he became interested with Capt. James McDonald, and a friendly relationship between the two began which has continued unbroken until the present time.

Mr. Vesaria was subsequently led to move to Nevada and take charge of Capt. McDonald's famous mountain toll-road; but the need of this road ceasing with the building of the Central Pacific Railway, Mr. Vesaria was invited to enter the Pacific Bank in which Capt. McDonald was a large stockholder; so in 1866, Mr. Vesaria accepted the position, and since that time until the present day he has given his entire energies to the building up of this prosperous and popular banking institution.



LOUIS VESARIA.

Mr. Vesaria has been married twice, in 1855 and in 1870, and he has, to-day, three daughters living.

Mr. Vesaria is a universal favorite in this community, and his pleasant smile, gentlemanly ways, and genial humor endear him to all who have dealings with him.

Two faithful officers of the Pacific Bank removed by death, were John D. Jams, former Assistant Cashier, and John Nigan, head collector.



HIRAM MABURY.

Hiram Mabury was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; and remained there attending school and educating himself in business until he was in his eighteenth year, when he moved to Southern Indiana.

He here entered the mercantile career, and displayed such energy, foresight, and general ability, that he was chosen "Admiral" of three Ohio River steamers and remained in command until 1864.

He was one of the organizers and builders of the first railroad in those parts from Louisville to Indianapolis.

He founded the First National Bank of Jeffersonville, Ind., being an active promoter of the now famous Ohio Falls Car Co.

He identified himself also somewhat closely with the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville.

In 1866 he visited California, and, being pleased with the climate, people, and prospects, he determined to make his home here.

In March of this year he located in San Jose, and has ever since been identified with its interests.

It is impossible in this brief sketch to give his business life the notice it deserves; but in banking his activity has been so marked that he might appropriately be styled the "Father of Banks of the Pacific Coast."

Besides his large part in building the San Jose Woolen Mills, and the Street Railway, and Water Works, he has either been the leader, or one of the prime movers, in organizing and developing the following banks:

The Pacific Bank, of San Francisco; The San Jose Savings Bank; The Consolidated National Bank, of San Diego; The First National Bank, of Los Angeles; The Bank of Anaheim; The Commercial Bank of Santa Anna; The Salinas City Bank; The Bank of San Jose; The First National Bank of Fresno; The Bank of Tulare; The Bank of Selma; The Bank of Pasadena; The Bank of Riverside, and Garden City bank.

He is interested in several other savings banks, is a large investor in the Los Angeles Street Railway, and an extensive land owner in Southern California.

Mr. Mabury is now over sixty years old, and yet is young in vigor.

The same business ability which has characterized his entire life, remains with him; but, besides this practical side to his nature, he has large sympathy with all that is pure, temperate, noble, elevating and thoroughly good. His children have been highly educated and his home life has been happy. He is a man of unusual parts, and enjoys the highest respect and esteem of all who know him.

Other zealous promoters of the success of the Pacific Bank are the genial Receiving Teller, M. W. Upton, who entered the bank in 1874; the efficient Note Teller and Secretary, O. F. Miner, who joined it in 1878; and the expert Accountant and Assistant Cashier, Emil Behrman.



CALIFORNIA.

Written for the
Pacific Bank Handbook of California.

Fairest of all Columbia's queenly daughters!
O, flower-crowned State that sit'st in majesty
Upon thy golden throne beside the waters--
Between the strong dark mountains and the sea.

In thy first youth all nations came to woo thee,--
The wondrous State whose strong magnetic charms
Drew crowds from every race and clime unto thee,
To seek a home in thy protecting arms.

Though youth has passed away, thy charms, enduring,
Still draw the hosts to people hill and plain:
And though thy promises may seem alluring,
No man e'er put his trust in thee in vain.


Oh, State of mountains, hills, and rocky alleys,--
Of giant redwood, oak and palm and pine;
Of grain-fringed fields, of orchards, vineyards, valleys,
Of treasure vast, locked deep in darksome mine!

O'er thee the sun with ceaseless, tireless motion,
Shines calmly, in a clear, unclouded light,
From dawn until he drops behind the ocean,
And in fair gilded letters writes--good-night!

Thy children hold thee in deep adoration--
Thy generous sons and daughters fair to see:
And careless travelers of every nation
Forget their homes, sweet clime, in love for thee!

We are indebted to the courteous kindness of the publishers of the *Overland Monthly* for the following illustrations, which should have been credited in their separate places:

Pitt River Falls, page 34, Reed's Ferry, page 75, Palms Near St. James Park, San Jose, page 104, The Alameda and illustrations of The Drive to Mt. Hamilton on pages 105, 106, and 107, Burney Falls, Page 113, Fall River, page 115, River Near Cottonwood, page 116, and Bonnyview, page 125.



EL DORADO—THE LAND OF OUR DREAMS.

Translations by F. V. McDONALD.

Knowest thou the land where lemon sweetly grows,
 In foliage dense, the golden orange glows;

And gentle winds from heaven softly sigh
 And myrtles wave their leafy crowns on high?

Dost know that land? 'T is there, yes, there,
 That I, with thee, beloved, would repair.

Goethe.

From olden legends springing,
 There blink, with shadow hand,
 With singing and with ringing,
 Weird signs of wonderland.

Where giant flowers glory
 In golden evening light;
 And live love's tender story
 With bridal faces bright.

Where all the trees communion
 In speech and song do hold;
 And springs laugh, too, in union,
 Like dancing elves of old.

Where sounds of love, belonging,
 To fairy life and ways,
 With strangest, sweetest longing,
 One strangely, sweetly craze.

Oh, could I, free from sorrow,
 But there my joy outpour!
 Where happier dawns each morrow
 On that blest golden shore.

Ah! fairest land elysian,
 I see thee oft in dreams!
 But lose thee, charming vision,
 With dawn of daylight gleams!

Heine



ADDRESS DELIVERED BY CHARLES B. TURRILL, IN BEHALF OF THE STATE AND OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY ON THE CALIFORNIA SPACE, GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WORLD'S EXPOSITION, NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 19th, 1885.

California.

"O California, prodigal of gold,
Rich in the treasures of a wealth untold,
Not in thy bosom's secret store alone
Is all the wonder of thy greatness shown,
Within thy confines, happily combined,
The wealth of nature and the might of mind,
A wisdom eminent, a virtue sage,
Give loftier spirit to a sordid age."

THIRTY-SEVEN years ago, this 19th day of January, gold was discovered in California, or, more properly speaking, was re-discovered, as its presence in many portions of the State had been known for about a century.

The history of the gold excitement is filled with interest. The struggles, trials, and triumphs of that time made men heroes. The lives of the "Pioneers" of California were more than ordinary.

It is a remarkable thing that gold excitement, and, as we now review it, we are surprised at its magnitude and astonished at the rapidity with which it spread. Hardly a hamlet throughout the broad country but felt a ripple of that great tide surging onward and away from the settled portions of the Union, out over the broad expanse of wild country beyond the muddy Missouri, up and across the Rockies, down and over the tiresome deserts into the confines of the Sunset land. And all along that pathway of treasure-seekers the bones of dead men marked the miles. It mattered not, though many turned back, discouraged and warned of troubles, dangers, death ahead, the counsel was unheeded and the eager crowds kept onward.

Men from every station, nation, clime, were the integral parts of that great procession. The boy from school, the mechanic from his bench, the student from college, the gambler, the lowly preacher, the old man tottering to his grave, all were there. And women, the friends in trial, the companions in prosperity, and throughout all the shapers of our destinies, also mingled in the throng—women on foot, on horse, in wagons, consoling, encouraging, laughing, weeping, caring for the sick, nestling their babes to their breasts, doing all that God's best gift to man could do to make easy and pleasant the journey of their loved ones.

The trip "across the plains" was but one of the means of reaching the new El Dorado. Every manner of craft that would float or sink was pressed into service. Across the Isthmus and around Cape Horn thousands pursued their way.

The social problem in California was interesting. All classes and conditions of men were thrown into daily, nightly, intercourse. Old occupations were cast aside, and all used alike the pick and pan, the "rocker" and the "long tom." Virtue and vice lived together; sterling integrity and base deception were brought face to face. Courage came from conflict, integrity from nature or fear of speedy retribution; bravery from trials, but hope was an abiding inspiration.

Probably no section of the world ever received a more heterogeneous population, nor so speedily laid out for itself a more magnificent destiny. All the elements of grand possibilities were there, and the achievements of thirty-seven years speak to the world to-day and record what has been accomplished.

Scarcely one in a hundred of all those who hastened to the new land of gold had the least intention of remaining there longer than barely the time necessary to amass a fortune. Lovers left their sweethearts at the gate promising soon to return and bring with them the glittering gold that would make the journey of life a pleasure-voyage; husbands bade the good wives and the little ones good-by for a season. But who can predict the future? There was a charm about the far-off land which was irresistible. If the youth returned to wed, the honeymoon was oftentimes passed in journeying back to California. Wives, mothers, sisters, children were sent for. Soon happy homes smiled over lovely valleys, and mountain gorges echoed the prattle of little ones. The plains began to lay aside their garments of wild oats and put on the clothing of orchard, vineyard, and grain-field; school-houses and churches dotted the landscape; prosperous towns grew, cities expanded, and a State was born. It was an Arabian tale told in the prose of everyday life.

The changes of these few years have been marvelous. Eastern visitors expecting to find a frontier are disappointed. What they seek is further eastward. Instead of a province just beginning to thirst for commerce,

manufactures, literature, science, and art, they find a State that sends her products to every clime; that manufactures not only such things as are made in other States, but many more; that has given to the world the names of men of letters whose fame will live into other decades; that has been a fruitful field of scientific culture and achievements; that has given inspiration to native artists, whose works of brush or pencil are highly prized and eagerly sought.

California is an empire, possessing in herself all the elements of success and gifted with boundless resources. She is four times the size of New York, twenty-four times as large as Massachusetts, and lacks but a fraction of the area of France. Her seacoast is 1,100 miles long, and within her boundaries are found all the variations of climates from the semi-tropic valleys of Southern California to Alpine summits adown whose granite slopes living glaciers plow their slow and silent way; and as her climates are varied to suit the differences of latitude and elevation, harmonized, blended, and controlled by the configuration of her mountain systems and the warm ocean currents that kiss her shores, so are her productions diverse and multiform. In the gardens of her people almost all over the State, even high on the mountain sides and low in her broad valleys, the palm tree and the pine thrive equally well side by side. In her orchards in nearly every section of the State the apple and the orange grow together. Her apples are excellent and her oranges superb. Throughout the State, from San Diego, near the Mexican boundary, and northward for about 700 miles, the olive tree grows as though it were a native. The vine thrives almost everywhere, and grapes, wine, and raisins gladden the heart of the husbandman. There is not a fruit, except those of purely tropical climes, but what thrives, bears abundantly and whose product is the finest in almost every portion of California. There a man may literally sit under his own vine and fig tree, and possessing his own home, surrounded by his children, attended by his wife, may know how blessed it is to live.

On this anniversary day, that recalls the finding of a nugget of gold that infused life and hope, desire and achievement, into a section of the country where a few hunters were, which was controlled by a foreign power and possessed by the good Mission Fathers, whose chief ambition seemed to be to pass as easily as possible the time that intervened between birth and death, on this day Californians are proud to point not only to the agricultural and horticultural but also to the mineral wealth of their State. The merits of mining have neither been forgotten nor ignored. A State which possesses gold deposits in nearly every one of fifty-two counties, and which has added over \$1,600,000,000 in gold to the wealth of the world, and \$26,000,000 in silver to mankind, need not be ashamed of her record. And California's mineral resources are not confined to gold and silver, they are rich in many directions, and the pick in the mine and the plow in the field keep pace with each other.

A State which produces large amounts of numerous products must needs engage in extensive and diverse manufactures—especially where broad stretches intervene between the field of production and manufacturing centers.

It is a mistake to suppose that California for her prosperity is dependent upon any single industry. For many years succeeding the finding of gold, which we today celebrate, it was supposed that the "Queen of the Pacific" was gifted with but one alluring charm. No one thought of aught but gold. Mining was the industry of the people, and was engaged in, either singly or in association, by the majority. Everything was imported, and owing to the distance and relative inaccessibility of the State, prices were high and the miners paid a large share of their rich and abundant earnings for the necessities of life. Storekeepers fattened on the needs of their customers.

In those early mining days California was practically a land of bachelorhood. A woman in the "diggins" was the "observed of all observers." If she passed from one mining camp to another, work was suspended along the route she pursued, and they who were beardless boys when they left their mother's side, rough-looking, unkempt miners now, gathered around to do honor to the lady who visited their section. It mattered not how scanty her physical charms, she was yet a woman, and women are kind, generous, helpful, beautiful. It mattered not if she was a wife. Her husband must stand aside and patiently witness the adoration of men, many of whose eyes had not seen a woman, yes for many years. It was not unfrequent that these occasions should be not only an event in the "camp," but also a financial episode in the life of the woman. The miners were generous to a fault, and "dust" and "nuggets," in the absence of coin, were poured into the lap of her who reminded those hard-working men of mothers, sisters, sweethearts, wives, who were left behind in "the States."

But after a few years mining became irksome to some. These looked about the country and saw other sources of livelihood. At that time flour was imported from Chili. Some thought wheat might be raised in the broad valleys where the wild oats flourished so luxuriantly. These were laughed at by others, and the assertion was made, and many times repeated, that grain could not be raised. The climatic conditions were different from those of the Eastern States. It is a feature of California that the summer is long and rainless. Wise heads stated that it was folly to plant grain where there was no rain to assist its growth during the summer. Experiments were made, however, and although many failures followed, it was soon found that grain would grow, and it was a little while after discovered that the wheat, oats, and barley were superior. Men who had predicted failure were compelled, reluctantly, to admit that they had never seen such grain. California imported no more flour.

Cattle raising had been engaged in by the Spaniards. The old missions were rich in herds, whose hides and tallow alone were utilized. After the gold hunters came there was a market for beef. But the American element were too strong for the Spanish, and the monopoly of stock was taken from one race and scattered among the newcomers. The broad plains became cattle ranges.

Mills had been established in a few isolated localities, and a limited market for lumber was supplied. As

miners' families came the cabin and tent was abandoned. Houses were built. Mills were required, and the great timber resources of California were made known. Framed houses were shipped by vessel to San Francisco and distributed through the State. These came principally from Boston. It was my fortune to be born in one. These houses were constructed of Eastern pine.

From Dec. 24, 1849, to June 22, 1851, six great fires scourged the city of San Francisco, which was then built almost entirely of Eastern pine and cloth houses. In round numbers, \$28,000,000 of property were destroyed in this period of a little over eighteen months. Several times the city was almost totally wiped out of existence. Such things could not be. It had been demonstrated by the missionaries that the redwood, which grows all along the coast range of mountains, was to all intents non-combustible and almost imperishable. Redwood, the timber of which all the structures on this space are built, the beautiful polished specimens of which you see around you, and the same species as the tree on which I am standing, was selected. Although large quantities of this timber have been cut, although a majority of our houses are built of it, the supply is practically inexhaustible. California possesses many other valuable timbers, and the discovery of the uses of these created the important lumbering interests of the State.

In a little while scattered experiments demonstrated that California would produce fruit—would produce excellent fruit and an abundance of it. And not only in favored sections, but all over the State. The finest peaches ever raised in California, and that is saying a great deal, were grown where gold was found thirty-seven years ago to-day. And men were laughed at for trying to raise fruit in California. But the laugh is on the other side now. To-day there is scarcely a variety of fruit which grows outside the tropics but what does well in numerous sections of my State, and many flourish and bear abundantly in nearly every portion. Our horticulturists have had many problems to solve, and they have applied themselves to them with eagerness and earnestness, and now are rewarded many fold for their time, money, and patience. Some varieties, which are esteemed in the East and West, prove worthless with us. As the flora of California is almost entirely distinct from that of the regions East of the Rockies, so is her assortment of varieties in fruits, and many of the species themselves entirely different from those grown on this side of the backbone of the continent. We have originated varieties and are constantly extending experiments. California is a land of grapes—but not the grapes you grow. Almost all of ours are varieties imported from France, and our vinticulturists are ransacking the vineyards of Europe for the best kinds of wine, raisins, and table grapes. There was a time when all that was desired were grapes; now we seek all the minor distinctions which belong to individual kinds, some for the bouquet they give the wines, others for body, still others for color and so on. Very few of the American varieties are grown, but that is an oversight that will be remedied in time. There was a charm about the foreign grapes; the bunches were, many of them, immense and the berries

like small plums. A few, chief among whom is the well-known Prof. Hushman, formerly of Missouri, are introducing the American varieties. But this is not the time or place to go extensively into the subject of our fruits. Suffice it to say that the fruit industry in California is one of her most important sources of wealth, and one which, from her situation and condition, cannot be overdone.

Many years ago it was proven that silk culture was practicable in our State. It is now demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that sericulture is destined to become extensively engaged in. Experts have given it as their verdict that California silk is superior in quality to that of almost any other silk producing country. It was my pleasure a few days ago to see a French report on some of our silk, which was forwarded without selection, and which was most highly commended. This is an industry that we gladly encourage. It is a business to be engaged in by the women and children. Woman's work in California is easy and remunerative. There are many avenues for her to tread, which make her independent. She need be no drudge, she may own her home, surrounded by a few acres, and therefrom support herself by the products of the soil she owns. Silk culture is in every sense a woman's work. In this exhibit are several specimens of this industry carried on by women.

The breeding of fine horses and cattle is another source of wealth and interest. The stables of our State are behind none and ahead of many.

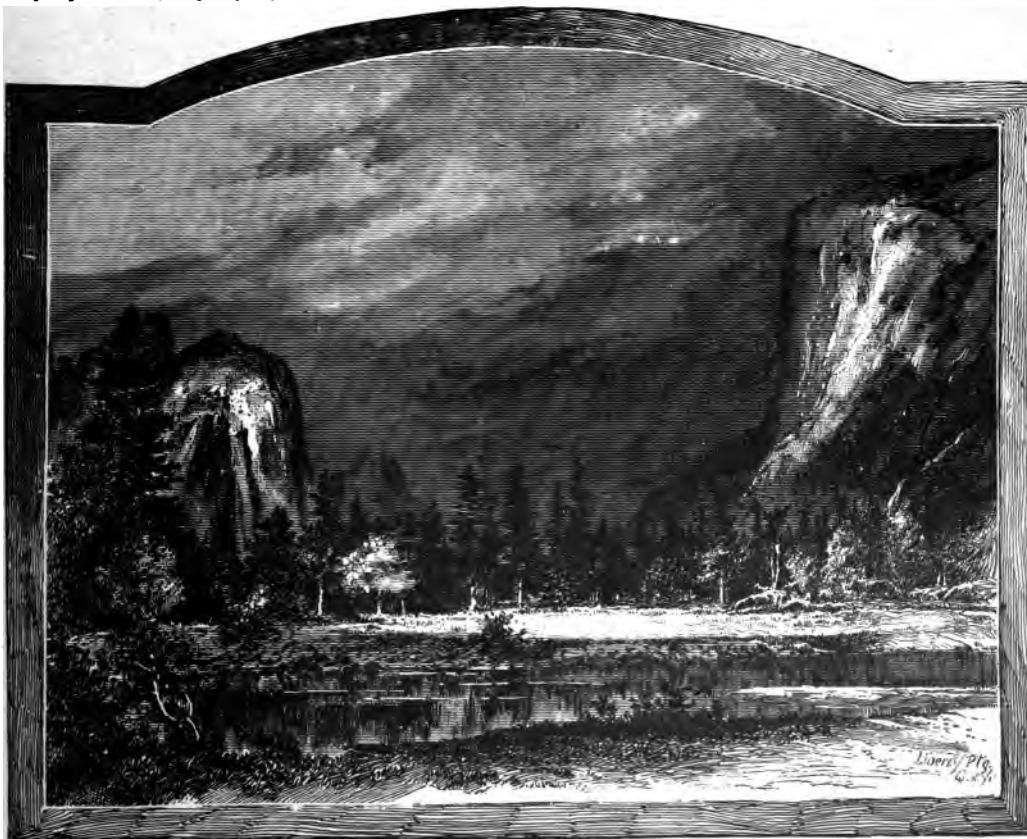
But I will not tire you with the catalogue of industries which is not yet completed, probably never will be. Every year numerous new sources of wealth are found. Bee-keeping has been growing in interest and importance for years. Five counties of the State last year produced 10,000 tons of honey. I but ask you to glance at it there in all its beauty. It needs no other indorsement. The articles you see around you will give you a slight idea of the variety of our productions, the number of our industries, and the multitude of our resources.

But on one point I do desire to detain you a few moments longer. You will see that California has passed through several periods of transition, gaining wealth and importance by each. Through all this period, while added sources of income have been developing, while her commerce has grown to great dimensions, while extensive railroads have been built, bringing her into close fellowship with the other States, while cities have sprung up and fine public and private edifices have been erected, while schoolhouses, churches, and charitable institutions have multiplied and continue to extend their respective fields, while libraries have been founded and grown, while one historian, Hubert Howe Bancroft, has accumulated every valuable book and manuscript relating to our coast and is publishing an exhaustive history of the Pacific States, while men of literary and scientific ability have been founding institutions of higher education, museums and art galleries—all this time California has been becoming more and more a land of homes—and such homes as are found only under balmy skies, in a land where summer reigns perpetual. Homes are there, where

men may enjoy all the blessings of life at the smallest amount of intelligent labor. The climate renders many things unnecessary that are burdens elsewhere; the long summer gives abundant time for maturing and harvesting the crops; the mild winters call for none of the many preparations needed elsewhere; trees and vines soon come into profitable bearing; the home of two or three years is surrounded by beautiful trees, plants, and vines; the orchard returns thanks in luscious fruits for the attention lavished on it; the grain field yields a rich return, and he who is willing to expend a reasonable amount of labor, patience, and capital, need not fear but that he will be amply rewarded. This is the experience of the past of thousands all over the State. It is the promise of the future extended to the world. Good land at reasonable prices may be obtained; good schools are everywhere; settlements of cultured, refined people are on all hands, and peace and plenty bless the laboring swain.

Oh, California, on this anniversary of thy natal day, we, thy children, have gathered to do thee honor. May the years of thy prosperity continue to gladden the hearts of thy people; may peace and plenty remain within thy borders; may thy advantages be made known to the great world and thy benefits be richly appreciated by thy citizens; may thy myriad fruit trees continue

to produce their luscious harvests; may thy empurpled grapes make glad the heart of the wayfarer; may the sun shed its enlivening rays over thy valleys and thy thousand hills; may the goodly rain falling on thy fertile fields bring into being the golden grain and cause it to wave over thy plains; may the farmer prosper in his labors and the husbandman in his industry; may thy flocks and thy herds increase and prosper and may no diseases enter into thy boundaries and destroy thy cattle, thy sheep, thy horses, thy swine, or any animal that thou shalt nurture; may thy mines continue to yield of their abundance, rewarding the labors of thy miners; may the fish in thy waters multiply and flourish; may the trees on thy mountain sides be protected against the fire that destroys; may the vessels that visit thy harbors on their errands of trade be favored with prosperous voyages; may thy factories and thy mills continue to be busy and to yield to their owners a goodly return; may thy transportation companies prosper in their business, and have the facilities for moving to market the products of thy industries; may thy religious, educational, and charitable institutions be prosperous; may thy people be protected from war, famine, and pestilence and continued in health, happiness, and the possession of liberty; may the blessings of a benign Providence abide with thee and thine from this time forth forever.



GENERAL VIEW OF YOSEMITE VALLEY.

(Contributed by Southern Pacific R. R.)



CALIFORNIA, THE LAND OF SPRING.

That wonderful country, still in the spring-time of her youth, and within whose borders the gentle season ever lingers : that marvelous country, of which much has been said and sung, and yet the half has not been told.

California is a land of strong contrasts : her mountains covered with everlasting snows, her valleys with ever-blooming flowers. A generous country, lavish of fruit and blossom, of sunshine and of gold. A coy and careless country, entrenched behind her strong, dark mountain walls with their gates of rock. A passionate country, the warmth of summer never more than half slumbering within her veins, and showing daily a million reasons for adoring her, and making existence under her skies seem a direct inspiration from heaven.

CALIFORNIA.

COUNTIES.	AREA.		Rank.	County Tax, 1886.	Assessed Value, 1886.	Assessed Value, 1887.
	*Square Miles.	Acres.				
1 Alameda.....	737.5000	472,000	44	\$0.69	\$55,926,232	\$58,197,743
2 Alpine.....	882.8125	565,000	40	2.44	284,706	291,080
3 Amador.....	565.6250	362,000	48	1.24	3,752,881	4,322,326
4 Butte.....	1,765.6250	1,130,000	25	0.94	15,118,928	16,003,071
5 Calaveras.....	971.8750	622,000	38	1.79	2,945,613	4,171,221
6 Colusa.....	2,300.0000	1,472,000	20	0.79	21,010,679	21,623,750
7 Contra Costa.....	734.3750	470,000	45	0.74	14,247,039	13,920,586
8 Del Norte.....	1,546.8750	990,000	27	2.20	1,236,176	1,228,336
9 El Dorado.....	1,890.6250	1,210,000	24	1.24	3,119,575	3,283,690
10 Fresno.....	8,093.7500	5,180,000	5	0.99	14,130,118	16,441,783
11 Humboldt.....	4,093.7500	2,620,000	11	1.44	10,195,136	12,721,628
12 Inyo.....	10,156.2500	6,500,000	3	2.44	1,133,166	1,197,369
13 Kern.....	8,100.0000	5,184,000	4	1.19	3,567,640	6,313,920
14 Lake.....	1,078.1250	680,000	35	1.43	2,881,599	2,982,632
15 Lassen.....	4,750.0000	3,010,000	9	1.64	2,107,042	2,365,614
16 Los Angeles.....	4,812.5000	3,080,000	8	0.84	37,560,880	92,796,666
17 Marin.....	509.3750	326,000	49	0.84	9,852,877	9,863,526
18 Mariposa.....	1,543.7500	981,000	28	1.61	1,620,073	1,624,913
19 Mendocino.....	3,562.5000	2,280,000	14	1.31	8,651,328	9,270,491
20 Merced.....	1,968.7500	1,260,000	22	1.24	10,776,536	10,800,014
21 Modoc.....	4,296.8750	2,750,000	10	1.24	2,462,402	2,782,505
22 Mono.....	2,796.8750	1,790,000	17	2.44	1,116,121	1,012,119
23 Monterey.....	3,328.1250	2,130,000	15	0.79	10,379,634	12,869,225
24 Napa.....	789.0625	505,000	42	1.09	11,873,261	12,418,911
25 Nevada.....	1,125.0000	720,000	34	1.74	5,187,095	5,459,685
26 Placer.....	1,429.6875	915,000	31	0.99	6,108,814	6,623,905
27 Plumas.....	2,656.2500	1,700,000	18	2.14	2,065,248	2,231,514
28 Sacramento.....	968.7500	620,000	39	0.64	23,961,835	26,940,905
29 San Benito.....	1,056.2500	676,000	36	0.84	5,230,790	5,409,135
30 San Bernardino.....	21,171.8750	13,550,000	1	0.82	8,089,305	15,937,995
31 San Diego.....	14,968.7500	9,580,000	2	1.14	8,961,282	18,712,513
32 San Francisco.....	42.1875	27,000	52	1.01	230,151,009	251,962,482
33 San Joaquin.....	1,370.0000	876,800	32	0.44	31,755,056	31,873,164
34 San L. Obispo.....	3,578.1250	2,290,000	13	1.04	9,792,939	10,977,519
35 San Mateo.....	459.0000	293,760	50	0.94	9,265,147	9,995,189
36 Santa Barbara.....	2,265.6250	1,450,000	21	1.14	8,586,485	16,035,982
37 Santa Clara.....	1,296.8750	830,000	33	0.64	37,929,395	41,724,124
38 Santa Cruz.....	437.5000	280,000	51	1.29	7,873,585	8,342,490
39 Shasta.....	3,765.6250	2,410,000	12	1.69	3,587,942	3,572,381
40 Sierra.....	781.2500	500,000	43	2.14	1,777,065	1,710,532
41 Siskiyou.....	6,078.1250	3,890,000	7	1.24	4,018,687	4,197,591
42 Solano.....	828.1250	530,000	41	0.84	16,790,693	17,574,477
43 Sonoma.....	1,500.0000	960,000	29	0.74	25,006,905	26,253,745
44 Stanislaus.....	1,500.0000	960,000	29	0.78	14,717,697	14,714,741
45 Sutter.....	610.9375	391,000	47	0.54	7,706,608	7,595,770
46 Tehama.....	3,125.0000	2,000,000	16	1.24	8,425,501	9,174,918
47 Trinity.....	2,625.0000	1,680,000	19	2.44	1,089,919	1,086,148
48 Tulare.....	6,403.2500	4,100,000	6	1.14	11,288,620	13,673,463
49 Tuolumne.....	1,953.1250	1,250,000	23	1.49	2,501,087	2,526,736
50 Ventura.....	1,682.8125	1,077,000	26	1.14	4,663,698	6,372,819
51 Yolo.....	1,017.1875	651,000	37	0.74	16,939,186	16,755,940
52 Yuba.....	617.1875	395,000	64	2.34	5,565,755	5,436,710
Total.....	156,591.5000	100,218,560			\$768,395,600	\$900,395,713

* Add 811 square miles for rivers and creeks; 1,600 for lakes and ponds; 3,837 for Pacific Ocean shore line, and you have the true area of California, viz.: 162,197 1-2 square miles. † The State Tax for 1886 is 56 cents, divided as follows: General Fund, 32.1; School Fund, 18; and Interest and Sinking Fund, 5.9 cents.

"CALIFORNIA lies between the parallels of 32° 30' and 42° north latitude, stretching through nine and a half degrees of latitude, corresponding to the difference on the Atlantic coast between Edisto Inlet, South Carolina, and Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Its northern third lies between 120° and 124° west longitude, the westerly point being Cape Mendocino, the coast trending southeastward, with a westward convexity, toward San Diego Bay. Between the extreme northwest and southeast corners the direct distance is 775 miles. The maximum width (between Point Concepcion and the north end of the Amargosa range in Nevada) is 255 miles, and the minimum width (between the Golden Gate and the southern end of Lake Tahoe) 148 miles. The total area of the State is 156,390 square miles. Its land area alone is 155,980 square miles, being second only to Texas among the States and Territories.

"The two prominent features, extending through nearly the entire length of the State, are the snow-capped range of the Sierra Nevada on the eastern border, and the low Coast range, or belt of ranges, bordering the seacoast on the west. Between the two, lies the great valley of California, drained from the northward by the Sacramento, and from the southward by the San Joaquin River, and these, uniting near the middle of the length of the valley, pass westward through the narrow strait of Carquines into San Francisco Bay, and thence through the Golden Gate into the Pacific Ocean. These two rivers receive nearly all their water from the Sierra Nevada.

"The main drainage of the Coast range is to seaward through many small rivers bordered by fertile valleys. The coast is abrupt and rocky.

"The maximum width of the great valley occurs near the south end of Tulare Lake, where it is over sixty miles. In its middle part, the distance between the foothills of the two ranges averages about forty miles; but to the northward these ranges gradually converge, the Coast range widening and becoming higher, while the Sierra narrows and, as a whole, becomes lower, though rising locally into the Lassen peaks, and culminating, as it merges into the coast ranges, in the great volcanic mass of Shasta. Northward the Siskiyou mountains form a cross range of considerable elevation, an effectual natural barrier, between California and Oregon, while northeastward lies the barren 'lava-bed' plateau, with its numerous lakes. The great valley may be considered as terminating northward at Red Bluff, Tehama County.

"Southward, the Coast range and the Sierra are cross-connected, sweeping around Buena Vista and Kern Lakes, by the Tejon range, beyond which, to the eastward, lies the great arid plateau of the Mojave desert. This range continues southward into the ranges of San Fernando, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino, often comprehended under the general name of Sierra Madre. Southward lies the valley of Southern California, most of which is within the county of Los Angeles, partly screened from coast winds by the Santa Ana

mountains. Toward San Diego County this coast range divides into a broad belt, dotted with smaller ranges and interspersed with valleys and table-lands, about thirty miles wide, from the coast inland to the boundary.

"Northward of the San Bernardino range lie the great Mojave and Colorado deserts, mostly high, barren plateau lands, intersected by short, abrupt mountain ranges, devoid of streams, and largely composed of sandy and 'alkali' soils yet unreclaimed. To the northwest from the desert region, numerous short water-courses descend from the steep eastward slope of the Sierra."—*Abridged from Prof. E. W. Hilgard's Physical and Agricultural Features of California.*

Other remarks on the topography of California will be found on page 180, in circular of the Immigration Association, and under each county special attention is paid to this subject.



THE COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, TAKEN CHIEFLY FROM REPORTS BY COMMISSIONER CHAS. B. TURRILL, BY THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R., BY PROFESSOR JOHN S. HITTELL, BY THE SAN FRANCISCO "CHRONICLE," Etc.

Alameda.

THIS county is separated from San Francisco by San Francisco Bay. It contains 512,000 acres, 487,293 of which are assessed, leaving 24,807 acres of waste land. It is one of the small counties, though it lacks only 500 square miles of being as large as the State of Rhode Island.

Alameda is bounded on the north by Contra Costa, on the south by Santa Clara County, on the west by the bay of San Francisco, and on the east by San Joaquin County. For a distance of thirty-six miles Alameda County fronts upon the bay, with an average width of twenty-five miles extending to and beyond the summit of the Contra Costa hills, comprising numerous beautiful valleys, besides the broad Alameda valley, which last is bounded by the waters of the bay on the one side and the Contra Costa hills on the other, and is one of the richest and most fertile valleys in the State.

Among the most important of the smaller valleys are Livermore, Sunol, Castro, Amador, and Moraga, all richly endowed by nature with most productive soils, where flourish the grape, olive, fig, orange, and most of the semi-tropical fruits, and beautified with perennial flowers. The Contra Costa hills themselves are well adapted to the cultivation of the olive.

The principal stream in this county, Alameda Creek, rises in the Monte Diablo range, near Livermore pass, and running through a cañon in the Contra Costa range, empties into San Francisco Bay, supplying water-power for several mills on the way, and is also navigable for schooners and light draft crafts for several miles. There are also several other creeks crossing the county and emptying into the bay—two of which furnish water for the city of Oakland. By the construction of a high dam at a narrow gorge, in the hills, San Leandro Creek is made to form Lake Chabot, half a mile in width by two miles in length, and 240 feet in its deepest part.

The range of hills extending the whole length of the bay-front of the county, at a distance from the bay ranging from five to ten miles, reach their highest altitude at Mission San Jose, at the southern end of the county in Mission Peak, the highest point, being 2,375 feet above tide-water.

In early days these hills were covered with giant redwood trees; some of the old stumps remaining measure from six to ten feet in diameter. The timber was cut away by the early pioneers, the lumber being used to build up San Francisco in the palmy days of '49 and '50, until scarcely a redwood is found of any dimensions.

Oakland, the county seat, is classed among the handsomest cities in the United States, and when it shall

have constructed its grand boulevard around the beautiful lake which occupies a romantic place in the very heart of the city, together with the contemplated park, stretching away toward Piedmont, constructed by the hand of nature itself, as the necessary lungs of a great city, with romantic glens, rolling hills, slightly and picturesque, it will then boast of a beauty and attractiveness unsurpassed in the State.

Oakland has justly acquired the appellation of the "City of Flowers," and from January to July, and from July to January, it is a bower of flowers so delicate that in other parts of the world, save in the tropics, they can only be cultivated in hothouses. And while the temperature is never disagreeably warm, the orange, and lime, and fig, and pomegranate flourish and grow in the sequestered nooks and vales in the suburbs of the city.

For elegant homes and architectural beauty Oakland also takes the lead; while its churches vie with those of any city in the Union. In fact it is a city of churches, as it is a city of schools.

The present area of the city within the charter lines comprises about fifty square miles of territory. It has an ample water supply for a city of a million people. Lake Chabot, referred to above, has a capacity of 15,000,000,000 gallons of water, besides the supply of the old lake near Temescal, which last, with the large artesian well at East Oakland, was the only water supply previous to 1875. Should this not be sufficient, the Contra Costa Water Company have another resource, which can be made to add to the supply from 5,000,000,000 to 10,000,000,000 gallons of water.

The city is well lighted by both gas and electricity, has one of the best regulated fire departments of any city extant; has been entirely free from devastating conflagrations, and all in all, is a most highly favored city.

At Berkeley, near Oakland, in this county, is situated the State University, one of the finest educational institutions in the country. In Oakland and the vicinity there are a number of excellent schools and academies. One of the most noteworthy being Mills Seminary which is solely for young ladies, and is one of the pioneer scholastic establishments of the Pacific Coast.

The city of Alameda is located on the eastern shore of the bay, upon a peninsula formerly known as the Encinal (or oak grove) of San Antonio. It is about five miles long, with an average width of a mile, and is thickly covered with oak trees.

Lake Merritt, a shallow sheet of water in the eastern part of Oakland, is a safe and favorite place for boating.

Alpine.

ALPINE County is located in the eastern part of California, bordering on the State of Nevada, and is situated in the summit and on the western slope of the Sierra mountains.

The county contains 730 square miles, being a succession of mountain ranges, with high and precipitous peaks, interspersed with numerous lakes, rivers, creeks, and beautiful valleys.

Silver Mountain is the highest peak in the county, having an altitude of 10,000 feet. The town of Silver Mountain is situated at or near the base of this mountain. Round Top is another one of Alpine's towering peaks; it is 10,600 feet high. There are numerous small lakes throughout the county, the waters of which are clear and cold. Many of them contain the mountain trout. Of these are Blue Lakes and Caples Lakes, in the western part of the county.

The entire western section is a wild, mountainous region, whose grandeur of scenery vies with the Alpine regions of Europe. From November till late in June the region is wrapped in a mantle of snow, varying in



LAKE MERRITT, OAKLAND.

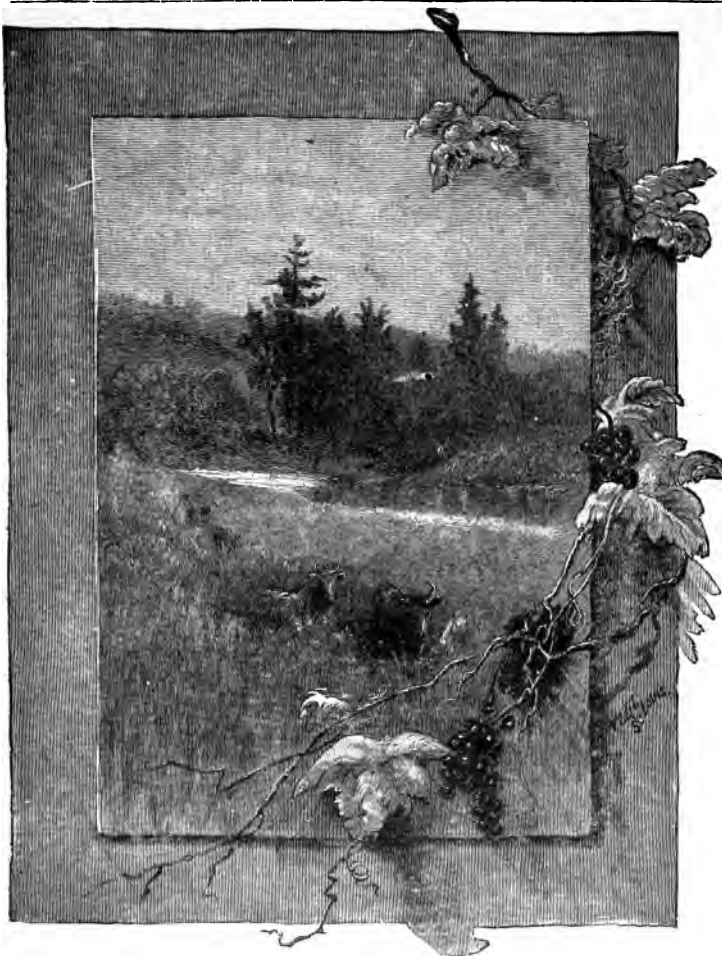
depth from two to fifty feet; during the remainder of the year it forms a vast mountain pasture for thousands of sheep and cattle that are driven there from the lowlands of the State to feed for

summer and fall, when the lowland pasture fails.

The greater part of the surface of this mountainous region, as well as of the lower and eastern section of the county, is covered with forests of heavy and valuable timber. All the coniferous trees common to the western slope grow to a large size on all the mountain sides. Among the mountains are numerous valleys.



IN THE CALIFORNIAN ALPS



Amador.

THIS county is on the western slope of the Sierras, and extends to the edge of the Sacramento Valley. It contains 900,000 acres of land. The western portion is broken into hills and rolling swells, with an occasional valley or stretch of plain between. The principal valley is the Ione, situated in the southwest portion. Its soil is of a loose sandy loam, and is very fertile; it is divided up into beautiful little farms, orchards, and meadows; much of the surrounding hillsides are planted in vineyard. This hilly or upland soil is of a reddish nature, and is excellent grape land. The principal water-courses are: the Mokelumne River, which drains the southern portion of the country, and the Cosumnes River, which, with its branches, drain the northern portion. Unlike many mining regions, Amador has an extraordinary soil. Increasing quantities are cleared and improved annually, the productions of which are wheat, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, wine, and fruit. The foothills, and especially the valleys of the lower portion of the county, are very favorable localities for fine fruits and grapes.

The mineral resources of the county are coal, copper, gold.

The famous Keystone gold mine is in this county, which for so many years has been noted for the regularity and value of its dividends.

Butte.

THIS county contains basin and foothill land. It has an area of 1,100,000 acres, 400,000 acres are valley lands, and 600,000 acres are foothill land. The whole surface of this county is well watered. The Sacramento River washes the eastern line, and the Feather River and the forks of the Yuba River furnish an ample water system for the rest of the county. Timber is abundant in the eastern portion for all the uses of building, fencing, and fuel.

There are numerous quarries of lime and sandstone and granite in the mountain regions. There are brickyards and lime kilns in various parts of the county. There are vast grazing ranges in the foothills and mountains. All the cereals are produced, and for quality and quantity are not excelled in the United States. All the fruits of the temperate and semi-tropical climates are grown. The foothill region is especially adapted to fruit growing.

Around Oroville, the county seat, oranges, lemons, figs, olives, pomegranates, the rich and delicate German, French, Italian and Spanish table, wine and raisin grapes are grown in profusion.

"Rancho Chico," the beautiful home of Gen. John Bidwell, is situated at Chico. The regular, annual extensive, and varied collection of productions from "Rancho Chico," clearly shows the capabilities of this northern county.

Chico has two banks, the Chico and the Butte County bank.

The assessment roll for 1886 showed 115,873 fruit trees in the county, of which 20,428 are peach, 20,848 apple, 15,634 pear, 10,680 apricot, 20,327 plum, 7,343 prune, and 6,934 orange trees. This is an extraordinary showing for a "northern" county.

Among the fruits most abundantly grown are the peach, fig, nectarine, pomegranate, orange, and olive. The first premium of the Northern California Citrus Fair in 1886 was awarded to Butte County, and the grapes grown here are certainly magnificent.

The foothills are admirably adapted to growing nut-bearing trees, and the profits in the crops warrant men in paying enormous prices for land. Here will grow in almost absolute perfection the almond, walnut, chestnut, hickory, pecan, and filbert.

Stock-raising is profitably and extensively engaged in, although grain-growing is still the leading industry of the county.

The Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, Cal., the oldest chartered commercial bank west of the Missouri River (with a capital and reserve of \$1,650,000.00), and average resources of \$4,356,175.91, solicits the accounts of merchants, manufacturers, corporations, and business men generally.



Calaveras.

ONE of the oldest settled counties in the State, and justly celebrated in the early days of its settlement for the fabulous yield of virgin gold from its rivers, gulches, and deep channel diggings, is located on the western slope of the Sierras, in the central part of the State, lying immediately east of San Joaquin, south of Amador, west of Alpine, and northwest of Tuolumne County. It is about 60 miles in length, with an average width of 30 miles, and has an area of 622,000 acres. The entire county may justly be regarded as a bed of mineral deposits, gold predominating; the baser metals, such as copper, iron, and cinabar are abundant, besides the magnificent ledges of marble, limestone and granite, and her undeveloped beds of coal, which are known to exist.

The principal natural wonders of the county are the world-renowned Big Trees, the extensive cave, with its truly charming chambers, and the wonderful natural bridge, all of which are annually visited by tourists from all parts of the world. The immense timber belt, for grandeur, extent, diversity, and magnificent proportions, has no parallel in the entire timber belt on the western slope of the Sierras. Calaveras is one of the best watered sections of the State, her eastern border being defined by the Stanislaus River, the western by the Mokelumne, and the central portion, longitudinally, is drained by the Calaveras River and its tributaries. These streams and their branches are tapped at various points, and their waters distributed by artificial means, chiefly for mining purposes, to all sections of the county.

The county seat is San Andreas. Milton is the terminus of the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad; it receives and distributes all supplies for the central and eastern portion of Calaveras County, and from here diverge stage lines to San Andreas, Sheep Ranch, Copperopolis, Angels, Murphys, and Big Tree Groves.

The late purchase by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada narrow gauge road, with the assurance of the gauge being widened, and the road extended to the timber belt, insures the development of a lumber industry that will be of priceless value to the county.

Colusa.

COLUSA County has an area of 1,700,000 acres. There are 800,000 acres of valley lands, 350,000 acres of foothill lands, and 550,000 of Coast Range lands.

It lies in the heart of the Sacramento Valley, and is the banner wheat county of the United States.

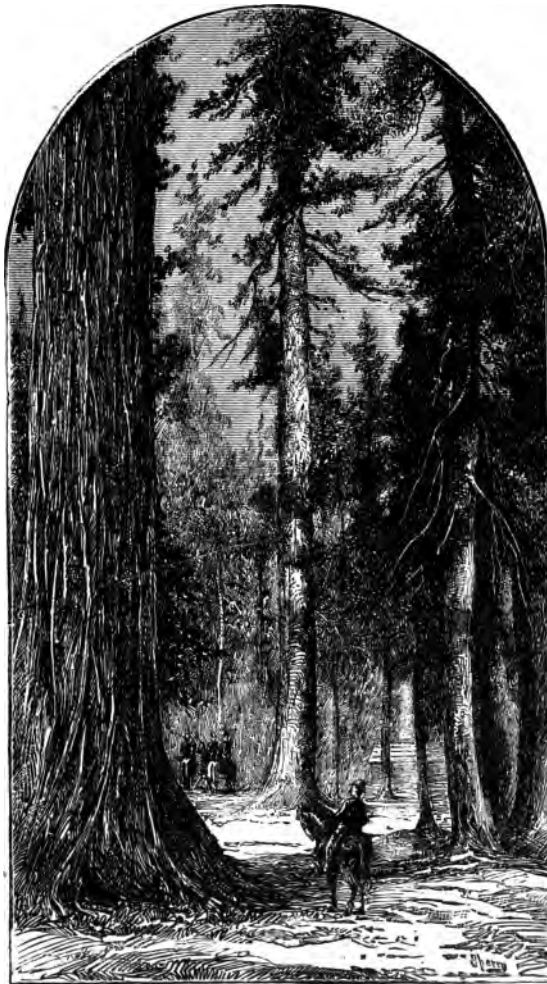
All the cereals are produced in this county. In 1884,

the wheat produced was 10,000,000 bushels; barley to the amount of 1,600,000 bushels was raised. The average yield of wheat was twenty bushels; of barley, twenty-two bushels. All the vegetables grow in abundance, and of the best quality, in Colusa soils. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines, and prunes are grown in all parts of the county. All the grapes of the world flourish here. The mulberry tree finds a congenial home in Colusa soil and climate. Oranges, lemons, figs, olives, pomegranates and the citron are grown.

The whole range of the productions of the temperate and semi-tropical climate, the equal in quantity and in quality of any place in the world, can be grown in Colusa County.

Colusa is the county seat and largest town, a prominent grain, shipping, and storing point. It has several first-class public schools, fine residences, churches, hotels, and a well managed bank with a capital of \$500,000. Willows is the next town in size; it also has a prosperous bank, whose capital—\$100,000—is the capitalized earnings of the bank.

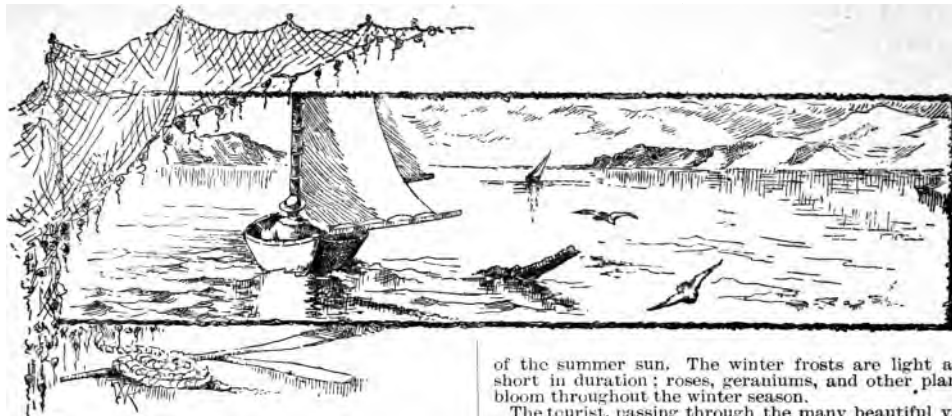
The valuation of taxable property has shown but a slight increase during the year. It was \$21,560,786 in 1885, and is stated to be at present a trifle over \$22,000,000, which allows over \$1,400 for each man, woman, and child in the county. It is thus seen to be one of the wealthiest counties.



BIG TREES OF CALAVERAS GROVE.

(Contributed by Southern Pacific R. R.)

The Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, Cal., has, during the past twenty-five years, paid its stockholders \$1,497,803.77 in dividends. Its stock is scarce at \$180.00 per share, some asking \$200.00 per share. It transacts business to the amount of \$225,000,000 yearly, and its business is constantly growing; its depositors having increased by 165 names during the past year. This is an enormous advance for so short a time, considering the solid character of the bank's patrons.



Contra Costa.

CONTRA COSTA is bounded on the north by Solano and Sacramento Counties, the San Joaquin River, Suisun Bay, and the Straits of Carquinez forming the line; on the south by Alameda County and San Francisco Bay; on the east by San Joaquin County. It will thus be seen that the geographical position is a most desirable one, being about midway of the coast line of the State, fronting the Golden Gate, and with a water frontage of 70 miles on the western and northern border.

Contra Costa County has an area of 444,491 acres. The Coast Range of mountains run parallel with the ocean across the county, extending in a southeasterly direction. The most distinguished feature of this range is Mount Diablo, standing out boldly 3,896 feet above the sea level, its location being very near the center of the county. Its prominence caused it to be selected by the government as the initial point of base and meridian lines in the survey for nearly two-thirds of the State's area. The immense coal fields of the Mount Diablo foothills are an important source of wealth to the county. The coal taken from the Mount Diablo District amounted to over 97,000 tons for the last year.

With the exception of coal mining, Contra Costa is mainly an agricultural county. Her exports are wheat,

of the summer sun. The winter frosts are light and short in duration; roses, geraniums, and other plants bloom throughout the winter season.

The tourist, passing through the many beautiful valleys and over the rolling hills throughout Contra Costa County, is impressed with its similarity and general characteristics to the gentle slopes of sunny France.

Beyond and around the northern and western base of Mount Diablo is an uninterrupted body of splendid farming land. There are plains dotted with white oaks; streams bordered with cotton-wood and willows. The wild-oat hill lands, when exposed to the south, are nowhere equaled in the State for olive culture; and there is fruit land all over the State and no irrigation required.

Among the numerous kinds produced, are the pear, plum, prune, apricot, cherry, peach, quince, fig, apple, nectarine, pomegranate, olive, persimmon, orange, lemon, limes, date, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blackberry, currant; and among nuts, the pecan, filbert, almond, walnut, and chestnut.

Because of its remarkable facilities by rail or water, Contra Costa is rapidly assuming a leading position as a manufacturing and shipping county. Eighty per cent. at least of the grain shipped through the Golden Gate is loaded and shipped from Contra Costa County.

The means of transportation are also rapidly increasing. The Southern Pacific traverses the entire length of the county, and the north and east are bounded by forty miles of deep water-front, at which the largest of deep-sea vessels can load.



barley, oats, butter, live stock, hay, and coal. The topography of the county is low hills and small valleys. The central valley is about fifteen miles in length, and from one to six miles in width.

Its western range of hills protects it from the cold winds that sweep in from the Pacific during the summer months, while the interior bays serve to modify the heat

MAMMOTH GROVE HOTEL.—Calaveras County.

Del Norte.

DEL NORTE is the most western of the three counties—Del Norte, Siskiyou, and Modoc—which lie just below the Oregon boundary. It is bounded south by Humboldt County, east by Siskiyou County, and west by the ocean.

This county was settled in the year 1853 as part of Klamath County, and it was not until 1857 that it began its existence as Del Norte County.

It embraces 66,522 acres of land. About two-thirds of the entire area is mountainous, with here and there small valleys under cultivation; the one-third consists of rich valley land. In the eastern part of the county mining is carried on to a great extent along the course of the Klamath River.

Dairying, with the lumber business, comprises the chief industry. The exports for the past year from Crescent City have been about 200 tons of butter and nearly 12,000,000 feet of lumber. The mountains of Del Norte County are very heavily timbered.

Salmon fishing is carried on at the mouth of Smith River, the catch for the season of 1887 being very good. Steps have been taken to establish a cannery at the mouth of Klamath River, which is said to be one of the best fishing grounds in the State, and has not been utilized before on account of the location being on what is known as the Klamath Indian Reservation.

Educational facilities in Del Norte County are very good, the number of public schools being fourteen, besides several private ones.

Crescent City, the county seat, is 280 miles from San Francisco, by water, and is situated on a little bay, the beach forming a crescent, and affording a pleasant drive of five miles. Black or gold-bearing sand is found here, and is worked now, and has been worked for several years, with profit. Steamers and sail vessels run frequently between the two ports.

Smith River is the next town in size, its chief business being farming and dairying. Getting out and shipping railroad ties and fence posts is also carried on, there being fine forests along the banks of the river. At Happy Camp, mining is still carried on successfully. Requa, situated at the mouth of the Klamath River, is claimed by the Government for a reservation.



IN "THE WILD NORTHWEST MOUNTAINS."

The Officers of the Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, Cal., take great pleasure in submitting for inspection the Quarterly Centennial Statement of the Bank, and inviting careful consideration of the brief review of its history, beginning on page 5. They also return sincere thanks to their depositors, customers, and to the community in general, for the permanent interest shown in their behalf—such confidence making them zealous in adhering to the conservative and legitimate business methods that have characterized the bank for twenty-five years.

El Dorado.

HIS county was the "golden land" of the early miners, and its residents claim that no county in the State, and possibly no section of equal size in the Union, has a history so full of adventurous interest as that of El Dorado.

It was here that gold was first discovered, January 19th, 1848, a discovery to which California owes her remarkable introduction to the world, and it was in El Dorado that the most thrilling episodes of pioneer life occurred. The county is still an object of interest to travelers, though to an extent its diggings are turned

into fruit-fields, and the ditches into irrigating canals. It is bordered on the west by Sacramento County, on the north by Placer County, on the south by Amador County, and on the east by the State of Nevada. El Dorado has a length of about seventy-five miles from east to west, and a breadth of about thirty-five miles from north to south.

This is an exclusively foothill and mountain county. It has an area of 1,500,000 acres; 500,000 are tillable foothill land, and comprise some of the best fruit, grain, and grass lands in the world. There is no county in the State better watered than El Dorado. The American and Cosumnes Rivers take their rise in the Sierra Range in this county. They have numerous tributaries that drain the whole county. From these streams a network of ditches takes the pure water over every part of the county. From every hill and mountain side lasting springs of crystal water burst forth. These two streams—the American and Cosumnes—furnish water power for an unexampled manufacturing interest.

The mountains furnish thousands of acres of the best timber, in which are mills that produce cheap lumber. Building stone is abundant and easily quarried, and of the best quality. Brick and lime are cheap. Grazing is a leading branch of agriculture. The foothills and mountains furnish wide ranges for pasturage. Dairying is an important and growing industry. The great mountains are ribbed with mines of precious metals.

Table, wine, and raisin grapes are grown on all the hillsides. Apples, peaches, prunes, plums, cherries, and all the small fruits, in quality or quantity, are excelled nowhere in the State. Many of the semi-tropical fruits are grown. All the cereals and vegetables yield an abundant return to the farmer.

El Dorado divides with Placer County and the State

of Nevada the honor of holding a portion of Lake Tahoe, the most beautiful lake in California, and probably in the world. A description of the lake will be found in Placer County.

The first county seat was the historic town of Coloma. In after years, Hangtown, or, as it has since been named, Placerville, became the county seat, and has since so remained. At one time, in the pioneer days of California, Placerville was the metropolis of the State—the home of the most eminent jurists on the coast, and was considered the Athens of California. It occupies a long, narrow ravine, through which flows Hangtown Creek, between two ranges of hills that rise on either side of the city several hundred feet.

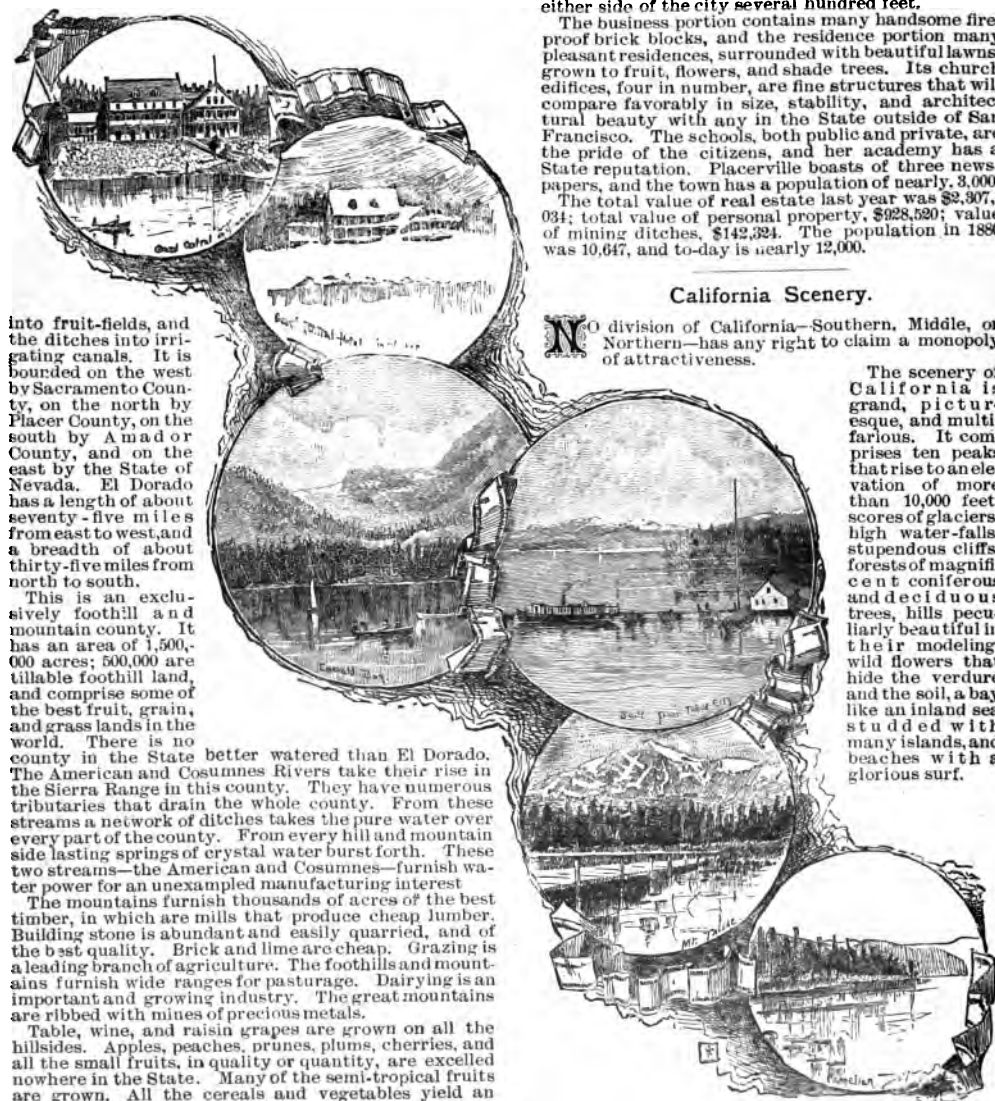
The business portion contains many handsome fire-proof brick blocks, and the residence portion many pleasant residences, surrounded with beautiful lawns, grown to fruit, flowers, and shade trees. Its church edifices, four in number, are fine structures that will compare favorably in size, stability, and architectural beauty with any in the State outside of San Francisco. The schools, both public and private, are the pride of the citizens, and her academy has a State reputation. Placerville boasts of three newspapers, and the town has a population of nearly 3,000.

The total value of real estate last year was \$2,307,034; total value of personal property, \$928,520; value of mining ditches, \$142,324. The population in 1880 was 10,647, and to-day is nearly 12,000.

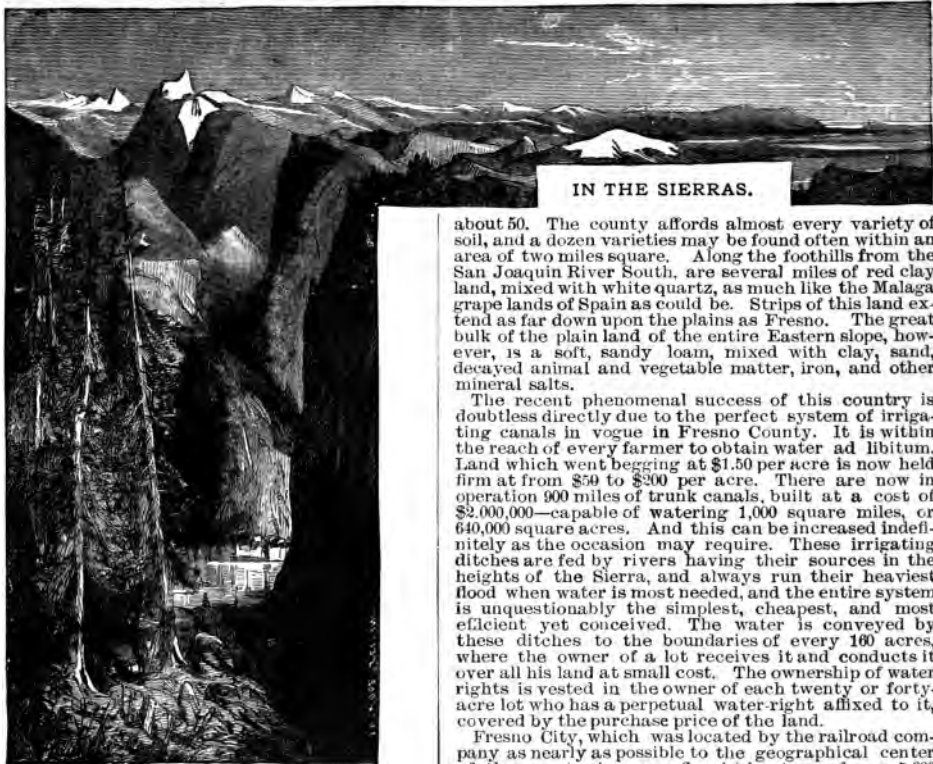
California Scenery.

NO division of California—Southern, Middle, or Northern—has any right to claim a monopoly of attractiveness.

The scenery of California is grand, picturesque, and multifarious. It comprises ten peaks that rise to an elevation of more than 10,000 feet, scores of glaciers, high water-falls, stupendous cliffs, forests of magnificent coniferous and deciduous trees, hills peculiarly beautiful in their modeling, wild flowers that hide the verdure and the soil, a bay like an inland sea studded with many islands, and beaches with a glorious surf.



ON AND AROUND LAKE TAHOE.



IN THE SIERRAS.

Fresno.

FRESNO is the third county in area in the State, containing 5,600,000 acres of surface. Of this vast territory, 4,400,000 acres may be classed as mountainous and pasture lands, and about 1,200,000 as agricultural and fruit lands. This county lies between the 36th and 37th degrees latitude, and is very near the central part of California, extending Northeasterly and Southwesterly a distance of 120 miles, and its average breadth is something over 65 miles.

It is bounded by San Benito, Monterey, Mono, Inyo, Tulare, Merced, and Mariposa counties.

The eastern two-fifths of the county are mountainous, comprising the highest portion of the Sierra range, and the most elevated mountain region in the United States, extending from Mount Lyell, on the North, to Mount Tyndall, on the South, a distance along the range of over 100 miles. Within this region rise the Fresno, San Joaquin, and King's rivers, amid perpetual banks of snow and ice. Fresno contains forty living glaciers, some of these lying under the crest of the Palisades, being some two miles in length; and, also, many of the loftiest peaks in America; Mount Goddard, Mount King, Mount Gardner, and Mount Tyndall being upward of 14,000 feet above the sea level.

On the Westerly slopes of these ranges are found some of the heaviest bodies of timber in the State, and in several localities groves of the big trees, or *sequoia gigantea*, in which some single trees are found measuring 120 feet in circumference.

Fresno County has 2,092,800 acres, a little over one-third of its total area, lying in what is known as the Great San Joaquin Valley. This valley, calculating from the Sacramento River South to Fort Tejon, has a length of about 250 miles, and an average breadth of

about 50. The county affords almost every variety of soil, and a dozen varieties may be found often within an area of two miles square. Along the foothills from the San Joaquin River South, are several miles of red clay land, mixed with white quartz, as much like the Malaga grape lands of Spain as could be. Strips of this land extend as far down upon the plains as Fresno. The great bulk of the plain land of the entire Eastern slope, however, is a soft, sandy loam, mixed with clay, sand, decayed animal and vegetable matter, iron, and other mineral salts.

The recent phenomenal success of this country is doubtless directly due to the perfect system of irrigating canals in vogue in Fresno County. It is within the reach of every farmer to obtain water ad libitum. Land which went begging at \$1.50 per acre is now held firm at from \$50 to \$300 per acre. There are now in operation 900 miles of trunk canals, built at a cost of \$2,000,000—capable of watering 1,000 square miles, or 640,000 square acres. And this can be increased indefinitely as the occasion may require. These irrigating ditches are fed by rivers having their sources in the heights of the Sierra, and always run their heaviest flood when water is most needed, and the entire system is unquestionably the simplest, cheapest, and most efficient yet conceived. The water is conveyed by these ditches to the boundaries of every 160 acres, where the owner of a lot receives it and conducts it over all his land at small cost. The ownership of water rights is vested in the owner of each twenty or forty-acre lot who has a perpetual water-right affixed to it, covered by the purchase price of the land.

Fresno City, which was located by the railroad company as nearly as possible to the geographical center of the county, is now a flourishing town of over 5,000 inhabitants. On every side are indications of its rapid advancement. The town is also justly proud of its fine court house, erected at a cost of \$65,000; a new two-story school-house, capable of accommodating 500 pupils; three large and handsome churches, two banks, water works of a capacity sufficient to supply 5,000 persons, and its many stores, factories, and shops, from which the wants of a large interior population is supplied.



Humboldt.

HUMBOLDT is a coast county, bounded by Del Norte, Trinity, Siskiyou, and Mendocino counties, and by the Pacific Ocean. The area thus embraced is 3,590 square miles, or 2,297,600 acres.

Its length from north to south is 108 miles, its average width is about forty, and it has a meander tide-water land of 175 miles. The county is about three times as large as the State of Rhode Island.



Humboldt County has five great industries—lumbering, ship-building, agriculture, and fruit-growing, stock-raising and wool-growing and mining.

The lumber industry is an exceedingly large one, as a few facts will show. The timber acreage, it has been said, is 921,600 acres, of which fully 450,000 are of redwood, cutting on an average 100,000 feet to the acre. The balance is in pine, spruce, fir, and cedar, averaging from 50,000 to 60,000 feet to the acre. These figures will give a reserve of 73,296,000,000 feet, an amount greater than the whole timber reserve of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin put together. In addition to this there is an almost inexhaustible supply of madrone, oak, and laurel, unexcelled for furniture and wooden ware manufacture.

There are in Humboldt County twenty saw-mills, capable of manufacturing annually 200,000,000 feet of lumber, and twelve shingle-mills that produce 144,000,000 of shingles. From these alone employment is given to 2,500 men, besides a large number engaged in the manufacture of posts, railroad ties, hoop poles, etc.

The mining industry has always held an important place in Humboldt. The most valuable mines are the gold placers in the north end of the county, and the coalfields in the south end of the county.

The sections lying ten miles inland from the coast produce the finest fruit that goes into the market. The Klamath and Trinity River sections and the upper Eel River in particular, have the character of being among the finest fruit sections in the world.

Stock-raising has been a very successful and remunerative business ever since the county was first opened to settlement. It is equally well adapted to sheep, cattle, or horses, but sheep and cattle monopolize this branch of industry. Humboldt wool at all times brings fancy figures in the market.

Lastly comes the ship-building interest. There are two regular ship-yards and a marine railway, the latter equipped with all the modern appliances of marine science, and capable of taking out vessels of the largest class plying our waters. Over 100 vessels have been built at the various ship-yards of Humboldt Bay.

There is a lavish abundance of the very best character of ship-timber within easy reach of the bay.

Eureka, the county seat of Humboldt, is situated on the east side of Humboldt Bay. The city is one of the most expensively and tastefully laid out on the coast, and is lighted with gas and electricity.

Inyo.

LIES east of the Sierras. It is almost as much isolated from San Francisco as though it belonged to some other State. This is a country where extremes meet; a country of startling contrasts, such as are to be found nowhere else on the continent: a country of rugged and giant peaks, among which are Mounts Abbott, 12,400 feet; Mount King, 14,000 feet; Mount Williamson, 14,500 feet; Mount Tyndall, 14,386 feet; Mount Whitney, 15,000, and Inyo, some 15,000 feet, upon which the snow of ages forever rests, and forming a giant wall upon its west, as if to shut it from all connection with the State of which it forms a part, marked by precipitous and sharp outlines and deep chasms such as to render an ascent to their summits, from their eastern slopes, almost an impossibility.

A country where, to the eastward of these, pointing heavenward, the earth's surface sinks hundreds of feet beneath the level of the sea; a country of beautiful and fertile plains, and, at the same time, of forbidding wastes, containing the valley, once a place of fear and mystery, called Death's Valley; a country of almost Arctic frosts and perpetual snows, and torrid, scorching heat.

Its chief and almost only valley capable of settlement for agricultural purposes, is the valley of Owen's River, which takes its water from the Sierras, nearly opposite the head-waters of the San Joaquin, and flowing thence a distance of 150 miles south, where it is lost in Owen's Lake. This valley is about 75 miles long, and from two to five miles wide. The principal farming is within this basin; not, however, in the valley of the river proper, but on the numerous small mountain streams flowing down from the Sierras on the west, from which the waters are derived for irrigation, producing wheat, barley, oats, corn, and fruits—principally peaches and grapes. Whatever the farmer produces finds ready sale, at good prices, in the immediate mining districts of Inyo and in Nevada.

One of the richest mines on the coast, known as the Union Consolidated, of the Cerro Gordo District, which lies in the Inyo Mountains, forming the eastern wall of Owen's Valley, has already yielded over \$10,000,000.

But there is another source of wealth possessed by

this county of comparatively recent discovery. This consists of a vast quarry of the finest marble. It is virtually a mountain of marble, rising to nearly a thousand feet above the level of the valley. If this marble is all that is claimed for it in quality and quantity, Inyo has in this a better source of wealth and prosperity than in all her mines. The Carson and Colorado Railroad, which runs through the Owens's valley from end to end



A CALIFORNIA CAÑON.

has aided in the development of these quarries.

The agricultural, stock, and fruit interests have recently increased, and as the railroad is extended to connection with the Southern Pacific, through the southern districts, the mining interests will also forge ahead.



Kern.

THIS county is the most southerly of the great chain of counties of the San Joaquin Valley. Here the valley comes to an abrupt end, being shut off by a high chain of mountains, forming the main chain of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range. The valley portion, although covering nearly 1,000,000 acres, is but a small portion of the county, as the entire area is 5,137,920 acres.

The topography of the county is exceedingly diversified. The chaotic jumble of barren mountains, where the two great ranges unite, together with the vast sandy deserts that encompass them on either side, form a confusion of the most forbidding elements of nature. The redeeming feature of Kern, is the noble river that heads in the mountains' fastnesses of Tulare County, and breaks through the titanic hills, down a deep, precipitous gorge, descending many thousand feet in a few miles, and rolling out upon the plains. As it reaches the valley it spreads into devious channels, making a large delta, which is called Kern Island.

Some of the most productive farms in California have been made in Kern Island within the past few years, where naught but grass and sage brush formerly grew. This has been accomplished by means of a liberal expenditure of capital in the construction of irrigating canals, which now ramify all parts of the island. An ample supply of water is furnished by Kern River, which has a drainage area of 2,382 square miles.

These irrigating canals form the most extensive and successful artificial watering plant in existence, costing from four to five millions of dollars, there being 437 miles of canal, capable of watering over 800 square miles of land. This vast body of land is a sandy loam, that takes kindly to the artificial application of water.

There is every indication of the existence of immense reservoirs of petroleum in the western portion of Kern County. The bituminous shales and sandstone formations are identical with those of the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and considerable oil exudes from the surface in hundreds of places. At one point, petroleum has been collected from springs to the extent of several thousand barrels, which is of a heavier and less volatile character than the hydro-carbon of the East. Asphaltum also covers thousands of acres of land. This oil belt runs through Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties, where it has been developed to some extent.

Stock-raising is carried on quite extensively, the rich river bottoms being luxuriant with alfalfa, which affords fine pasturage. Poultry of every description is also reared in Kern County.

Bakersfield, the county seat, is situated on the line of the Southern Pacific R. R. It has a population of 1,500 and some fine public buildings, its court house costing \$40,000. The Kern Valley Bank is located here.



Lake.

LAKE is one of the smaller counties of California, having an area of 694,000 acres of surface, and in shape it is nearly a perfect oval.

Lake County possesses certain peculiar resources and attractions which are sure, in time, to make it famous and prosperous. The general topography is rolling and hilly. Located in the Coast Range of Mountains, Mount St. John, the highest point in the county, is situated at the extreme north end, some 4,000 feet above sea level. Clear Lake, which lies nearly in the middle of the county, forms one of its principal features; this lake is about twenty-two miles in length, with an average of from three to six miles wide.

Lake County abounds with mineral springs, the waters of which possess great medical virtues.

The agricultural portions of the county embrace, in all, from 80,000 to 120,000 acres, comprising the very best land for wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and vegetables of all kinds. The valleys are well watered, and there is never any occasion to call upon artificial means to insure good crops. Farms generally do not exceed 800 acres in extent. The hills that surround the valleys are composed of the best of soil for grapes. The mean temperature of the climate is higher, and there is less early and late frosts than in some other vineyard countries of California.

Fruits of all kinds, such as apples, pears, plums, apricots, peaches, and prunes, do remarkably well. Sheep raising is one of the principal industries of the county, as the extensive range afforded by the mountains and foothills make it a profitable business.

The southern portion of the county is skirted by a semi-circle of rolling hills, of a metaphoric, cretaceous rock, rich in deposits of cinnabar. Several extensive quicksilver mines are now being worked. Two of these, the Sulphur Bank and the Great Western, are extremely rich. There are several other mines that are rich in this mineral. On the east side of Clear Lake is Borax Lake, where that mineral is found in its mud.

It is perhaps not generally known that a very large part of California is adapted to cotton growing. Such, however, is the fact. The establishment of a cotton mill at Oakland now makes a greater home demand for this product.

Well adapted as a large portion of Lake County is for agricultural pursuits, there can be little doubt that it is as a place of extraordinary scenic attractions that it will stand pre-eminent. These are mainly centered around the lakes and springs. Of the many beautiful sheets of water nestling among the hills, and giving great diversity to the landscape, the largest and in some respects the most attractive is Clear Lake, situated in the very center of the county. From its shore may be seen Mount Snow, towering to an altitude of some 7,000 feet above the sea level; Mount Cobb, with an altitude of 4,500 feet, and Uncle Sam mountain, the latter—a

huge truncated cone—rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, in which it forms a peninsula, to a height of over 2,500 feet. Six miles from Upper Lake are situated what are known as the Blue Lakes, fast coming into favor as a pleasure resort. This place is one of the most beautiful spots under the broad canopy of heaven, and both poet and prose writer have called forth their best efforts in lauding it. These lakes—there are three, each about three-quarters of a mile long and 400 yards wide—are situated in a beautiful valley, with lofty mountains rising on each side out of the depths, and reflecting their images in the sapphire-hued waters.

Among the almost countless attractions and health-giving mineral springs in the county, may be mentioned the Highland, Newman, Seigler, Adams, Bartlett, Harbin, Allen, Anderson, Bonanza, Copesey, Howard, Saratoga, and Witter. Nestling among the mountains, at an altitude of about 1,700 feet above the level of the sea, they have long since become favorite resorts for tourists and invalids, and are increasing in popularity every year. Situated, as they invariably are, too, in shady mountain cañons amid whispering pines, the medicinal value of the waters is further enhanced by the peaceful and poetic nature of the surroundings, which breathe of rest and relaxation from the cares of business. Such maladies as asthma, bronchial and pulmonary troubles, kidney diseases, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and chills and fever are successfully combated by the healing springs, and the numbers who flock to these resorts annually and after becoming convalescent indulged in deer hunting and the less exciting sports of quail, grouse, and pigeon shooting, besides whipping the mountain streams for trout, bear eloquent testimony to the virtues of Lake County's mineral springs.

The valleys in Lake County are numerous, but none of them are large. The most extensive is Big valley. It contains 25,000 acres, is well watered, and is mainly devoted to cereal crops. Bachelor valley contains between 2,500 and 3,000 acres of the richest land in the county. Burns valley is mostly owned by Englishmen who have built many handsome residences within its limits. Coyote valley contains about 16,000 acres of splendid farming land. Lower Lake valley contains the largest and best vineyards of the county. Scott's valley contains 7,000 acres and is the richest section of Lake, capable of growing anything. Other valleys are Capay, Clover, Cobb, Donovan, Gravelly, High, Irwin, Jericho, Jerusalem, Loconoma, Long, Morgan, Paradise, Rice's, The Twin and Upper Lake.

Lakeport is the county seat, and is a small but thriving town.





PITT RIVER FALLS.

Lassen.

LASSEN is a northern county, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, bounded north by Modoc, east by the State of Nevada, south by Plumas, and west by Shasta. It was formed in 1864 from the eastern portions of Shasta and Plumas Counties, and named for a pioneer settler—"Old Peter Lassen."

Its principal streams are Susan River, in the southeastern, and Pitt River in the southwestern portion of the county. Its chief lakes are Honey Lake, with an area of ninety-seven square miles, Eagle, Horse, and Lower lake.

There are 3,200,000 acres of land in the county, 2,700,000 acres of it being owned by the Government, and open to pre-emption. The average temperature in summer is about 80 degrees; in winter, 45 degrees.

Lassen produces live-stock, chiefly cattle and sheep. The county exports about 16,000 head of beef cattle each year, and a quantity of wool. Hogs thrive in the soft tule lands.

The county has an immense supply of large timber, confined chiefly to its foothills and mountains, yet it is almost inexhaustible. It consists of pitch, sugar, and yellow pine, cedar, fir, and other varieties. Eight saw-mills are kept running in the summer, six of which are in the southern and two in the northern part of the county. The aggregate capacity of these mills is 10,000,000 feet annually. Two flouring mills are located at Milford and Adin. There is also one planing-mill at the latter place.

The fruit crop of the county is very valuable and noted for its quality, "Honey Lake apples" being among the best grown on the coast. Pears, plums, and the other smaller fruits also do well.

Susanville, the county seat, lies in Honey Lake Valley, 200 miles north-east of Sacramento. It is situated on the north bank of Susan River, about twenty miles from where it empties into the lake. Susanville has an elevation of 4,184 feet above sea.

Lassen, like Shasta, Siskiyou, and other northern mountain counties in California, possesses many attractions for tourists and those fond of summer camping and hunting. Wild game abounds in all parts of the county.

Mt. Lassen, called also Lassen's Butte and Lassen Peak, is, like Mt. Shasta, an extinct volcano. It is 10,577 ft. high, situated near the boundaries of Lassen, Shasta, and Plumas Counties. Its summit, accessible on horseback, commands an extensive view, including the summits of thirty-five extinct volcanoes, aside from Mt. Shasta, which is seventy miles to the northwest, and a grand feature of the landscape.

There are scores of smaller craters in the vicinity of Mt. Lassen, a lake with a bank of lava across it, a hot lake, and a Geyser spring. One mile east of the boiling lake is a large dike of columnar basalt, resembling those seen in Fingal's Cave on the west coast of Ireland.

Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES County extends in an irregular line of about one hundred miles along the Pacific Coast. The San Fernando, San Gabriel, Cucamonga, and San Bernardino mountain ranges run parallel with the coast at an average distance of thirty-five miles from the sea.

The immense region lying between these two great natural boundaries constitutes the finest body of agricultural, horticultural, and mineral land, of equal extent on the continent. The larger portion of the county is a parallelogram, being about seventy miles from the north to the south, leaving a triangle in the southeast portion, the northern line of which equals seventy miles, and the eastern forty miles. The county, consequently, contains about 5,600 square miles, or 3,600,000 acres (over two-thirds the area the State of Massachusetts).

The principal rivers are the Santa Ana, San Gabriel, and Los Angeles, which contain a sufficient supply of water to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of land.

Corn, barley, potatoes, wheat, rye, oats, beans, castor beans, hops, alfalfa, hemp, and all kinds of vegetables thrive to a remarkable degree; its hams, bacon, and dairy products equal the best in the world. Of fruits, the grape, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry, apricot, fig, olive, orange, lemon, lime, walnut, and all the small fruits, nuts, and berries usually found in the temperate zone, grow luxuriantly and yield largely. This is the great orange, lemon, and lime section of the State.

The raising of sheep, cattle, and hogs enter largely into the farm husbandry of Los Angeles County. The bee product interest is also very important, especially along the foothills of the San Gabriel range of mountains. Wool and manufacturing of woolen goods are important and rapidly growing industries. Petroleum, lead, iron, tin, gold, silver, lime, granite, gypsum, asphaltum, coal, borax, and salt abound in this and neighboring counties.

An interesting, valuable, but not much known product of this county is yucca draconis, as manufactured into paper stock by F. P. Howard & Co., a firm in Los Angeles.

These trees grow in groves over large areas of dry parts of Southern California, which cannot be used for agriculture without developing water, and produce a fine fiber.

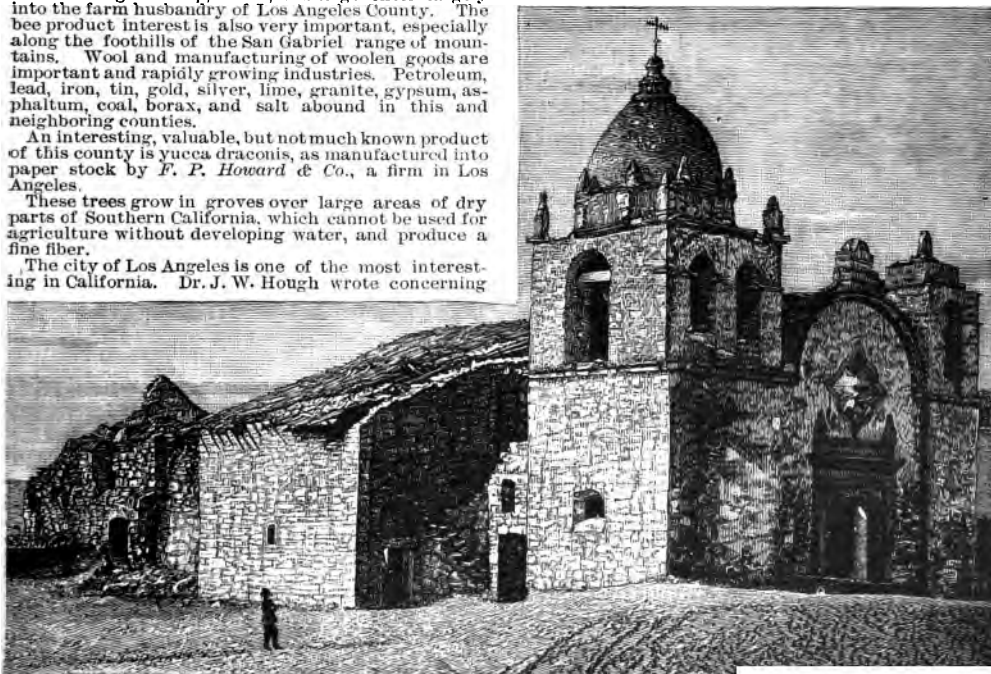
The city of Los Angeles is one of the most interesting in California. Dr. J. W. Hough wrote concerning



it: "The general view of Los Angeles from the old fort, more nearly resembles that of Damascus, 'the Pearl of the Orient,' than any city I have elsewhere seen. * * * The vineyards have the same luxuriance, the pomegranates the same real blossom, and the orange groves the same ravishing beauty, while an occasional palm, stateliest of trees, gives an Oriental air to the scene."

Los Angeles is over a hundred years old, and it has been summer in Los Angeles ever since it was founded, its flowers blossoming all the so-called winter through. It is a labyrinth of gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and is well named the City of the Angels; indeed, if there be a place on earth where angels visit, it surely must be this quaint, delicious old town, with the perfume of its fruit and flowers always lingering about it, and a spicy flavor of old-time Spanish ways mingling with the prosperity and social customs of to-day.

Los Angeles was founded by twelve Spanish soldiers, who, having plenty of leisure, named it El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles—the town of the Queen of the Angels. It is situated fourteen miles east of the Pacific,



OLD MISSION CHURCH, SAN GABRIEL.



at the mouth of a gorge in low hills, through which the Los Angeles River flows to reach a wide plain, and near the western end of the San Gabriel spur of the Coast Range. These San Gabriel mountains often show snow in the winter and early spring to within ten miles of the orange orchards blossoming at their feet.

Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson in her "Echoes in the City of the Angels" says: "One comes sometimes abruptly on a picture which seems bewilderingly un-American, of a precipice-wall covered with bird-cage cottages, the little, paling-walled yard of one jutting out in a line with the chimney-tops of the next one below, and so on down to the street at the base of the hill.

"Wooden staircases and bits of terrace, link and loop the odd little perches together; bright green pepper trees, sometimes tall enough to shade two or three tiers of roofs, give a graceful, plumed draping at the sides, and some of the steep fronts are covered with bloom, in solid curtains of geranium, sweet alysum, heliotrope, and ivy. These terraced eyries are not the homes of the rich; the houses are lilliputian in size, and of cheap quality; but they do more for the picturesque of the city than all the large, fine, and costly houses put together."

Titus Fey Cronise said of it some years ago: "The old adobe houses, with flat

roofs, covered with asphaltum, or brea, and surrounded by broad verandas, or high walls, are gradually being supplanted by stores and residences more suited to American ideas of domestic and commercial convenience. Many neat brick dwellings and commodious stores are to be seen in all directions.

"These, mingling among the old Mexican *casas*, together with the groves of orange, lemon, olive, lime, fig, pomegranate, peach, apple, and pear, with here and there a towering, feathery palm, and solid cactus fence around a field of wheat or

barley, form a strange, but pleasing picture, such as can be seen nowhere outside of California."

Until 1849 Los Angeles was the largest town in California. Then it slumbered for a few years, and now, though soft and sleepy-looking still, it is most thoroughly wide awake, the population of the city having increased 20,000 within the past five years; 4,000 residences have been built, also nearly a mile of business blocks, the inhabitants now numbering nearly 65,000.

It is six miles square, lighted by gas and electricity, contains a number of first-class hotels, twenty schools and colleges, sixteen newspapers, a free library, and four banks with aggregate resources of \$5,000,000. It is a noted health and pleasure resort, especially in winter, for people from all parts of the Union.

The County assessment for 1887 was \$92,796,680.



(Engravings Contributed by the Southern Pacific Railway.)

The places in Los Angeles County most worthy of a visit after its chief city are San Gabriel, Santa Monica, Anaheim, Pasadena, Westminster, Orange, the Sierra Madre Villa, and Catalina Island.

The Mission of San Gabriel, founded Sept. 8th, 1771, was the first white settlement in Los Angeles County, and the most prosperous of the California Missions. The church at San Gabriel, built of stone and adobe in

Other thriving towns are Pomona, at the mouth of San Antonio Cañon; Long Beach, a charming seaside resort; the wine-making colony of Anaheim, near which is the celebrated ostrich farm of Dr. Sketchley. The wheat yield of Los Angeles County for 1887 is placed by the Produce Exchange at 45,000 tons. The total acreage of vineyards in the county is given at 17,120 acres.



OSTRICHES, WASHINGTON GARDENS, NEAR LOS ANGELES.

the last century, is the best mission building in the State.

Santa Monica, sixteen miles from Los Angeles, is the chief seaside resort of Southern California.

The temperature is so uniformly mild, that sea-bathing may be enjoyed here at any season of the year.

Thirteen years ago Pasadena was a mere pasture; now it is a city of 5,000. Santa Ana, the principal town in the valley of the same name, has a population of 3,000, while the population of the valley within its precincts of Orange, Tustin, Newport, Fountain, Westminster, and Golden Grove, has grown to about 20,000.

Los Angeles County contains a great variety of minerals: gold, silver, copper, coal, asphaltum, graphite, iron, tin, limestone, clay, gypsum, borate of lime, silica, kaolin, petroleum, borax, epsom salts, nitrate of soda, and salt.

Its soil is varied, and its fruits almost without number; the apples of Michigan, the peaches of Delaware, the oranges of Florida, the lemons of Sicily, the grapes of France and Spain, and the figs of Smyrna all grow here in perfection, together with apricots, nectarines, prunes, guavas, pomegranates, and nuts of various kinds.

Marin.

MARIN County is a peninsula, and from its shores being washed on one side by the Pacific Ocean, and on the other by the bay of San Francisco and its tributary bays, it possesses a larger coast line than any county in the State.

Its southern extremity forms the northern abutment or "post" of the Golden Gate. On the north and northeast Marin is bounded by Sonoma County, of which it once formed a part. The name "Marin" is not, as might be supposed, derived from the Latin root *mare* (the sea), but from an Indian chief who figured conspicuously in the history of this part of the country in the first quarter of the present century. Marin was a famous chief of the Lacatuit Indians, who prior to American settlement occupied this part of California. Lacatuit and his tribe had several skirmishes with the Spanish invaders between the years 1815 and 1824, in which he was victorious, but eventually he was captured and his people dispersed by his enemies. Later he made his escape from his jailers and took refuge on a small island, which being called after him suggested the name of the adjacent mainland. Being taken prisoner a second time, he narrowly escaped being put to death, but on the intercession of the priests of Mission San Rafael, was set free, and became a convert to the faith of his saviors.

The attractions of Marin County do not rest entirely on the marvelous beauty of its landscapes, the remarkable equability of its climate, or the good taste, culture, and enterprise of its residents, but also on the fertility of the soil, capable of producing heavy crops of potatoes, grass, hay, or feed grain.

Its horticultural productiveness, especially of apples, quinces, etc., are equal to any county in the southern or middle portion of the State, and now it comes forward as a growing grape county, aiming for the front rank as a fine claret producer. Over 1,000 acres of vineyard are now in bearing, and as many more will reach that point within two years.

There is probably no better dairy country in the world than Marin. The latest census reports show the average product of butter and cheese to the cow in Marin to be much greater than the average of the best dairy counties in New York, Ohio, or any other State. In the months of November, December, and January, in Marin County, the pasturage has often been so good that cattle not only have needed no hay to keep them in condition, but have yielded sufficient milk to make on an average a pound of butter a day to each milking cow.

Owing to the peculiarly mild and moist climate of Marin, especially of the west side, pastures afford constant fresh and luxuriant grasses from January to September and October. In these latter months there is generally a little cessation of the growth of feed, on account of the long absence of rain; but all the balance of the year, unless overstocked, the pastures are like those of May and June in the Atlantic States. With the early autumn and winter rains, feed again becomes plentiful, giving our dairymen a great advantage, for they have a good supply, when sweet, fresh yellow butter brings fancy figures.

Winter is often the most pleasant season of the year. In the intervals of the rain it is bright, sunny, and calm. The grass starts as soon as the soil is wet, and in this beautiful county at Christmas nature wears her green uniform. In February and March the gardens and meadows look rich with floral jewels. The blossoms increase in variety and profusion until April, when they are so abundant in many places as to show distinctly the yellow carpeting on the hills for miles and miles in the distance.

Upon arriving at Marin County by steamer from San

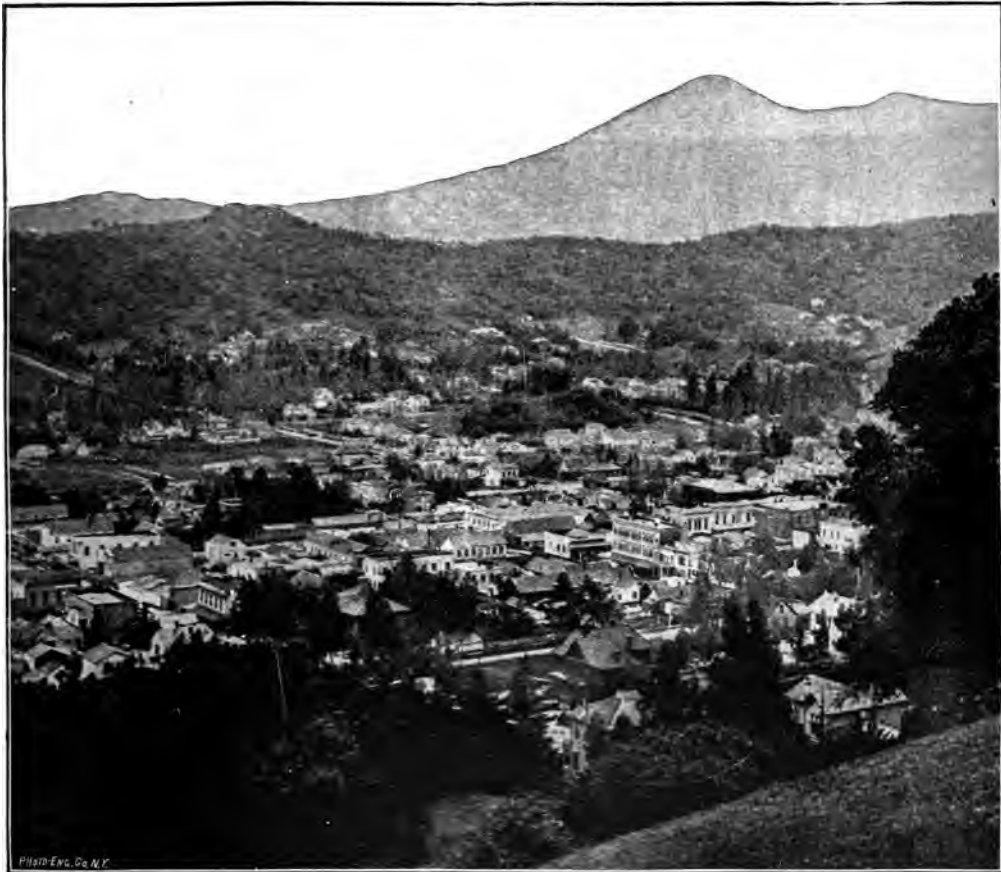
Francisco, the first stopping place is the picturesque village of Sausalito, called after a grove of willows, some of which are still in existence. Sausalito is one of the leading summer and winter resorts on the coast, and is principally occupied by a class of people who have their business in San Francisco.

The county seat and prettiest place in the county is San Rafael. The streets of the town are



laid out at right angles. The business buildings are generally fair, and some of those built within the past five or six years are handsome, substantial, and lofty edifices. A bold eminence on the north of the town, commanding a view of the whole valley, from the bay to San Anselmo, has been dedicated for a public park.

which run from near San Anselmo junction of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, and divides San Rafael from San Anselmo Valley. The first and largest State penitentiary is at San Quentin, and the convicts have the pleasure of not only enjoying the magnificent climate and the beautiful garden within the walls, but the



SAN RAFAEL AND MT. TAMALPAIS.

The city water is obtained by turning a part of the Lagunitas Creek into a reservoir, near the headwaters of the stream. This main reservoir, high up in the foothills of Tamalpais, has a capacity of 300,000,000 gallons.

For quiet and order, night and day, it has now no equal in any town in California of its size. Serious crime is becoming very rare in the county, and is almost unknown in the town.

There are several hotels in the town, and when the Hotel Rafael, now building, is completed, San Rafael will have a hotel equal in beauty, and nearly in spaciousness, to the far-famed Del Monte of Monterey.

San Rafael preserves an equable climate; the range of temperature is not great, the air is dry, but not stimulating; the elevation is but fifty feet above the sea level.

San Quentin is a peninsula jutting out into San Pablo Bay, formed by a continuation of the ridge of hills

charming scenery which forms the landscape on every side.

The development of San Rafael into the first resort and watering place of the Pacific coast, as promised, has drawn a wonderful amount of attention thither. If that little town becomes what it now has the chance of being, the Saratoga of the West, almost the center of fashion, wealth, and learning, there will not be an acre of land for miles around not anxiously sought by the wealthy and cultured.

Tomales Bay is forty-five miles north of San Francisco. It is formed by an inlet of the Pacific Ocean which here penetrates the Coast range about sixteen miles.

One of its advantages is its being perfectly landlocked and sheltered from all wind. There are two small islands, three miles from the entrance of the bay, two acres in extent, and green with verdure.

Mariposa.

Mariposa is triangular in shape. It has an area of 988,000 acres, the greater portion of which is mountainous and hilly, and is remarkable as containing Yosemite Valley. Its eastern portion is above the snow line, and its western border extends into the great San Joaquin Valley. It is watered by the Merced River and its tributaries, and by the Mariposa. Both rivers rise in the county; the first, by the time it joins the San Joaquin, is quite an important stream, flowing over precipices and through deep cañons, until it reaches the western boundary of the county. Mariposa is one of the best timbered counties along the western slope of the Sierras, which consists of excellent saw timber, such as several species of pine, spruce, fir, and *Sequoias*, or big tree timber.

This is, strictly speaking, a mining region—principally gold. There are probably more gold-bearing quartz veins than are to be found in any other territory of similar size in the State. A large portion of it is not yet prospected. Twenty-six quartz mills are within the limits of the county. The placer mines have been fabulously rich in coarse gold, and the precious metals taken from the Mariposa mines would figure up in the millions.



NEVADA FALLS

The soil in the valley portion of the county is usually fertile, and adapted to limited farming—especially where water can be had for irrigation—principally fruit, vegetables, and grasses. Fruit and grapes raised here, in the small valleys in mountains, have a peculiarly fine flavor. Sheep-raising is quite an industry in this county.

YOSEMITE VALLEY is in the north-east portion of the county; and though views of its scenery, and sketches of its charms, by artists of the brush and the pen have been repainted and retold, it is impossible to convey more than a phantom outline of its beauty; each traveler must see for himself before he can realize the grandeur of its cliffs and peaks, the height of its waterfalls, contrasting so sharply with its peaceful, park-like meadows and sheltered nooks.

Though its dome-shaped mountain peaks of varied color and tone are the same, year after year, yet each hour of the day that the sun shines, they change according to whether its rays strike them horizontally, vertically, or whether it leaves them in partial shadow. The season of the year, too, affects the scenery materially, the falls being at their best in spring, when the snow from the mountains makes the streams heaviest; both Yosemite Creek and Bridal Veil Creek going dry in August or September.



THE THREE BROTHERS.—From a Photograph by Watkins.

Yosemite is usually visited by travelers from April 15 to October 15, and during that time the sky is generally clear, clouds rarely obstructing the view. In June there are sometimes showers, but as they are of short duration, they are usually interesting, and add variety to the scene.

The valley is fifteen miles long and five miles wide; the walls enclosing it are of granite, varying in height from 1,300 to 4,700 feet; in many points it is vertical, and in all very steep, so until roads were made at great expense, there was no place where a wagon could enter it, and only two where horses could get in, and then

the lower part of the valley are seen distinctly; the best effect is obtained in the afternoon.

El Capitan is the first object of interest to attract the attention of the traveler when entering the valley from the west, rising perpendicularly from the valley, its height being 3,300 feet. It has two fronts, one facing the west and the other to the south, the two meeting nearly at a right angle. It is one of the most sublime features of the Yosemite scenery. Its height, bulk, smooth surface, and prominent position fix the attention of the beholder. El Capitan, with a general view of the valley, is given on page 19.



CATHEDRAL ROCKS, MIRROR VIEW.

(From a Photograph by Watkins.)

with much difficulty. The sides of the valley are nearly parallel to each other, giving the impression they had at some period been torn apart. At the base of the walls on each side is a slope of rocks and dirt that have fallen from above. The color of the walls—and the color has much to do with the general effect—is yellowish on the north side of the valley and blue or gray on the south.

The finest view, approaching the valley, is near Inspiration Point, on the road from Big Tree Station. The best view from the west is obtained at Old Inspiration Point, near the horse trail; from this point many photographs and oil paintings have been taken. El Capitan, the Bridal Veil, the Virgin's Tears or Ribbon Fall, the North Dome, Mt. Watkins, the Half Dome and

Horace Greeley said of it: "Had the mountain spoke to me in an audible voice, or began to lean over with the purpose of burying me, I should hardly have been surprised. Its whiteness, thrown into bold relief by the patches of trees or shrubs which flecked it, continually suggested the presence of snow."

The Three Brothers are a mile and a half east of El Capitan; three peaks in close proximity,—which our engraving on page 40 faithfully describes. The highest of these summits, Eagle Point, is 4,000 feet, and accessible by a horse trail ascending the valley between the Yosemite Creek and the Three Brothers.

The Cathedral Rocks are on the south side of the valley, immediately opposite to El Capitan. They are seen to the best advantage from a point about a mile

distant to the northeast. Prof. Whitney, who calls them Cathedral Peak, says: "This view is one of the grandest landmarks in the whole region, and most appropriately named. It presents the appearance of a lofty mass of rock cut squarely down on all sides for more than 1,000 feet, and having at its southern end a beautiful cluster of slender pinnacles, which are several hundred feet above the



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS.

main body." The Cathedral Spires are two slender, beautiful columns of granite, one 800, the other 300 feet in diameter.

Sentinel Rock is a natural obelisk, about 1,000 feet high and 300 feet thick at the summit, which is 3,000 feet above the valley. The sides show the vertical cleavages of the granite; the best view is from the west.

Glacier Point is a mile east of Sentinel Rock, 3,505 feet above the valley. The trail leading to it is the most in-



teresting in all the valley, starting at the base of Sentinel Rock, and with an eastward zigzag ascends the steep mountain side, disclosing a number of grand views, including Nevada Fall, Cap of Liberty, Half Dome, North Dome, Royal Arches, Yosemite Fall, and El Capitan.

Sentinel Dome is a mile southwest from Glacier Point, hemispherical in shape, and 4,150 feet above the valley. The Summit is the highest point usually reached by Yosemite tourists, and is accessible on horseback, the ride occupying four hours.

Half Dome suggests half an egg that has been divided lengthwise and set up on the blunt end. The Summit is 4,737 feet above the valley, the face fronting the northwest being straight and plumb for 2,000 feet from the top downward. A horse trail ascends it for a portion of the way, then there is half a mile of clambering, and the ascent is completed by the aid of a rope.

The Royal Arches are on the north side of the valley, opposite Glacier Point, a wall of vertical rock, with huge masses of rock fallen from the sides, leaving projecting arches near the top.

Washington Column is east of the Royal Arches, at a bend in the northern wall of the valley; it rises vertically, 2,400 feet.

North Dome is half a mile north of Washington Column, the summit being 3,568 feet. It can be reached on horseback from the north.

Cloud's Rest, 6,150 feet above the valley, and 10,150 feet above the sea, is the highest peak within the Yosemite limits. It can be reached on horseback, and the view, though comprehensive, is somewhat dim from the great height.

Cap of Liberty is north of the Nevada Fall, a magnificent dome, 4,600 feet above the valley.

Mt. Starr King, more than two miles from the Vernal Fall, is 5,600 feet above the valley, and so steep its summit has never been scaled, at least by man.

The Merced River makes a rather abrupt but brilliant entrance into Yosemite Valley, forming the Nevada and the Vernal Falls *en route*. It is a clear and sprightly stream, eight miles long in its passage through the valley, its descent during that distance being 50 feet. It is 60 feet wide, from three to eight feet deep in July, its bed being so deep there is no fear of an overflow.

The Yosemite Fall is nearly midway in the valley, on the north side. Yosemite Creek forms it, leaping 2,550

feet, but taking three different bounds to accomplish it. The first jump, or upper fall, is 1,500 feet, and is one-third of a mile back from the valley in a gorge. The second leap, or succession of hops, is 626 feet, and lastly there is a fall of 400 feet, below which is a talus, 200 feet high. Below the lower fall the stream divides into three rivulets, one of them being straight for half a mile, and bordered with trees, the place being named Cascade Avenue. The water of the upper fall breaks chiefly into mist; the amount is always scanty, and it dries up almost altogether in September. Our illustration gives a most vivid view of the fall as it appears in midsummer.

The Nevada Fall is in the southeast portion of the valley; not a vertical fall, since to form it the Merced flows over a rock which slants 85° for about half its height, and 75° the other half. The fall is 639 feet high, and the friction of the rock beats the stream into white foam, hence its name Nevada, or snowy. The old river bed was several hundred yards east of the present fall, where it had worn a channel in the rock a hundred feet in depth; but its course must have been impeded by trees and earth, probably in a freshet; in any case it changed its mind, or rather, its course, taking its present way down the rocks. A traveler says of the Nevada: "This is the fall of falls." And Prof. Whitney believes: "The Nevada Fall is in every respect one of the grandest waterfalls in the world."

The Vernal Fall is so named because of the greenness of the water, which here is not so much broken into foam as in the Nevada. It is 475 feet high, and the volume of water is great. Between the Nevada and the Vernal Falls the Merced gambols for a mile, making in this distance a descent of 275 feet, in most beautiful cascades and rapids, the largest cascade being 30 feet high, and called Wild Cat Fall.

The Bridal Veil Fall is formed by a creek bearing the same romantic name. The descent is 1,000 feet, 150 being rapids, and 850 feet a vertical fall. The stream is wide and shallow, and on this account the winds waft it to and fro until it flutters like a white veil in the breeze as it falls over the wall of rock. It is a beautiful fall, but the stream goes dry in late summer or early autumn.

The Ribbon Fall, called also the Virgin's Tears Fall, is 1,000 feet high, and directly opposite the Bridal Veil. It is a graceful fall, and anywhere except in Yosemite, where a fall of a thousand feet more or less is of very little consequence, it would attract a great deal of admiration. The creek forming it goes dry early in the season.

Mirror Lake has a depth of twenty feet, and an area of eight acres, in the northeast portion of the valley. Its waters are so serene and unruffled, that the reflections of the tall peaks near, are remarkably clear and like the direct view of these objects, but standing upon their heads in a most undignified manner, or what would be undignified, were not the peaks and their reflections so still.

Tooolowack Fall is a cascade 800 feet high, a mile southeast of Vernal Fall. The stream which forms the fall has changed its bed, and comes into the cañon at its side instead of its head. The cañon abounds with wild and beautiful scenery, immense blocks of granite being strewn about, with cave-like spaces between and under them. There would be many visitors at the foot of the falls, only it cannot be reached except by two miles of climbing. Nearly on a level with the top of the fall, is a cañon containing a cavern 250 feet high, 100 feet wide across its mouth, and running back into the rock for a space of 150 feet.

The village of Yosemite Valley is a collection of houses with about fifty summer inhabitants, and scarcely half that number during the winter. It receives a daily mail from April 1st to August 30th, three times a week in September and October, and during the remaining four months only once a week. There are three hotels, large enough to entertain 500 persons; they are open the year round, but from November to March inclusive, but few people visit Yosemite. Near the base of El Capitan there are about two dozen Indians who live in



THE YOSEMITE FALL.

(From a Photograph by Taber.)

wigwams, and earn a living by washing and fishing.

Evidently, nearly all of the great cañons of Sierra Nevada have been formed by erosion—the wearing influence of streams, and the dirt they have carried down, but the Yosemite Valley is an exception to this rule. Its vertical walls, half a mile deep, with their sharp angles, could not have been worn by water, and the narrowness of the cañon below shows that there has never been any sufficient outlet for a large stream.

Besides, it is evident that, since the main chasm was formed, great masses of rock have split off, in many

places from the sides, and if the valley had been the result of erosion, these masses would have made mountains in it. The most probable explanation of its origin is the theory that it was formed by the great convulsion which tore apart the mountain to a much greater depth than is now perceptible, that vast masses of rock fell into the chasm, and that after a time earth was carried over them, that they must have at some period been entirely covered by the washing of the waters, that drained off, leaving the valley with a level, fertile floor.

Prof. Whitney says: "The Half Dome seems beyond a doubt to have been split asunder in the middle, the lost half having gone down in what may be truly said to have been the 'wreck of matter and the crash of worlds.' * * * The eroded cañons of the Sierra, however, whose formation is due to the action of water, never have vertical walls, nor do their sides present the peculiar angular forms which are seen in Yosemite, as for instance, on El Capitan, where two perpendicular surfaces of smooth granite, more than 3,000 feet high, meet each other at right angles. It is sufficient to look for a moment at the vertical faces of El Capitan and the Bridal Veil Rock, turned down the valley, or away from the direction in which the eroding forces must have acted, to be able to say that aqueous erosion could not have been the agent employed to do any such work.

"The squarely-cut, re-entering angles, like those below El Capitan, and between Cathedral Rock and The Sentinel, were never produced by erosion. Much less could any such cause be called in to account for the peculiar formation of Half Dome, the vertical portion of which is all above the ordinary level of the walls of the valley, rising 2,000 feet in sublime isolation, above any point that could have been reached by denuding agencies, even supposing the current of water to have filled the whole valley."

In order that visitors to Yosemite may be enabled to explore the valley and its surrounding wonders without imposition or delay, the Board of Yosemite Commissioners have appointed a "Guardian of the Valley," and fixed a schedule of "maximum rates" for carriage, saddle horse, and guide charges. There is no objection to a traveler paying less, and if there is a party, a reduction is often allowed.

It is the business of the guardian of the valley to reside in the valley throughout the tourist season, to

give all information sought by travelers, to see that hotel-keepers, trail owners, guides, and owners of horses and carriages do not exceed the legal charges. Application should always be made to him in case of controversy. He superintends the improvements made in the valley, protects its interests, assigns places to camping parties, and gives advice and instruction to all who desire it.

Mr. Hutchins, once the valley guardian, thus wrote in answer to a friend who asked what his precise duties were: "I scarcely know the scope of my authority myself. I think it means that I must protect all the best interests of the valley, not only in seeing that its natural beauties of forest, etc., are preserved, but also that courtesy and right should be assured the tourist, so as to enable him to see our wonders in a good frame of mind, not chafed by impertinent conduct, or pained by extortionate charges. That at any and all times I should be ready to give information on every subject required, show every attention in my power; in short, make the visit a pleasure and its memory a delight, so that every person leaving Yosemite shall feel that he has been well and kindly treated, has had a good time, and wherever he goes can say a good word both for the valley and the people of California. I think that is about the scope of my duties in that particular. Perhaps I ought to have said above, that I have orders from the board to order out every unsuitable or untrustworthy horse from any saddle train or carriage."

With a guardian holding these hospitable views, it is no wonder that travelers are fond of visiting Yosemite Valley. The highest rates for carriage charges for round trips for each person are \$1 to Mirror Lake or to Bridal Veil Falls, \$1.25 to Mirror Lake, returning by Tassayack avenue; \$1.50 to Pohono Bridge, stopping at Yosemite and Bridal Veil Falls; \$2 to Artists' Point, stopping at Bridal Veil; \$2.25 to Cascade Falls, stopping at Yosemite and Bridal Veil Falls; \$2.50 to New Inspiration Point, stopping at Bridal Veil; \$3.50 for the Grand Round, including Lake and Cascades, Yosemite and Bridal Veil Falls. Not more than \$15 for a two-horse team, or \$25 for a four-horse team for any trip.

For a saddle horse on level of valley, \$2.50 per day. Round trips to various summits in one day, from \$2 to \$5, according to distance. Charge for a guide with horse is \$3 per day. A guide will pilot a party of twelve persons. It is his duty to



SENTINEL ROCK, LOOKING UP THE VALLEY.

(From a Photograph by Taber.)

point out places of interest, to see the saddles are properly adjusted, to take charge of the horses and look after the lunch. Prof. John S. Hittell says: "It is their general policy to start as late, stop as often, stay as long, and make the work as easy as possible for themselves and their horses."

Hotel charges are \$4 per day.

It is advisable to visit Yosemite with a party prepared to stay the same length of time and make the same excursions. Better arrangements can usually be made, and the cost for each is somewhat less. The average stay for tourists is four days.

For a four days' stop the following programme is suggested: First day, visit Sentinel Dome, stopping at Union Point and Glacier Point, making the longest stay at the latter place. Second day, Nevada Fall. Third day, Eagle Point. Fourth day, Mirror Lake in the early morning, and the Bridal Veil in the afternoon. Two weeks may be spent to advantage in the valley and its surroundings, by those who have leisure. Glacier Point and Nevada Fall are the most popular places of interest.

Yosemite Valley and its surroundings (extending in a border of two miles outside the valley at every point) is the property of the State of California, by an act of Congress, June 30, 1864. The law declares "that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation, shall be inalienable for all time, but leases not exceeding ten years may be granted for portions of said premises. All incomes derived from leases of privileges to be expended in the preservation and improvement of the property or the roads leading thereto—the premises to be managed by the Governor and eight other Commissioners to be appointed by the Executive of California, and who shall receive no compensation for their services."

The eastern corners of the Yosemite grant are Mt. Watkins, Cloud's Rest, and Mt. Starr King; the western corners have not conspicuous landmarks. The level portion of the valley is five miles long and less than half a mile wide. Its area is 1,141 acres; 745 meadow, and 396 of sparse timber.

Yosemite is a little south of east from San Francisco, 279 miles distant by the route most traveled. There

are five stage roads leading to Yosemite from the San Joaquin Valley, three of them uniting at the Big Tree Station. The Raymond road is the most convenient, having more of rail and less of stage, and therefore is the most popular, but all the roads are interesting and have their patrons.

Raymond is two hundred miles from San Francisco by rail, being the terminus of the Yosemite branch railway,

which turns off from the main road at Berenda. This route has two hundred miles by rail and sixty-four by stage.

The Calaveras Grove route has one hundred and thirty-three miles of rail and one hundred and fifty-three of stage. The Big Oak Flat route has one hundred and thirty-three of rail and ninety-one of stage. The Coulterville route has one hundred and fourteen of rail and ninety-nine of stage.

Camping is a common amusement in California; it is estimated that at least 10,000 persons go into camp every spring or summer in the State, for health or pleasure. Yosemite is one of the favorite resorts for campers.

There are four other chasms in the Sierra Nevadas, each bearing some general appearance to Yosemite or the chasm of the Merced River. They are King's River Cañon, seventy-five miles southeast of Yosemite, a grand chasm, but lacking waterfalls. The San Joaquin chasm, twenty-five miles southeast of Yosemite, is less interesting. The Kern River chasm has higher walls, and is larger than the Yosemite, but it is difficult to reach, and its waterfalls are of little consequence.

The finest, next to Yosemite, and fourteen miles north-

west from it, is the Hetchhetchy, on the Tuolumne River, with fine cliffs and waterfalls, but of much smaller dimensions. For sketch and views of Hetchhetchy, see Tuolumne County.

The scenery in the Californian Alps, between 36° and 38° of latitude, is grand, but the Alps have neither inhabitants, roads, nor hotels. Only the hardest mountain-climbers visit them, as they lack, for the most part, even trails.

The peaks are close together, and so little above the common ridge, they make far less impression upon the beholder than lonely peaks in any other parts of the State.



HALF DOME AND GLACIER POINT.

(From a Photograph by Taber.)

The Mariposa Big Trees are seven miles from the Big Tree Hotel Station, and more conveniently accessible than the Calaveras Grove of Big Trees, as it is on the way to Yosemite.

It has 427 trees, the largest being 34 feet through. Two others are 33 feet in diameter each; thirteen are between 25 and 32 feet; thirty-six between 20 and 25 feet; and eighty-two between 15 and 20 feet.

The highest tree is 272 feet. Eleven others are each over 230 feet high. The largest circumference of any tree in this grove is 92½ feet. Nine trees are over 80 feet in circumference. Several of these trees have been cut through like a tunnel, so that the stage can drive through.

Mariposa County is a mining region. There are probably more quartz veins than are to be found in any other territory of the same size in the State; and, at no distant future, the value of its bullion will equal that produced in any county of California or Nevada.

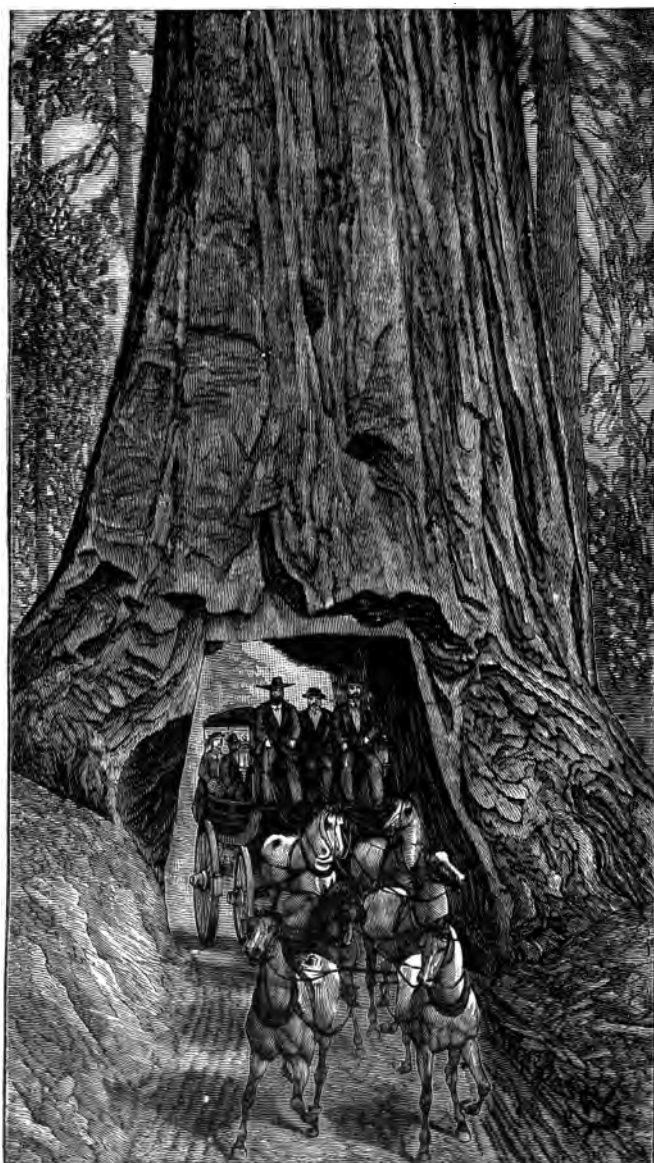
Mariposa, the county seat, lies 145 miles southeast of Sacramento, 185 easterly of San Francisco, 110 miles easterly of Stockton, and 45 miles northeasterly (via stage road) from Merced, a station of the Visalia Division of the Central Pacific Railroad. The town of Mariposa and its environs contains about 700 inhabitants, two churches, two schools, two hotels, stores, shops, stables, etc.

Hornitos is an old mining town on the stage road leading to Merced, about twenty miles from Mariposa, which sprang into existence about the years 1853-54, and is an exception to many that, in those early times, were quite prosperous and filled with a golden promise of a more lasting and brilliant future.

Notwithstanding the gradual decay of business and "petering" out of rich pockets of gold that were so frequently found during the early period of mining in this section, and the destructive conflagrations with which it has several times been sorely afflicted, Hornitos still survives, and at the present time is one of the most prosperous villages in the mining region bordering on the Pacific coast.

It is located in the midst of inexhaustible gold-bearing quartz veins, which, as a whole, are unequalled in richness and extent in California. The neighborhood of Hornitos is dotted with quite a number of ranches, farms, and gardens, that raise a sufficiency of cattle, hogs, barley, hay, vegetables, etc., for home consumption. Goat-raising and improvement of the Cashmere Goat is fast becoming a prominent feature in this section.

Coulterville is likewise a mining town, situated twenty-five miles from Mariposa, on the Merced. Though surrounded by a vast quartz region, it has a fair proportion of good agricultural lands. In natural wonders, Mariposa is the leading county of the world.



IN THE MARIPOSA GROVE.

(From Works of the Southern Pacific R. R.)

The officers of the Pacific Bank receive accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, manufacturers, firms, and individuals, and will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who may contemplate making changes or opening new accounts. Cor. Pine and Sansome sts., San Francisco, Cal.



OFF THE MENDOCINO COAST.

Mendocino.

MENDOCINO County is located on the Pacific Ocean, about 100 miles north of San Francisco; it extends 130 miles north, and is about fifty miles wide.

Ukiah is a beautiful and fertile valley, and as seen from the tops of the mountains, on either side presents a sight seldom equaled for beauty and grandeur. In

connection with Sanel Valley on the south and Redwood Valley on the north, it makes almost one continuous valley running north and south, about forty miles long and varying from one to seven miles wide, or averaging about three miles.

The Russian River winds its way the entire length of the valley, branching out and taking in two other smaller valleys, making quite a large body of agricultural land—almost if not quite as much territory as in

possessed by many of the counties in the Eastern States. The altitude of the valley is between 800 and 1,000 feet above sea level, and being surrounded by high mountains on either side it is blessed with one of the best climates in the world, and is capable of raising almost

except upon the mountains, where it remains for some months.

Ukiah is the county seat, where is found a large and good court house. It is located near the center of this valley, on high, rolling ground, which furnishes natural drainage, causing the city to be dry and healthy. It has quite a reputation as a health resort, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants, many fine residences and public buildings.

The foothills are the best adapted for raisin grapes, yielding abundant crops of the best varieties. The hill lands are better adapted for the peach, apricot, almond, and cherry culture—in fact, any of the fruits grown are better in every respect.

Leaving Ukiah Valley, going west, one encounters mountains, covered mostly with grass and scattering trees; others are covered with brush, while in some places the chimesal brush is so dense that it acts as a natural fence against stock, thus enabling the ranchmen to pasture vast tracts without being to the expense of fencing.

After crossing ten miles of ranges, Anderson Valley is reached, a narrow but beautiful and fertile valley, southwest about twenty miles, with a width of about one and one-half miles.

Leaving Anderson Valley for the coast, one crosses range after range of mountains, and valley after valley, all heavily timbered, redwood predominating. Here are seen trees over 200 feet high and fifteen feet in diameter.

The chief resources of the coast are lumbering, dairying, and raising potatoes. The size and yield of the potato fully attest the fertility of the soil. The fruit raised in the redwood belt is of good quality, while the yield is something enormous. There are many places where the orange could be raised equally well as in the southern portions of the State.

This redwood belt extends along the entire length of the county on the coast, and is fifteen miles in width on an average. There are twenty-two saw-mills now at work manufacturing this timber into lumber. There are a great many claims in this belt subject to entry under the various United States land laws.

Some of the finest sheep ranches to be found in the State are located in this section, and some of them can be bought for a very low figure.

The rocks on the ocean shore have caves that extend inland for a great distance. The beating of the surf at the mouth of these caves, called blowholes, is heard far inland. One of these cavities near Big River is thirty feet high at the mouth.



any kind of fruit. The almond, peach, and grape do better in the foothills than in the valley, and grain of all kinds is grown to perfection here.

There is sometimes frost, and ice forms occasionally, to depth of one-eighth of an inch, but snow rarely falls,

Merced.

MERCED County reaches the summit of the Coast Range on the west, and the base of the Sierras on the east, and has an area of 1,153,333 acres, embracing the whole width of the San Joaquin Valley. Fully three-fourths of the land is susceptible of cultivation,

cotton, corn, vegetables, etc. In places, at high water, the bottoms are overflowed, but only immediately along the river, and not for a sufficient time to interfere with their cultivation. Grapes of every variety grow as well along the eastern portion of the county as in any part of the State.

On many farms are fine, spreading oaks, growing

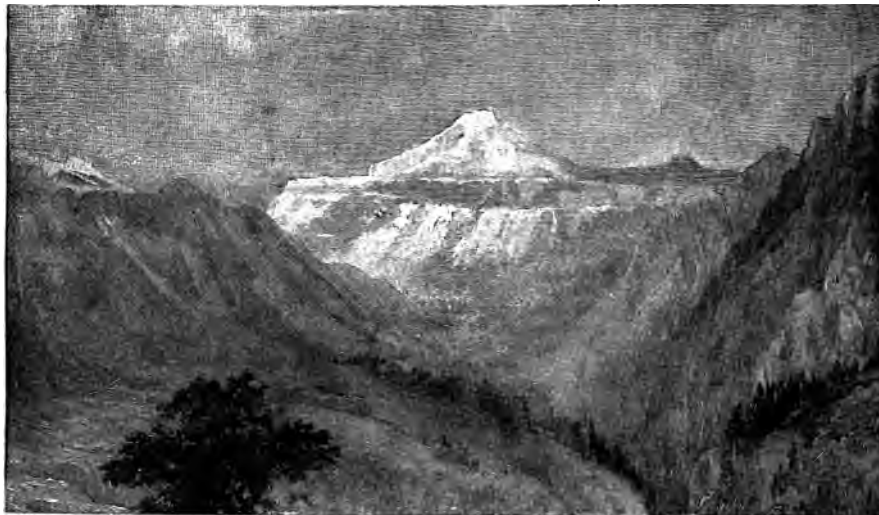


OAKS OF MERCED COUNTY.

the remainder being suitable only for grazing. The geological formation of the county is such that flowing water from artesian wells may be obtained at a depth from 200 to 300 feet. The San Joaquin River flows through the county in a northerly direction, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Along the Merced River, throughout the county, elevated a few feet above high water are the bottoms of the Merced, composing the richest alluvial soil, and producing the finest crops of grain,

chiefly along the banks of streams. In many places, stone is found convenient for building, and material for brickmaking abounds everywhere. In this county, farming is carried on with all kinds of labor-saving machinery: gang plows are in universal use, the soil being broken from two to four inches deep. Combined headers and threshers are used to harvest the grain.

Merced is situated in the center of the "East Side" of the county on the main line of the Southern Pacific



Railroad, fifty-eight miles from its junction with the Central Pacific Railroad at Lathrop, 152 miles from San Francisco, and 115 miles from Sacramento, the State Capitol. It is in a most favored locality for business, being both prosperous and progressive. It is surrounded by the fertile lands of Bear Creek, and covers an area of two sections of land laid off in town and villa lots. Being the county seat it can boast of substantial public buildings as well as costly private edifices.

The court house is of Roman Corinthian architecture; the main body of the building is 60 x 95 feet with two stories and a basement surmounted by a dome. Its construction and internal improvement cost \$80,000, and it is situated in the center of a park of sixteen acres, beautifully ornamented by trees, shrubbery, and blue grass.

Merced contains a brick public schoolhouse, erected at a cost of \$20,000. The First National Bank of Merced, the Merced Security and Savings Bank, and the Merced Bank, each provided with substantial buildings and vaults to keep securely the surplus cash, are reckoned among the conveniences of the town. It contains two imposing Presbyterian churches, as many Methodist churches, one Catholic church, an Episcopal chapel; while several worshipping congregations occupy the various halls of the town.

The Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal., was organized under the unusually protective law of California, which makes the stockholders individually responsible to the full extent of their wealth, for their proportionate share of all liabilities of the bank—the depositors and the creditors of the bank being thus secured beyond the guarantee offered by national or limited banks.

Modoc.

MODOC is the extreme northeast county of this State, with Oregon for its northern boundary.

It extends eastward from the celebrated Modoc "lava beds," south of Tule Lake to the Nevada State line, and is nearly 100 miles in length and sixty miles in width, and is principally drained by Pitt River.

The lava bed section, at the northeast corner of the county, is a succession of gulches and crevasses, which range from a few feet to 100 feet in width and many of them are 100 feet deep; some have subterranean passages which lead for miles under the rocks.

The area of Modoc County is 4,250 square miles, or 2,700,000 acres, divided as follows: Mountainous, 1,500,000; valleys, plateaus, and lakes, 1,200,000.

Dairying, stock-raising, and lumbering are the most important pursuits.

The hardier fruits do well. The average yield of the county is about 500,000 bushels of wheat, 500,000 bushels of barley, 5,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 of rye, annually, besides corn, potatoes, beans, peas, onions, and 50,000 to 60,000 tons of hay. About 175,000 pounds of butter and 10,000 pounds of cheese are made, and 100,000 to 150,000 pounds of wool are exported. Hardy fruit trees, apples, pears, plums, and peaches are prolific, and produce excellent fruit. Small fruits and grapes also do well in some localities. The number of horses in the county is about 7,500, mules 500, horned cattle 28,000, sheep 25,000, and hogs 6,500. Altogether, the assessment roll counts up to about \$3,000,000.

The county seat is Alturas, located near the east end of Hot Spring Valley, and at the confluence of the north and south forks of Pitt River.





Mono.

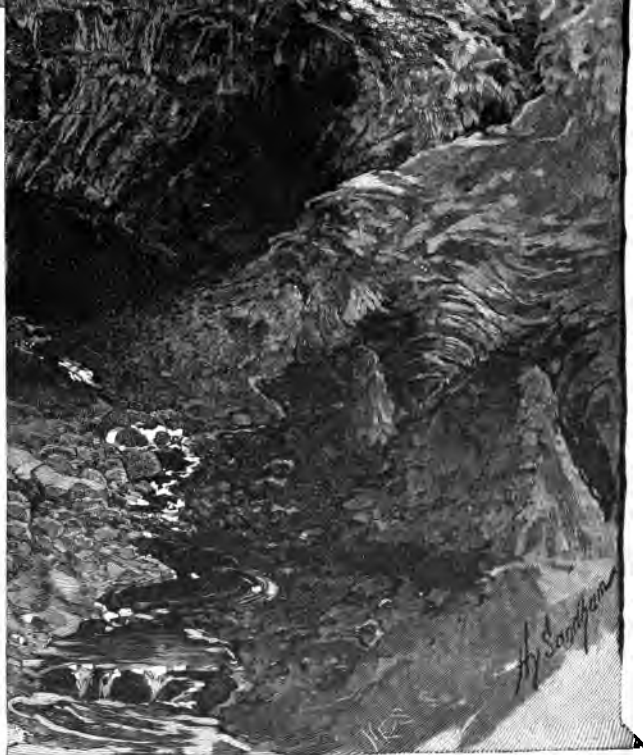
MONO is a long and narrow county, its length lying along the boundary line between California and Nevada. It contains 4,176 square miles. The length of Mono runs from northwest to northeast, the State of Nevada, or rather the boundary line between that State and California, bounding it on the north and east. Inyo County is on the south, and Fresno, Tuolumne, and Alpine on the west.

The western portion of the county lies among the Sierra Nevada mountains, the heights being clad in snow, and the slopes of the range covered with forest trees. Among the highest peaks in the county are Mt. Dana, 13,627 feet high, Mt. Lyell, 13,217 feet high, and Castle Peak, 13,000 feet high.

The eastern portion of the county, which is usually spoken of as a strange, mysterious country, is of a desert-like, volcanic character, abounding in salt pools, alkali, and volcanic table lands, the characteristics of this portion of the county being significantly indicated by some of the local names, such as Hot Springs, Geysers, Sulphur Springs, Black Lake, Soda Pond, Volcanoes, Obsidian Mountain, Deep Cañon, Volcanic Table Land, Red Crater, Adobe Meadows, and Oasis.

Mono Lake, situated in the center of the county, is about fifteen miles long by ten miles wide, its waters being a somewhat unusual compound, various chemical substances being found in solution in them. This lake has the appearance of having once been the scene of volcanic action; the country surrounding it, at Bodie, Aurora, and Benton, abounding in minerals.

A number of volcanic cones, having



extinct craters, lie to the south of the lake, and a great portion of the formation of the district may be considered volcanic; debris, consisting of porphyry, granite, limestone, and a remarkably pure obsidian, also deposits of lava are found at Aurora and Table Mountain. The fires of the ancient volcanoes may not yet be all extinct, for upon the islands in the center of the lake jets of hot vapor escape, and there are a number of boiling springs of water. The great bluffs and rocky ravines of the Sierra come almost to the western shore of the lake, while upon the western side salt deposits and lines of driftwood mark the plain, showing very distinctly what were the former more extensive shores of this sheet of water.

Upon the bluffs of the western side are water-marks, which make it seem highly probable that the waters were once almost a thousand feet above their present elevation, spreading out over the plains to the east to form a great inland sea. The lake receives a number of small streams, but is without a perceptible outlet. Owens River in the south, which takes its rise in a high peak in the Sierra; Mount Kitten and Walker's River in the north, being the principal streams in the county, the one passing through the southern part of the county into Inyo, the other continuing its course, after rising in Mono, to the State of Nevada.

Mono Lake has been called the Dead Sea of California, and is a remarkable body of water. It is so strong with caustic alkalies, that after five minutes it causes the skin to shrivel, and after half an hour to crack with acute pains. The lake has no fish, only small worms. It has two islands, the larger one with two craters, and thirty acres covered by hot springs. The smaller island has a crater which seems to be more recent than

any in California except one near Mt. Lassen. The mountains on which Mono's mineral belt is situated are known as the Sweetwater Mountains, which are a continuation of the Washoe Range.

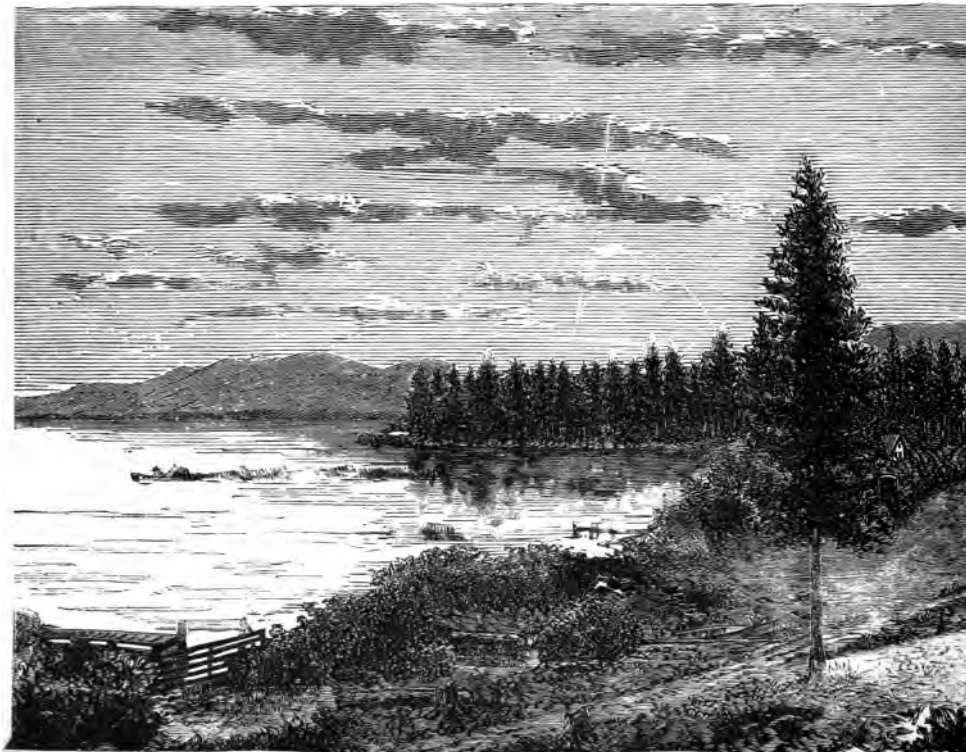
The lower slopes and foothills on the easterly side of the range are covered with a heavy growth of nut and yellow pine, while the westerly slopes carry dense forests of sugar-pine and mountain tamarack. The amount of standing timber within the exterior boundaries of the mining district is estimated at not less than 30,000,000 feet.

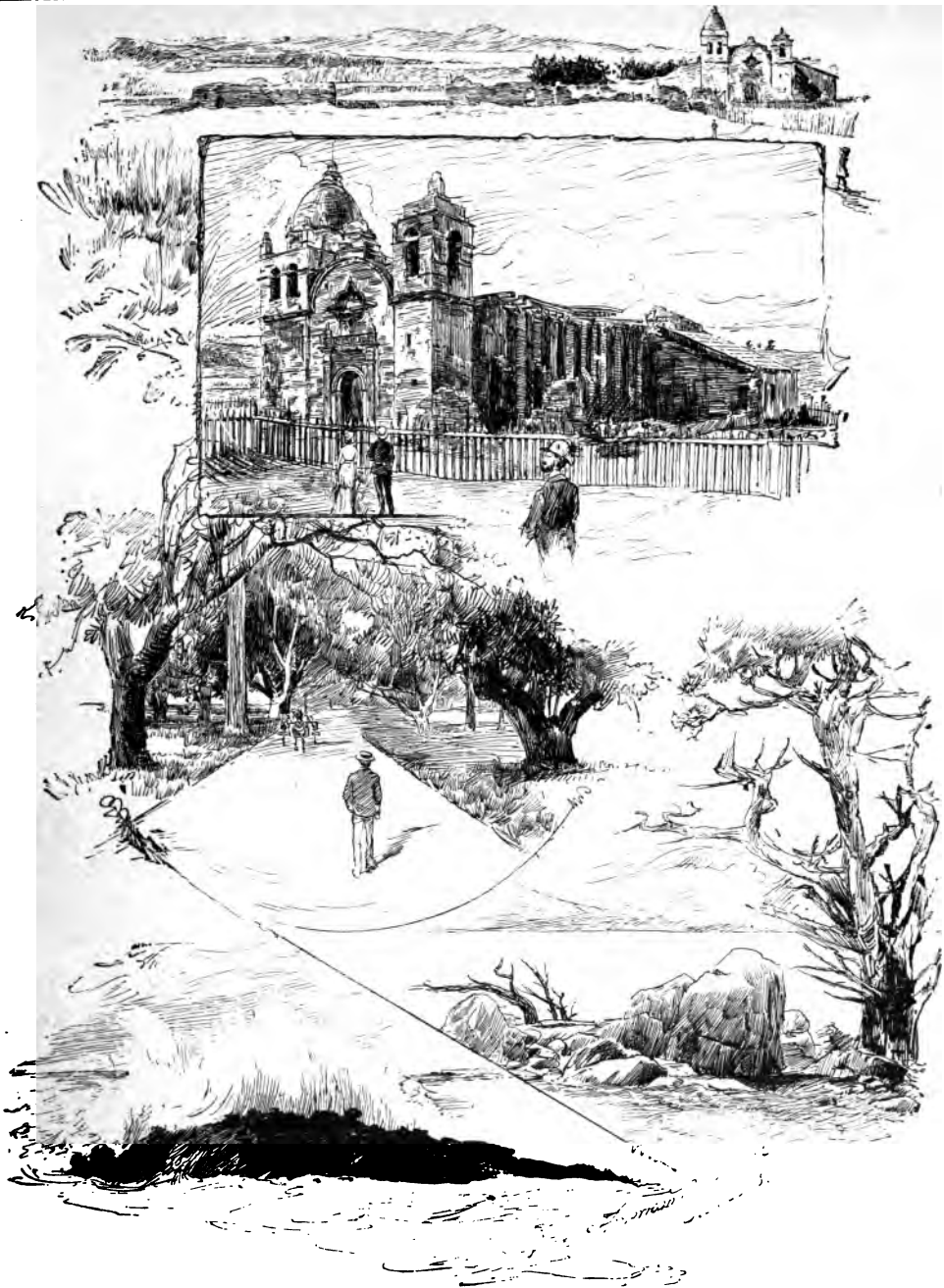
There is a great deal of timber land scattered about the various cañons of the county, and some six or seven lumber mills occupy contiguous sites, one of which is about nine miles west of Patterson mining district.

The agricultural advantages of Mono County are not so manifold as in some sections of the State. Cereals do not attain that perfection of growth so desirable, partly from the extreme altitude of the county, and partly from the rigors of the climate, attendant to some extent thereupon. Mono County has, however, a considerable cultivable area, much of which is very rich and fertile. This lies mostly in the western part of the county.

Among the richest of her agricultural lands may be classed "Bridgeport" Valley or Bridgeport Meadows, as they are frequently called; Antelope Valley, Long Valley, and the famous adobe meadows, in the vicinity of Mono Lake. There is also a large amount of rolling foothill country admirably adapted to grazing. The altitude of the county is too great to admit of fruit culture.

Notwithstanding the climatic rigors, Mono County is the healthiest spot in the world.





THE OLD MISSION CHURCH AT MONTEREY.
(From Works of the Southern Pacific R. R.)

Monterey.

MONTEREY is one of the largest counties in California, having an area of 3,600 square miles, or over 2,225,000 acres of land.

The boundaries of the county are as follows: On the north by Santa Cruz County and Monterey Bay, on the east by the counties of San Benito, Fresno, and Tulare, on the south by San Luis Obispo County, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

It has a long bay which abounds in fish, and is well-fitted for yachting; a beautiful beach, suitable for bathing, and rich sea mosses. It has three interesting old missions, several peaks that command extensive views, numerous mineral springs, attractive groves and pleasant drives, excellent accommodations for pleasure seekers, whether rich or poor, and convenient communication by land and sea with San Francisco.

large volume of water. The lands of the valley are divided into three classes.

First.—The heavy, rich bottom lands, good for the growth of almost anything. This soil is mostly black adobe, and frequently contains just enough sand to make it work easily. These lands sometimes produce over 100 bushels of barley to the acre, and of wheat, to the acre, over sixty-five bushels.

Second.—The table lands, particularly well adapted to growing wheat and barley, of which grain the average yield per acre is thirty and fifty bushels respectively. These lands stand dry weather or a scant supply of rain better than any others in the valley.

Third.—The uplands, good for the production of wheat, barley, oats, and rye. These lands lie close along the base of the mountains in the lower parts of the cañons and among the lower hills, and differ very much in quality in different localities. Some of this land is the



THE SQUID FLEET ON SHORE, CHINESE FISHERY, MONTEREY.

(From a Photograph by Watkins.)

The county contains the Salinas Valley, one of the most surprisingly fertile and beautiful tracts in the whole State, and it is on the margin of this attractive scene that still lies some very acceptable unentered Government land. On the eastern side of the Salinas Valley, reaching even to the southeastern corner of the county, is Government land enough, of a very desirable quality, to make homes for hundreds. It is rolling and high, some of it, but abounding in splendid oak timber, the purest of water, has unsurpassed soil, and is only a short distance from what is bound to be in time a very busy and populous scene of industry, the belt of country through which the new railroad runs.

The Salinas Valley, lying between the Gabilan range of mountains on the east, and the Santa Lucia mountains on the west, opens upon Monterey Bay at the north, and extends south from Moss Landing over 100 miles, with a mean width of about ten miles. Its area, therefore, is about 1,000 square miles, or 640,000 acres of land. Through the valley runs the Salinas River, which has a quicksand bottom, and carries in wet seasons a

best fruit land in the State, and will produce oranges, limes, lemons, peaches, apricots, almonds, figs, and the other fruits common to this section. The area of land cultivated in this valley at present is about 200,000 acres, and in average seasons about half a ton of grain (taking the whole acreage under cultivation) is expected to the acre.

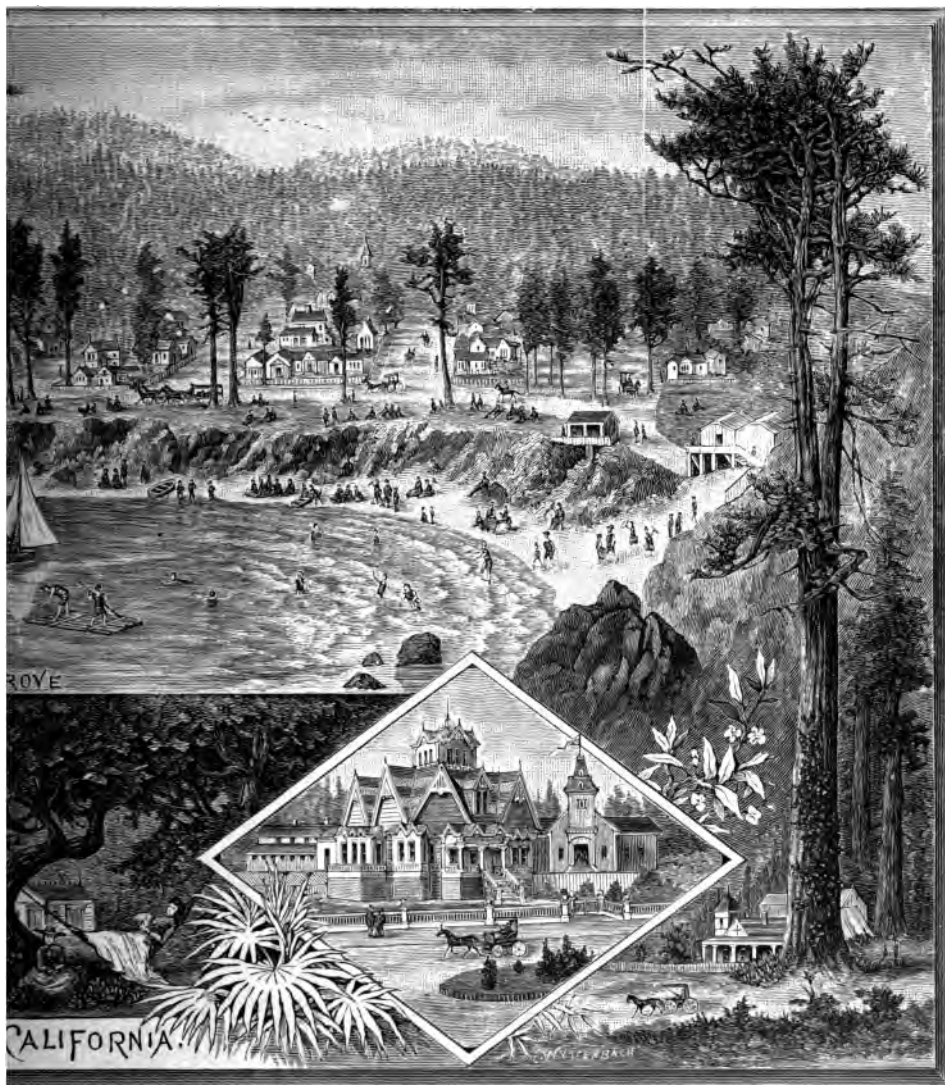
The Gabilan Mountains extend from the Pajaro River, at the northern boundary of the county, through the entire length of the county. From the Pajaro River, going south, the first eighteen miles of the range are a system of low mountains, covered almost everywhere with grass and an abundance of timber. This part of the mountains is now nearly entirely occupied. The next thirty miles of the range is composed of high, rough mountains, which extend as far south as the San Lorenzo. From the San Lorenzo to the southerly boundary of the county these mountains are low, rolling hills, forming the foothills of the Coast Range, and are about twenty or thirty miles in width. In this section are several beautiful little valleys, among which



"On Southern streams, our bark we float,
With Love alone as guide."



MIDWINTER



MONTEREY.—(See page 64.)

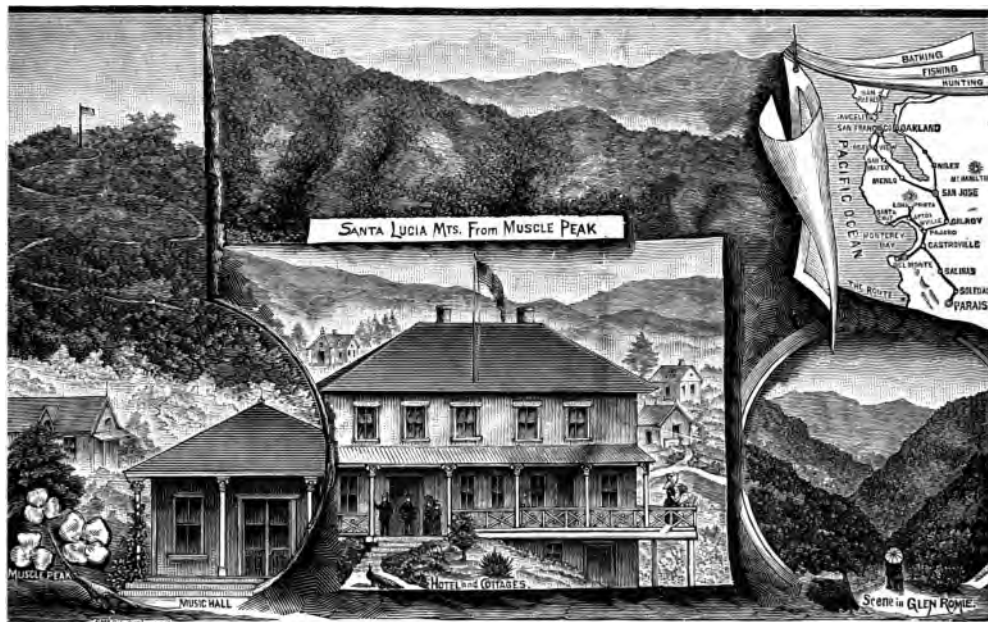
are Peach Tree Valley, Cholame Valley, Indian Valley, Long Valley, Priest Valley, and several others, nearly all of which possess a rich soil. These valleys have a delightful climate, peculiarly adapted to the growth of semi-tropical fruits. The land is nearly all unsurveyed Government land, and at present is used chiefly in the stock business. The Gabilan Mountains, in their climate and adaptability, closely resemble the Santa Lucia, and contain immense deposits of limestone, as well as some quicksilver.

The Pajaro Valley is located along the northern line of Monterey County, and extends across the Pajaro River into Santa Cruz County. This valley has one of the most productive soils in the State, and the land here is, for the most part, owned by those who till it. The Pajaro River runs westerly through this valley, and finds an outlet in Monterey Bay. This section is separated from the Salinas Valley by a low range of hills that extend from the Gabilan Mountains to Monterey Bay, the climate being similar to that of the Salinas Valley.

ful varieties of sea moss may be found. Women gather these mosses, dry and press them, offering them for sale at Monterey, where they meet ready purchasers.

Monterey has been the Queen of American watering places, ever since the completion of the Hotel del Monte in June, 1880. It was erected by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Since the opening of the Hotel del Monte, Monterey has been visited by tens of thousands of tourists—from all parts of the United States and Europe—who heartily indorse all that is said in behalf of this now famous resort. There is probably no place upon sea-shore so replete with natural charms as Monterey. Its exquisite beauty and variety of scenery is diversified with ocean, bay, lake, and streamlet; mountain, hill, and valley, and groves of oak, cypress, spruce, pine, and other trees. The hotel stands near the edge of a beautiful enclosure of one hundred and twenty-six acres of undulating land, within the sound of the waters of Monterey Bay, is built in modern Gothic style, and is three hundred and eighty feet in length and one hundred and fif-



PARAISO HOT AND COLD SPRINGS, NEAR SOLEDAD.

Monterey is a quaint old place, sitting placidly upon a slight eminence overlooking the sea, being one of the most interesting towns in California. It was the capital of the territory previous to the American conquest, and here the authority of the United States was first established, July 7, 1846. The houses are mostly of adobe, and many of the inhabitants are of Spanish blood.

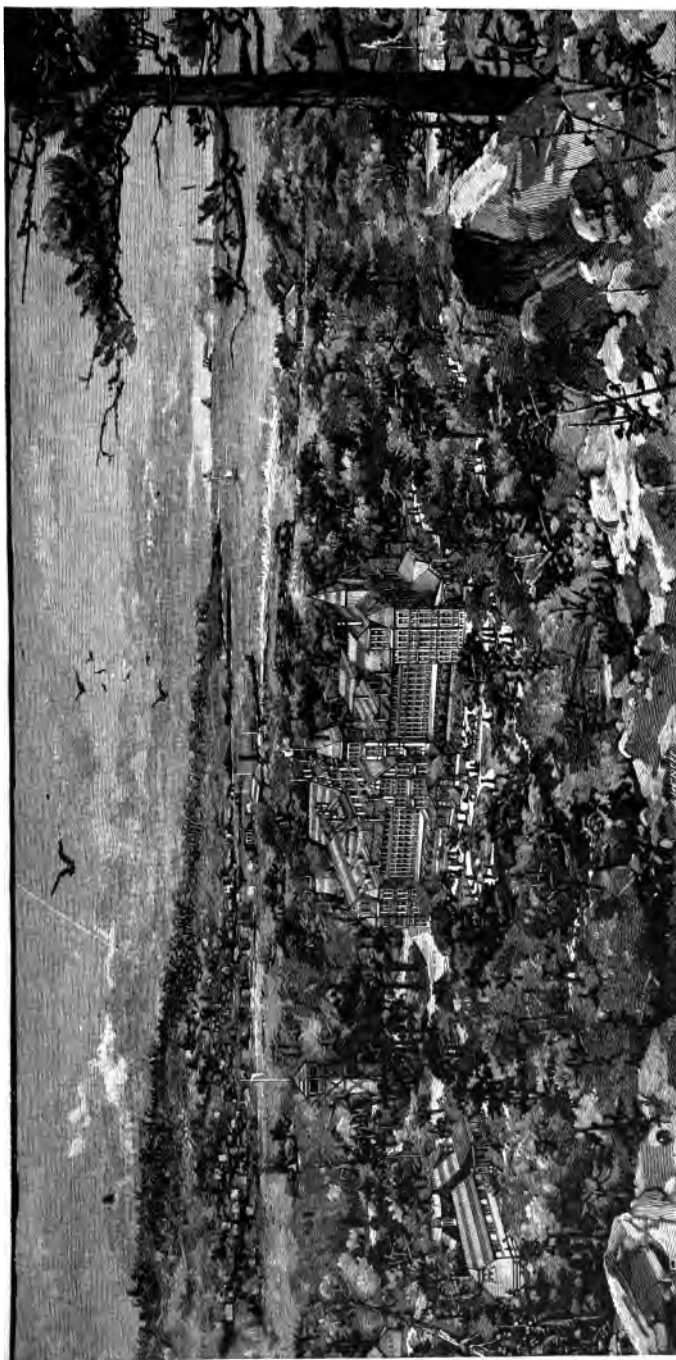
The climate is delightful, the vicinity noted for many points of interest peculiarly its own. Its pine and cypress groves, near the south end of the town, are near together, but each keeps quite to itself. The cypress trees are indigenous to Monterey; they can be trimmed into almost any graceful or grotesque shape, or into walls or hedges.

At the outer end of the Pine Grove, four miles west of the town, is Point Pintos with its lighthouse. Two miles south of the point is the Moss Beach, and at the southern end of the beach is Seal Rock, where seals bask in the sun every warm day. At Moss Beach there is a wide strip of land left bare at low tide, and here many beauti-

teen feet in width, besides an extension recently constructed.

The main part is divided into two full stories, a high attic story and a basement. In all it contains two hundred and forty rooms, and can easily accommodate five hundred guests. The establishment throughout is furnished in the most luxurious manner. The floors are covered with body brussels carpet of varied and exquisite patterns, while the furniture, which is walnut, oak, and ash, is of the most modern and elegant construction. The table is kept bountifully supplied with every delicacy the market affords, cooked in the most appetizing manner and served in perfect style.

It is pronounced by all who have been within its agreeable influences, as the handsomest and best kept watering-place hotel in America. The office or lobby in the center of the building is a cosy apartment 42 by 48 feet, containing a mammoth fire place. As in a number of the best Eastern resorts, the office is intended as much for the occupancy of ladies as for gentlemen. Connected with the lobby is a pleasant reading and

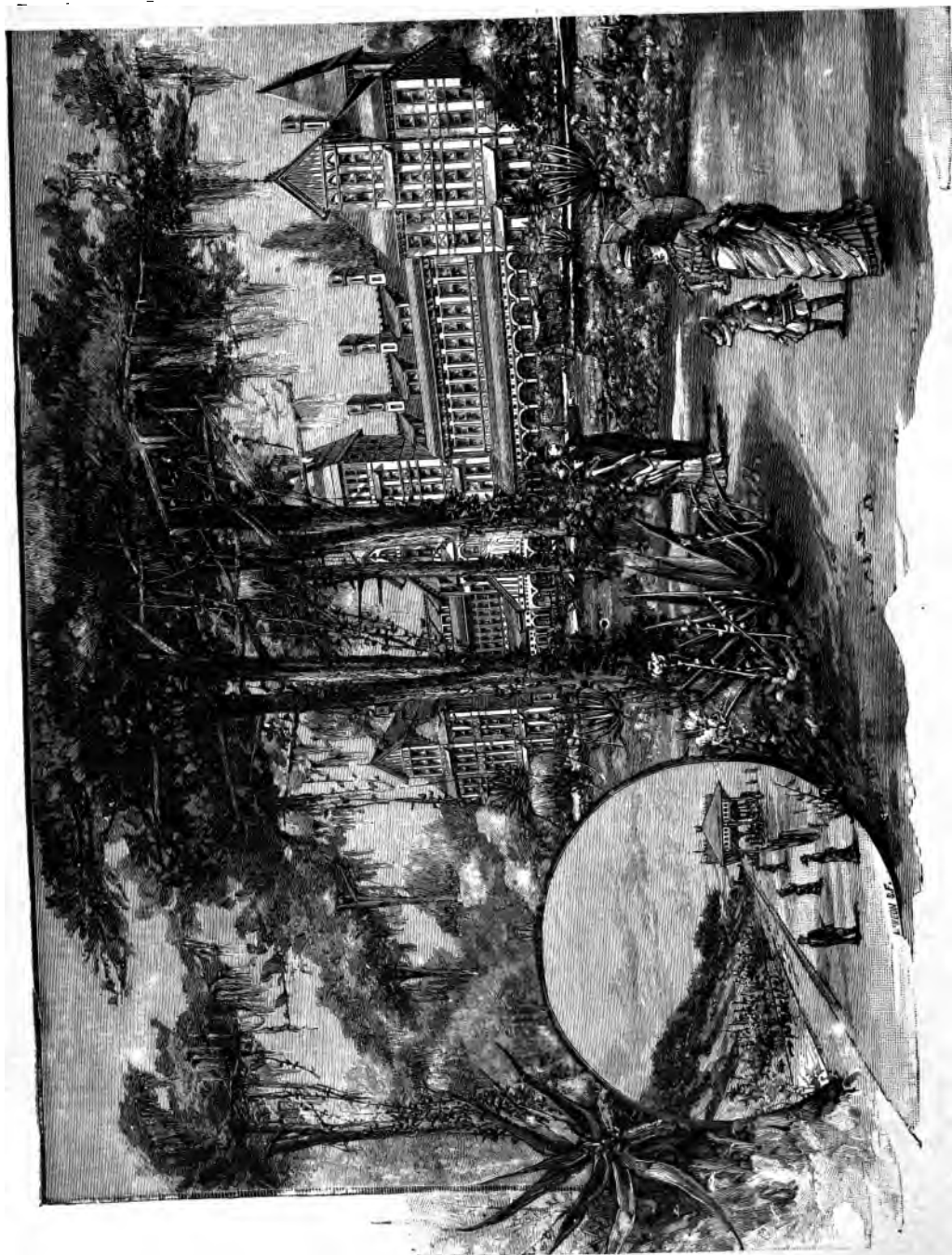


BIRDS EYE VIEW OF MONTEREY THE HOTEL DEL MONTE, AND MONTEREY BAY.

writing room, 24 by 36 feet, and beyond this, and entered from the spacious hallway, is a ladies' billiard-room, 25 by 62 feet, one of the largest and at the same time most elegant apartments for such uses to be found in any hotel in America. A ladies' parlor, 34 by 42 feet, lies beyond this room, and partly in the rear, and approached by means of both a hallway and a covered veranda, is a fine ball-room, 36 by 72 feet. Beyond this is the new wing, four stories in height.

The apartments are sunny, roomy, well lighted and well ventilated, and here, as well as in the main section of the house, are means of artificial heat, when such is required. The halls or corridors in both the old and new portions of the house, are wide and lofty, and the staircases are also capacious. The dining-room is an elegant apartment, 45 by 70 feet, and there is also a dining-room for children and servants, and rooms for private parties. The kitchen is 33 by 40 feet. The hotel is lighted throughout with gas made at the works upon the grounds, and supplied with pure water from the Carmel River. No pains have been spared to provide against fire, both in perfect construction of flues and in the apparatus for extinguishing flames. Both hot and cold water are carried through the hotel in pipes, and the house is provided with all other modern appliances and improvements. There are bath-rooms on the different floors, free to the guests. In front and at the ends of the house are broad, shaded verandas, where guests may sit and inhale the pure air fresh from the ocean, perfumed with the aroma of flowers; or, preferring exercise, indulge in the gentle excitement of shuffle board.

The bar, bowling-alley, and smoking-room are contained in a separate building known as the Club-house, a handsome structure with vine-wreathed verandas, and still further away, hidden by the trees, is a finely appointed stable and carriage-house. As driving constitutes one of the leading amusements of Monterey, the latter appendances have been especially looked after. There are accommodations for sixty or more horses, and there is telephone communication between hotel and stable. The grounds surrounding the hotel present the perfection of art in the way of landscape gardening. Under the direction of an accomplished land-



RAILROAD STATION.—HOTEL DEL MONTE.

scape gardener, a corps of between forty and fifty men is kept constantly engaged in embellishing the gardens, avenues, and walks. The approach to the hotel from the railway station is by a winding avenue shaded by venerable trees, or by a graveled walk forming a more direct route. The distance is slight, since the hotel has a station upon its own grounds.

To the left is a little lake, with a fountain, bearing its old Spanish title of *Laguna del Rey*. The hotel is first

seen through a vista of trees, and, in its beautiful embowerment of foliage and flowers, resembles some rich private home in the midst of a broad park. This impression is heightened when the broader extent of avenues, lawns, and flower-bordered walks come into view. The gardener's art has turned many acres into a choice conservatory, where the richest flowers blossom in profusion. Here and there are swings, croquet grounds, an archery, lawn-tennis courts, and bins of fine beach sand—the latter being intended for the use and amusement of the children, who cannot await the bathing-hour for the daily visit to the beach. The use of all these, as well as of the ladies' billiard saloon, is free to guests. In all directions there are seats for loungers. Through a vista formed by the umbrageous oaks and pines, the huge, bulbous forms of a varied family of cacti are seen. In another place is a bewildering maze. Everywhere flowers and rare plants abound, and every avenue and pathway is bordered by intricate floral devices. In any direction the eye may turn are fresh visions of beauty. In the fall

of 1883 a great improvement was consummated in the introduction of an abundant supply of pure, soft water from the Carmel River. Extensive water-works were constructed at an expense of over half a million dollars. The supply not only meets every requirement of the hotel, but also feeds the great fountain in the lake.

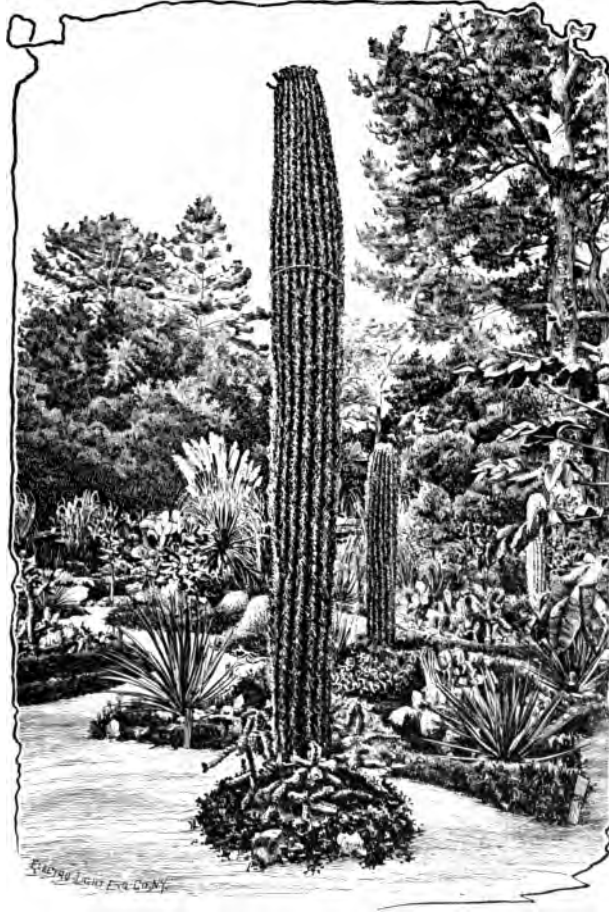
The Del Monte bathing pavilion is situated on the beach, about eight minutes' walk from the hotel, and is one of the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in the world. It is seventy feet wide by one hundred and seventy feet long. There are four tanks

of water in these tanks ranges in temperature from cold up to warm, and the bather can take his choice. The heating is done by steam, and the water is daily changed. The pavilion contains two hundred and ten dressing-rooms, one-half of which is set apart for the use of ladies. Each of the latter is fitted up with a fresh-water shower bath, while on the gentlemen's side fourteen shower baths serve for all. The pavilion and everything connected with it is kept scrupulously

clean and always presents a pleasing appearance. When filled with bathers and spectators (as may be seen by the engraving on page 62) it presents a spectacle which, in point of animation and interest, would be hard to surpass. Outside of this pavilion is a beautiful sandy beach, on which surf-bathing may be indulged.

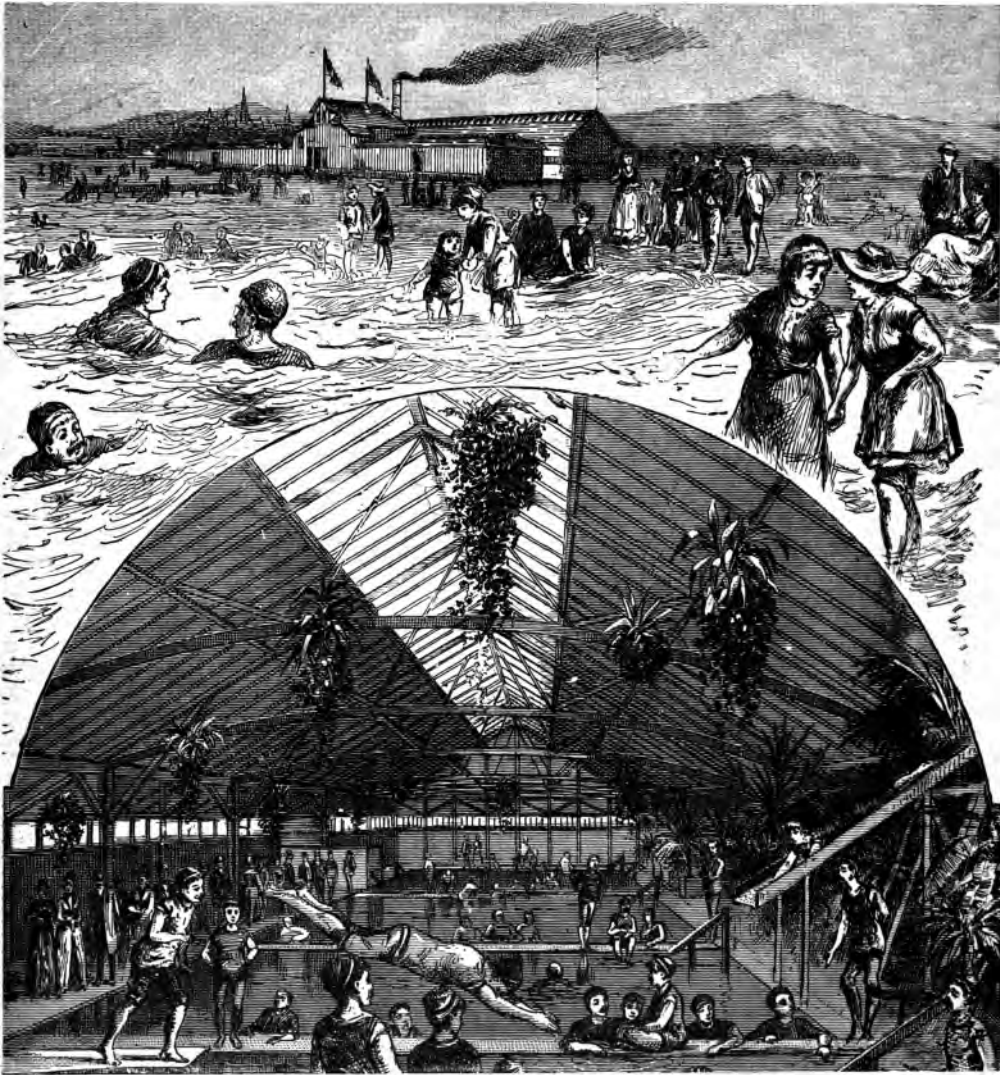
The truly and genuinely mild winter climate of California renders it especially desirable as a place of sojourn for persons who seek to escape from the extremes of cold and sudden changes of temperature experienced in the East and in Florida, and especially Monterey, which seems to possess many advantages over other parts of California on account of the remarkable equability of its temperature. It is cooler here in summer and warmer in winter than at most other resorts, and the difference in temperature between January and July has been shown, by careful meteorological observations taken for a series of years, to be only a few degrees.

There are great numbers of eastern people and others who annually flee their inhospitable winter climes for places more congenial, who only hesitate about making the California trip on account of the longer distance and higher rates of transportation. These are they, of course, who are not aware of the reasonableness of terms at the Hotel del Monte—which is precisely, or about precisely, half what is charged in South Carolina and Florida, for very much plainer, and often indifferent accommodations. Next to its equability of climate and elastic effects, and the multiplicity of other attractions which no other resort in the world affords, the tourist marvels at the terms for the *ae plus ultra* of hotel accommodations.



ARIZONA GARDEN. HOTEL DEL MONTE.

(From a Photograph by Watkins.)



AT DEL MONTE.—INSIDE AND OUTSIDE HEADERS.

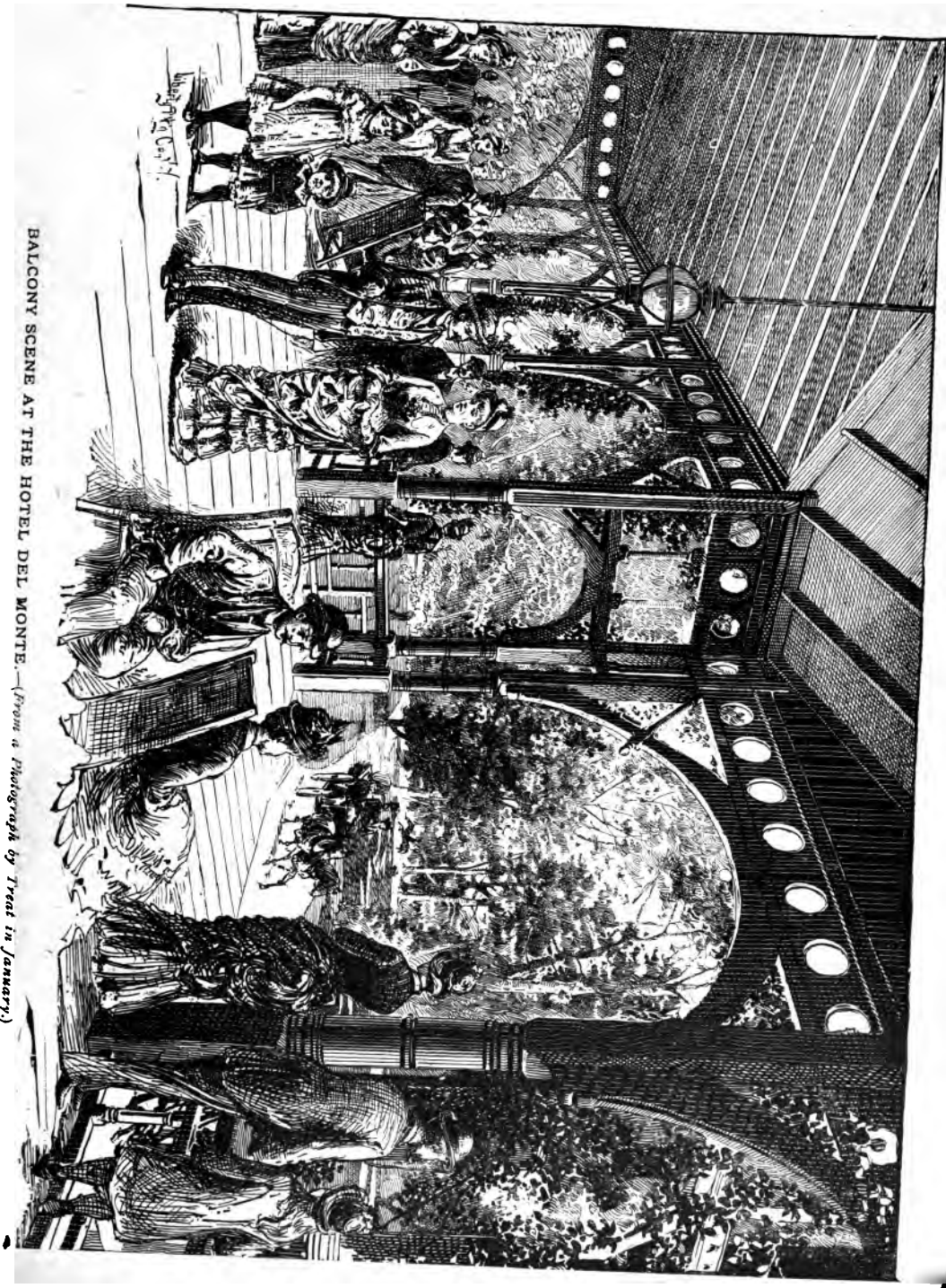
(From Works of the Southern Pacific R. R.)

Travelers, whether seeking health, pleasure, or both, upon making their first visit to Monterey in winter, are at first astonished, and then regretful, because they have wasted so much time in foreign lands in search of a perfect climate combined with perfect surroundings, when, in their own native country, there is such an elysium as Monterey.

After spending a short while in the place, on the beach, and in the gardens where art and nature have united to conceal the former, and make the latter more

beautiful than in any other part of the world; where everything the eye rests upon is a perfect vision of delight, one of Monterey's lady visitors said she began looking about for Adam and Eve, because she was certain she had found the Garden of Eden at last.

Those who are accustomed to living in bleak or barren northern climes, can never know the complete joy of living, the energy, endeavor, and zest given to life, mingled with beauty and poesy, that may be found in this justly famed old town of Monterey.



BALCONY SCENE AT THE HOTEL DEL MONTE.—(From a photograph by Treas in January.)

CALIFORNIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

*Written for the Silver Star Band of Hope, of
San Francisco.*

BY CARRIE B. CROCKER.

Tune—"Red, White, and Blue." (Key, A.)



California, the gem of the ocean !
Dear land by the blue western sea,
We pledge thee our life's high devotion
Till from Alcohol's bonds thou art free.
Thy annals are written in story,
Thy camp-fires shine brightly afar,
But the gem in the crown of thy glory
Is thy new risen temperance star.

CHORUS.—Three cheers for the temperance star!
Three cheers for the bright silver star!
O, the gem in the crown of thy glory
Is thy new risen temperance star.

When wrapped in thy grand desolation,
The word that thy veins ran with gold
Brought the sinew and nerve of the nation
In crowds to thy sheltering fold.
Of thy bountiful riches thou gavest,
To thy sons and the world near and far,
But those count the truest and bravest
Who honor thy temperance star.

CHORUS.—Three cheers, etc.

Dearest State of our heart,—El Dorado,—
To free thee from Alcohol we vow !
We will work without vaunt or bravado
Till we bind the white star on thy brow—
The pure silver star of Prohibition,
And its clear light shall shine near and far,
Guiding rum-blinded souls from perdition—
Our bright, blazing temperance star !

CHORUS.—Three cheers, etc.

The Pacific Grove.

THE Pacific Grove Retreat of Monterey is the great religious and temperance resort of the coast,—a permanent camping ground, where hundreds of people spend months every summer, in tents and lodging houses.

It is a part of the 7,000 acres bought of the millionaire farmer of Monterey, David Jacks. Mr. Jacks started the influences which are making the Pacific Grove famous, and the Pacific Improvement Co. of the Southern Pacific Railroad are carrying them out with great success.

The rules regulating it are similar to those governing the association at Ocean Grove, N. J., and the retreat had its origin in a camp-meeting, which proved so successful and satisfactory in every way, the participants formed an association and obtained control of the land for the purpose of spending several months there, each summer.

The site is near the beach in a grove of pines, about two miles west of Monterey, and the beach in front of the grounds is beautiful. Lodging houses, a restaurant, and a chapel have been built, and furnished tents are prepared for those who wish to live as cheaply as possible. No wines or liquors are sold within the limits of this seaside Christian resort, no gambling is allowed, no sea bathing on Sunday.

The moral and prudential management is still subjected to a board of clergymen, and there are sermons and a Sunday School on Sunday. It is a very delightful retreat for those who wish to live quietly, and there is no lack of innocent amusement of every description. There are swings and croquet grounds free, and bathing suits and boats to let at a reasonable rate. Coaches run from the Grove to Monterey several times each day.

Life at the Pacific Grove is very enjoyable, there are so many agreeable amusements to be had for a trifling outlay in money. Gathering sea-mosses is a favorite pastime with many ladies; the walks and drives are beautiful, the surrounding country is so full of interest. There are several peaks near, commanding extensive views; Monterey Bay swarms with fish, and is suitable for yachting; there are three old missions in the vicinity, and the climate is favorable to a long sojourn, not shortened by inclement weather, as is the season at the great eastern temperance resort, Ocean Grove, New Jersey, on the bleaker Atlantic Coast.

Pacific Grove is, in truth, more a winter than a summer resort, many wealthy and influential people living here the whole year round. It is a most entrancing spot, having no winter in the true sense of the word. Besides being one of the loveliest places on earth, on account of its temperance regulations, it is, especially safe and pleasant for ladies who have no near male protector; it is, moreover, a most advantageous and healthful place in which to rear children.

There are few temptations to win children from the path of rectitude, and both climate and surroundings conduce to form a wholesome growth of body and mind, while the grandeur of the scenery is favorable to lofty thoughts. Here are natural beauties to inspire the poet, and which must tend to elevate even the most matter-of-fact mind. And yet it is not a place in which to dream one's life away, the climate is not so warm as to be enervating, as is often the case where perpetual summer reigns, the nights being cool and comfortable, and the sea-breeze tempering the air with that delicious softness which gives energy of action as well as a keen sense of enjoyment of either labor or repose.





AT DEL MONTE.—IN THE GARDENS.
(From Works of the Southern Pacific R. R.)

OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN, CITIZENS, WRITERS, AND TRAVELERS.

Ex-President R. B. Hayes : We shall always remember our visit to Monterey as one of the most agreeable episodes of our lives. We shall never forget that lovely hotel among the trees and flowers—and the climate: it was a perfect summer's day on the verge of winter.

General W. T. Sherman. I consider Monterey, with its Hotel del Monte, the most delightful place I have ever visited.

From the Princess Louise to the Manager of the Hotel del Monte : You have the most beautiful place, and the cleanest and best kept hotel that I have ever visited in my travels. [Lord Lorne also expressed himself in about the same terms, and said that he was greatly pleased with his visit to Monterey.]

John W. Mackay : There is nothing in Europe that can at all compare with it.

Hon. P. Deuster, of Milwaukee : I consider it incomparable in all respects.

Governor Fenton, of New York : I can only picture Monterey and its delightful hotel and grounds as a paradise.

Lawrence Barrett : I have just returned from Paris, cracked up, you know, for the excellency of its coffee, but I have never in my life tasted such an inviting early breakfast as I had while at the Hotel del Monte.

Paul Oeker in N. Y. Staats Zeitung : There is no doubt about its superiority over all Italian or Floridian resorts as a sanitarium.

Correspondent of the Boston Home Journal : The Hotel del Monte is the most beautiful hotel I ever saw. I can see one hundred acres of lawn and flowers from my open window; while the air is fragrant with the perfume of roses, violets, heliotropes, and other flowers.

A. J. O. in Boston Transcript : My pen fails me here in this entrancing spot, and I can only hint at its grandeur and beauty.

Correspondent Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter : Of the many Pacific coast resorts, I consider that Monterey stands at the head of the list.

Manchester (N. H.) Mirror : The half had not been told us of this famous resort.

Hartford Evening Post : It is simply a miracle of beauty. Everything that refined taste can suggest, or that wealth, aided by nature and art, can secure, is here to add to the charms of this delightful spot.

Jno. J. Powell, English Traveler : There is no place on the Pacific coast more replete with natural charms than Monterey. The Hotel del Monte is one of the most elegant watering-place establishments in the world.

Dr. C. B. Currier in N. Y. Medical Times : As a winter resort, it is simply incomparable. * * * Its "Hotel del Monte" is not excelled, if equaled, in regard to magnificence, elegance, and comfort, by any hotel in Europe or America.

Correspondent (London) Anglo-American Times : Monterey stands at the head of the list, and may be justly termed the "Queen of American Watering-places."

James Charlton, G. P. and T. Agent Ch. & Alton R.R. : It exceeds all praise and my highest expectation. I shall never forget the beautiful Del Monte, its lovely and tasteful surroundings; the sea drive with its invigorating breeze; the odors of the pine grove; the charm of the cypress grove, and other glories and attractions of the place.

A. McNally, of Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago : I consider the Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, the *ne plus ultra* of all things in its line; while the reasonableness of its charges greatly surprised me. Its grounds cast all other like accessories in the shade.

H. R. Hobart, Editor Chicago Railway Age : It is well called "the Queen of Watering-places." In beauty of surroundings, elegance of finish, and appointment, and completeness of architectural effect, the Del Monte, as a resort for health and pleasure, is not equaled on the continent.

N. H. Chittenden, the Traveler : Monterey presents a combination of attractions and advantages unequaled by any other seaside resort in the world.



Napa.

NAPA County is justly famous for her productive soil, and healthful climate, which is pleasant the year round—the summers being cool and agreeable, and the winters mild and salubrious. It lies about fifty miles northwest from San Francisco, and is some fifty miles in length, and about twenty-six in width, and has an area of 450,000 acres. The California Pacific and Northern Railways enter the county on the extreme southern line via Vallejo. This road runs through the central portion of the county to the most western corner, terminating at Callistoga. The topography of this county is a succession of low mountain ranges and valleys, with a general northwestern and southwestern direction. The principal valley is known as Napa Valley, extending through the entire length of the county. This fine fertile valley is some fifty miles in length, and from two to eight miles in width; it embraces about 56,000 acres, which is nearly all of the very choicest grape and fruit land in the



world. Originally, this valley was dotted with large spreading oaks, having the appearance of a grand park. Large numbers of these trees are allowed to remain, together with thousands of eucalyptus, walnut, locust, and other shade and ornamental trees planted, giving the country a most beautiful appearance. The soil of Napa Valley is usually a dark gravelly loam, very fertile. The lands in this valley are all cut up into small tracts, ranging from five, ten,



INSANE ASYLUM, NAPA, CAL.

twenty, forty, one hundred, and two hundred acres, and occasionally, five hundred acres. The hills are timbered with oak, madrone, pine, elder, and various kinds of mountain timber.

Napa County is justly famous for the numerous mineral springs that are located within her borders. The Hot Sulphur Springs at Calistoga, are a great curiosity. There are twenty-two boiling springs, and, technically speaking, no two are the same.

Napa County has numerous fresh water springs, and it is considered one of the best watered counties in the State. Beautiful living streams are to be seen all over the county.

Minerals of various kinds abound in Napa County.

Some of the geological formations of Napa are among the wonders of the world, viz.: the petrified forest, near Calistoga; the lava beds, on Mount St. Helena; and the tertiary sandstone.

The great product of this county, and almost the only increasing one, is wine and brandy. This is one of the wealthiest counties in the State, considering the number of its inhabitants.

Of the streams in Napa County none attain to the dignity of a river except one (the Napa). It is navigable at high tide as far up as Napa City for small craft and steamers, the tide at point ranging from five to eight feet. This, with its tributaries, Sulphur, Conn, Dry, Napa, Rector, and other creeks, affords drainage for the whole watershed of Napa Valley. Pope Valley is drained by Pope Creek, and Berryessa by Putah Creek. The other valleys send their waters seaward through smaller tributaries of the streams.

Vineyards and orchards line the valleys, and much of the mountain land is being cultivated. The hill vineyards are said to be the best for choice wine. The Howell mountain district, near St. Helena, has already a far-famed reputation for its vineyards and the health-giving properties of its dry air and fine fir forests. Although well settled, there are still in the county nearly

40,000 acres of Government land, and good land may be had at fair prices. There has been no especial "boom" in the county, but a healthy, steady growth is claimed.

There is no kind of fruit that will not do well in Napa County. Cherries grow in luxuriant abundance, and the highest market price is always realized by the producers in Napa. Apples grow nicely here, are of good size and excellent flavor. Pears do extraordinarily well, and there are some very large and thrifty orchards in the county. Peaches are a decided success in all sections of Napa County, and largely raised and exported. Plums are good producers here, the crop

often being so heavy that it is necessary to thin it on the trees. The same can be said of prunes. Small fruits do most excellently, and large areas are devoted to their growing. This is especially true of blackberries. Strawberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and other small fruits do equally well.

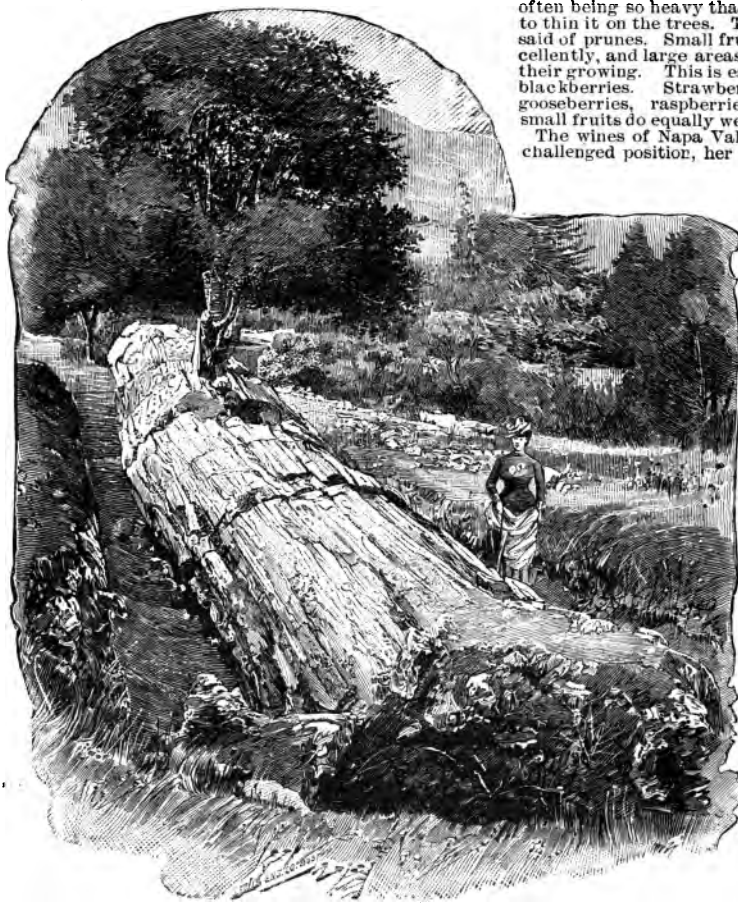
The wines of Napa Valley hold an unchallenged position, her success resting

upon the production of light table wines, red and white. It is not conspicuously the place for the production of heavy, sweet wines, because the grapes carry more sugar in the warmer interior valleys than in Napa. It may be here noted, as an evidence of the success of this industry, that there are now in Napa County nearly 30,000 acres of land devoted to the cultivation of the grape, many of which are not yet in bearing; that there are 140 wine cellars, large and small, most of which afford a market for other grape-growers; and that, for the year 1886, about 5,000,000 gallons of wine were made, being

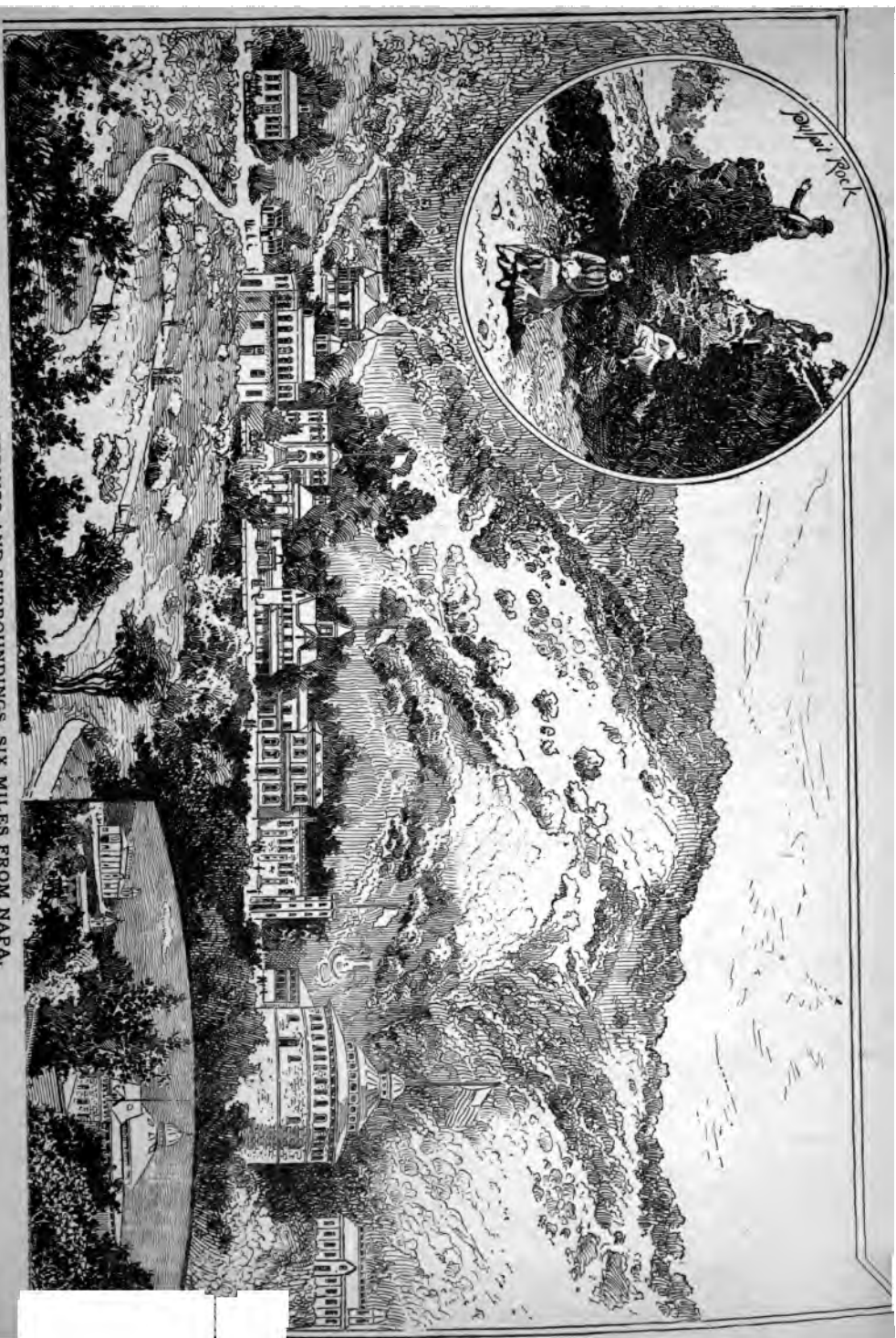
over one-fourth and very nearly one-third of all the wine made in the State of California.

Napa City, the county seat, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Napa River. Its present population is 6,000.

Near Calistoga (but in Sonoma County), on a mountain 1,500 feet above the sea, is a Petrified Forest, four miles long and one mile wide, over which are scattered the fragments of a hundred petrified trees. The largest trunk is fifty feet long and six feet through. This tree is the greatest attraction, and a microscopic examination proves it to be similar to the redwood.



THE PETRIFIED FOREST, NEAR CALISTOGA.



NAPA SODA SPRINGS AND SURROUNDINGS, SIX MILES FROM NAPA.
(From Works of the Southern Pacific Railway.)

Nevada

Entirely in the foothills and mountains of the Sierra Nevadas. It has an area of 640,000 acres; 250,000 are foothill lands, and well adapted for grain or fruit raising. It is well watered by streams and springs. It has vast timber regions, and has an abundance of stone for building, and clay for brick, and limestone for making lime. There are large areas for grazing.

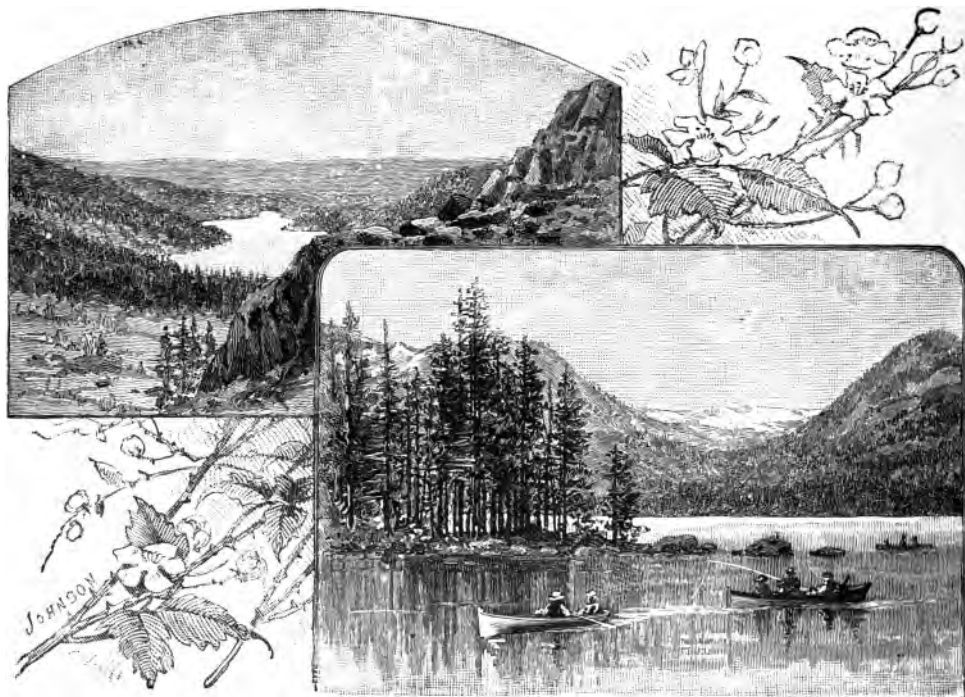
Lode mining is in its infancy, and will, in the near future, receive a wonderful development. Every pound of produce from its soil will then find a market at home. Its means of transportation are good, being connected by rail with the Central Pacific system. All the foothill land of this country is adapted to all the temperate and semi-tropic zone productions.

Nevada County lies a little north of the central line of the State of California. It extends from the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east line of the State, westward a distance of seventy miles

The eastern portion of the county is mountainous—the principal industry being the manufacture of lumber, the sale of timber and grazing.

The central portions contain most of the rich gold mines, including the quartz, hydraulic, and placer mines, together with the upper portion of the horticultural belt, while the western or foothill region consists exclusively of agricultural and grazing lands. The horticultural and agricultural section of the county comprises about 250,000 square acres of land, a large percentage of which is adapted to cultivation.

The county is divided into nine townships, four of which, namely, Bridgeport, Nevada, Grass Valley, and Rough and Ready, constitute the principal areas capable of profitable tillage. The surface of those townships, contrary to popular opinion, is not mountainous, but, rather, consists of a series of hills or ridges, having gentle slopes and extending, with the water courses, in a westerly direction. The topography of the country is such as to give variety to the products.



GEMS OF THE SIERRA.—DONNER AND CASCADE LAKES.

to the Sacramento Valley. It is from twelve to twenty miles wide. In altitude it is 8,000 feet above the sea level along its eastern boundary; from 2,000 to 3,000 along its central portion, and less than 1,000 feet elevation in the western or valley region.

The line of the Central Pacific Railway crosses the eastern boundary, and traverses the southern portion of the county for many miles. It then enters Placer County, following close to the southern boundary of Nevada till near its western limit. The Nevada County Narrow gauge Railway connects with the Central Pacific at Colfax, and extends thence north to the central portion of the county, passing through Grass Valley and terminating at Nevada City—less than two hours' ride from the line of the Central Pacific.

The agricultural lands of Nevada County lie at an altitude of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. This circumstance has an important influence on the healthfulness and salubrity of the climate. The altitude protects us from the malaria of the plains. The atmosphere at these altitudes has an invigorating freshness very conducive to health and bodily enjoyment. The nights, with rare exceptions, are always cool and free from mosquito pests, thus insuring refreshing slumber. There is an inexhaustible supply of pure, fresh, cool water from springs and streams flowing directly from mountain snows. Its distance from the sea protects it from the fogs and cold powerful winds which prevail along the coast region.

Nevada City is the county seat.



HYDRAULIC MINING, GOLD RUN,
PLACER CO.

Placer.

PLACER County has an area of 520,000 acres, 140,000 acres of which belong to the basin or valley region. The 140,000 acres of valley land is well watered with clear mountain streams. Along the foothills there is a continuous system of springs. Well water can be had at moderate depths. The mountains adjoining these foothills furnish abundance of timber for lumber and fuel. The American and Bear Rivers, and other tributaries furnish an abundance of water for all purposes.

The most of this valley land is under the plow. It is devoted to the cultivation of all the cereals, hops, vines, fruits, and vegetables. The yield is large, and the quality is excellent. The means of transportation are good. The Central Pacific runs the whole length of the county, east and west. The California and Oregon Railway crosses the western portion of the county from north to south. The Nevada Valley Railroad runs from Colfax, in Placer County, north into Nevada County. Building material in Placer County is abundant and cheap. It is about 100 miles long, by varying widths, from ten to thirty miles, the course and distance being governed by the courses of the rivers which define its boundaries. It extends from about eight miles from the Sacramento River to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Just above Auburn, between the Bear and American Rivers, the country is very narrow, being about eight miles. Above Auburn the county widens out into the two divides, lying between the Bear River and the Middle Fork of the American River. These are known as the Dutch Flat, or Railroad Divide, and the Forest Hill Divide.

The southwest part of the county is more regular in shape than the part just described, being bounded on

the east by El Dorado County, on the south by Sacramento County, on the west by Sutter County, and on the north by Nevada County. This section contains the foothill and agricultural land. In shape it is nearly a parallelogram, the southwest two-thirds being on the plains proper, and the upper and eastern part, from Dutch Flat to the eastern boundary, constitutes the lumbering section. Work may here be had for about eight months of the year, at milling, cutting cordwood, shakes, posts, and shingles. The section, however, is fast developing other interests, and is destined to be famous for its superior apples and pears. Indeed, the district already enjoys an enviable reputation for these superior fruits. Though mining is conducted at Dutch Flat, Alta, and Gold Run, yet the principal mining section for future exploration, lies between the North Fork and the Middle Fork of the American River. Here are not less than eight townships of land, offering the highest inducements to either the capitalist or the working miner. From this section not less than \$35,000,000 of gold has been extracted since the opening of the mines. Much land is yet unexplored, and open for prospecting.

Dutch Flat is the site of extensive hydraulic washings, now forbidden by the courts. Gold Run works the same channels, and about fifteen years ago was the most productive mining camp in the State.

Formerly mining was the principal source of wealth of Placer County, but a new era has dawned upon the county. Thousands of acres are now devoted to agriculture, and land heretofore thought only fit for mining and grazing is now subjected to the plow with profit. The so-called Forest Hill Divide, the principal mining section to which there are fine roads from Colfax and from Auburn, is producing apples that cannot be excelled in any part of the State. Apples, though, as has been intimated, are not the only fruit which Placer County produces in abundance.

Some time ago it was figured up that the total amount of green fruit shipped to the East from this State reached 40,000,000 pounds, of which Placer County shipped no less than 6,145,111 pounds. Assuming that these figures are correct, it will be seen that Placer County has shipped from the State nearly one-sixth of all the green fruit sent out of the State. These fruits come from Rocklin, Pino, Loomis, Penryn, Newcastle, Clipper Gap, Applegate, and Colfax, situated three or four miles apart along the line of the fruit belt.

Oranges are being shipped east by the carload, and in the region about Colfax there are fifty people engaged in fruit culture where three or four years ago there was but one. One company at Auburn cleared forty-four acres in 1885, and in 1886 planted 600 orange trees, while all over the county farmers have planted from half a

dozen trees, to half an acre. It is estimated that there were one-fifth more bearing orchards in the county in 1886 than in 1885, the number having been considerably increased last year. About Colfax, where the start in fruit-growing was made only three years ago, there are now 700 acres in orchards.

Placer County is the home of all the fruits of the temperate and semi tropical zones. Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and small fruits grow in the same fields with the orange, lemon, fig, and pomegranate tree. The delicate French and German wine and table grapes, and the Spanish raisin grapes, are successfully grown in numerous vineyards. The foothills of Placer County embrace 300,000 acres. The soil is a red loam, formed by the disintegration of the granite and slate formations. It is rich in lime, magnesia, soda, potash, phosphorus,

Within a few years, Auburn, the county seat, thirty-six miles distant from Sacramento, has become a noted health resort, largely because of its hotel facilities. It is a pretty little town of 2,000 inhabitants, has many fine residences and no less than seven large hotels. But between Auburn and the Summit, or Soda Springs, there is not a single good hotel, thus leaving the loveliest stretch of country practically closed to those in quest of health, natural beauty, and recreation. Auburn is situated at an altitude of 1,380 feet, while the real mountain air and scenery are to be found about Towles's Station, at an altitude of about 4,400 feet. This place is near Moody's Ridge, from which spot a view is to be obtained that is the wonder and admiration of all who see it, those who have looked out over it being unanimously of the opinion that it equals Yosemite Valley in



LAKE TAHOE.

and iron. These foothills are especially adapted to the growth of all the temperate and tropic zone productions. Oranges weighing three-fourths of a pound, lemons weighing half a pound, figs, raisin grapes, French and German table and wine grapes, grow to perfection in amazing quantities.

To Lake Donner, a beautiful sheet of water, we have devoted a fine engraving on page 10, together with a brief sketch of the "Donner Tragedy."

Lake Tahoe is 22 miles long, 10 miles wide, and 1,700 feet deep. Its surface is 6,247 feet above the sea, its waters are clear and cold, abounding in large trout of the finest flavor. Steam and sail boats on its waters, and hotels on its shores, offer their accommodations to the pleasure seeker, and the lake is a great resort during summer. The shores of the lake abound in delightful nooks and valleys.

beautiful magnificence, while for wild grandeur it exceeds anything in the famed Alpine district. If a good hotel was put up here, and the attractions of the mountain regions of Placer properly made known, it would soon prove a dangerous rival to the balmy levels of Southern California.

The Pacific Bank, Corner Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, Cal., keeps thoroughly informed of the wheat, grain, and flour market, and are prepared at all times to make loans on flour, wheat, and barley, and other approved merchandise in warehouse.

Deposits received, subject to check, on demand.
Loans made on good collaterals or approved names.
Good business notes and drafts discounted at lowest market rates.

Piomas.

PLUMAS is a mountain county and much of what has been said in describing El Dorado, Alpine, and Placer Counties is applicable to Plumas. Mountain chains define its limits on several sides, its bounding counties being, on the north, Shasta and Lassen; on the east, Lassen; on the south, Sierra and Butte; and on the west, Butte and Tehama.

It has less plainland than the counties lying to the south, but on the other hand, Plumas County differs from the counties lying to the south of it in contour, the surface being more of a rolling character. A great deal of rich valley land is thus placed at the disposal of the husbandman.

There is virtually no limit to the fertility of the soil in those valleys, composed as it is of the alluvial deposits carried down by the melting snows and the rains of centuries from the overhanging Sierras. Still, much of Plumas is up among the mountains, lying in the midst of the Sierra Nevada range. Some of its scenery is among the wildest and most picturesque in the State, snow covering the summits of the mountains, their slopes being clothed in magnificent forests of pine, fir, and oak trees; and high ridges alternating with abrupt chasms and deep cañons, through which tumble running streams.

There are grassy valleys of considerable extent throughout the county, which are cultivated by agriculturists, among them being Big Meadows, Mountain Meadows, Indian Valley, Genesee, American, Beckworth, and Meadow Valleys. Big Meadow Valley, fifteen miles long by four miles wide, is the largest of these mountain valleys, and is immediately adjacent to Mountain Meadows, of nearly the same size, and also to several smaller valleys, also cultivated, the whole constituting a plateau high up in the mountains, the elevation being 4,000 feet.

The altitude of American Valley is about 4,000 feet, yet all the cereals, alfalfa, etc., yield abundantly. The winters are long and somewhat severe, and the summers brief, but delightful. From July to October

the climate of Plumas, especially in the greater altitudes, cannot be surpassed for salubrity. The Plumas meadows embrace a section that is greatly prized by the people of the valley as a summer resort, and large numbers go there each season to camp, hunt, and fish, and thus renew their health and energies.

Among the highest mountain peaks in Plumas are Butte Mountain, Beckwith Peak, Goodwin's Peak, Mount Adams, Mount Claremont, Mount Onjuma, Mount Taylor, Mount Wellington, Penman's Peak, Pilot Peak, and Rock Creek Hill. Among the mountains in the extreme north of the county are two small lakes—Lake Annie and Lake Louise—and several boiling springs.

Naturally with such high mountains within its borders,

Plumas is a well-watered county. The north and middle forks of the Feather River take their rise in this county. This stream (the largest tributary of the Sacramento) drains the Sierras between the thirty-ninth and fortieth degrees of latitude. The north fork rises in the southern slope of Lassen's Peak, and becomes a rapid stream of 100 yards in width as it flows through the valley of Big Meadows.

In the earlier days of gold seeking in California, Plumas was a prominent mining section, and even at the present time the annual gold output amounts to nearly or quite \$1,000,000. Much

attention has been paid to mining, and during the past year there have been some developments which have created an awakened interest in that industry. Recently a new bed of gold-bearing gravel has been struck in the Buckeye Mine. The opening of the Blue Lead in Poorman's Creek has shown a fine deposit of pay gravel and several other cheering discoveries have been made.

There is reason to hope that Plumas will, at a not distant day, have the advantage of railroad communication, as there have been at least two such projects in contemplation, either one of which may yet develop into something tangible. Quincy, the county seat, is a place of some 500 inhabitants. It has a weekly newspaper which receives good support from the people of the county, and a fine brick schoolhouse.



A GENERAL FAVORITE AT TAHOE CITY.

(From Works of the Southern Pacific R. R.)





Sacramento.

THIS county is situated in the southern part of the Sacramento basin. It has an area of 640,000 acres, of which 150,000 are inclosed in farms. The balance is used for pasturage. It is virtually the geographical and railroad center of the State. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Sutter and Placer, on the east by El Dorado and Amador, on the south by Dry Creek, the Mokelumne River and San Joaquin River, and on the west by the Sacramento River. The county is nearly quadrangular in shape, and contains 1,000 square miles.

The broad, deep Sacramento River gives excellent navigation with tidewater and points in the interior. The Sacramento in the southern portion of the county runs across the broad tule bottoms in many and crooked channels, cutting them up into numerous small and several large islands. Some of these islands have been reclaimed by the building of levees. The soil is rich, deep, and produces heavy crops, and of some varieties of produce two and three crops a year.

There are 10,000 acres planted in vines, and orchards line the eastern shores of the Sacramento River from end to end of the county. Among them are the largest in the State, aggregating thousands of acres. Several river steamers are kept employed during the season to carry to market the products of this magnificent belt of orchards. The largest peach orchards in the State are to be found in the county, which can also show pear orchards of twenty acres, off which \$11,000 was netted in one season.

All kinds of fruits mature earlier in Sacramento Valley than in any other part of the State, and apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, and grapes are shipped from two to four weeks earlier from Sacramento than from other places, and of course bring correspondingly higher prices.

The fruit-raisers all over this region have supported families and made small fortunes from this industry. Lands that for wheat-growing and grazing are worth from \$10 to \$50 an acre, planted to orchards or vines, make a sure return upon a valuation of from \$300 to \$800 an acre. The people of this section are only just awakening to the profit of this industry.

The capabilities of the land are unlimited and the profit that can be derived from a single acre of fruit trees is as yet unknown. Twelve acres of vines and five acres of fruit have yielded \$12,000; one acre of strawberries has yielded \$325, with not more than half the crop picked. Orchards on the river pay interest on \$1,000 an acre and yield from \$100 to \$300 regularly.

Peaches will yield well in three years from the seed, figs will give two crops a year, pears yield a marketable crop in five years, and plums and apples bear in about the same time. Peaches, pears, grapes, plums, and apples are probably the most profitable fruit raised at present. Bartlett pears always yield well and find ready market.

The yearly shipments average about 1,500 carloads of eleven tons each. The trade in garden truck is also very large and profitable. Large interests are also involved in vineyards. The vineyard interest is growing and Sacramento grapes are assuming a prominent place among California's productions. Yield, quality, prices, and market point to this branch of industry as one of the most profitable in agriculture.

The grain crop reaches as high as seventy bushels an acre. On hill land from fifteen to twenty bushels is a good crop and on bottom land sixty to seventy bushels. Some farms get two crops each of sixty or seventy, making a yearly yield of about 130 bushels. This, of course, is an exception. The production of hops is also becoming a great industry.



STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO.

There are few counties in the State wherein the arts of husbandry are maintained in a higher state of perfection than in Sacramento. There is very little land in the county that is not susceptible of cultivation, assuming that the tule bottoms bordering on the river can be reclaimed, and they doubtless will in the course of a few years, for the soil is the richest and most productive of any in the State. In

with all manner of manufacturing establishments, and offers special inducements to skilled labor. The railroad shops employ over 2,000 men, and within three years more will probably employ 5,000. The monthly disbursements now amount to \$100,000. There are a number of other large factories—soap works, iron foundries, brass works, flour, spice, and coffee mills, sash and blind factories, and all the many establish-



REED'S FERRY.

1884, 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, 600,000 bushels of barley, and a large crop of oats, rye, corn, and hay were produced. The hop product was 2,000,000 pounds. This county has 10,000 horses, 100,000 sheep, 25,000 horned cattle, and 15,000 swine.

Sacramento City is the county seat of the county, and the capital of the State. It is the second city in trade on the Pacific Coast. It is the railroad center for the middle and northern part of the State. It is a point from which railways radiate like the spokes of a wheel. Every hour in the day trains leave its great depot for all points north, south, east, and west.

Sacramento is fast becoming a great manufacturing center. Its mills, forges, factories, canneries, and wineries give employment to 2,500 mechanics, and these interests are rapidly increasing in volume. There is now in this county room for thousands of fruit and other small farmers. There are opportunities for men of capital and energy in every branch of business.

The trade of Sacramento aggregates in its jobbing branches about \$60,000,000 annually, and extends throughout all the central and northern and mountain sections, and the adjacent States and Territories. Because of the minimized fixed capital required, centrality of location, terminal facilities, and climatic advantages, this trade exists and is constantly expanding. Sacramento is the chief fruit-shipping station of the State, sending forward in season far more fruit than any other point.

Sacramento is provided with four excellent banks, two being savings and two commercial institutions, and all having good facilities and giving good rates for the transaction of business. The city is also well provided

ments incident to a commercial and manufacturing center. Rents and building material in Sacramento are cheap. Cottages, to nearly all of which handsome gardens are attached, may be had for \$20 a month.

Sacramento is liberally endowed with churches, and maintains one of the largest and best equipped school systems, supplemented by several private educational institutions. One of these, the Sacramento School of Design, occupies the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, a superb building presented to the city by Mrs. E. B. Crocker, and valued, with its collection of oil painting, at about \$650,000. The State capitol, situated in the heart of the city, is a classical structure, erected at a cost of upward of \$3,000,000.

Its municipal area is something in excess of four square miles. Fully two-thirds of this is compactly built. Its streets are broad, heavily shaded, and afford admirable drives. In their homes Sacramentans take pardonable pride, since for beauty of surroundings, floral wealth, and choice foliage their equals are few.





San Benito.

SAN BENITO, one of the counties of California which has no winter, is bounded on the north by Santa Clara County, on the east by Merced and Fresno, and on the south and west by Monterey. It is about seventy miles in length, averages about twenty-one miles in width, and embraces an area of about 925,000 acres. It is enclosed on two sides by mountains—on the east by the Mount Diablo range and on the west by the Gabilan Mountains. From these ranges the surface slopes to the valley of the San Benito River, which flows northwestwardly through the middle of the county and empties into the Pajaro River.

The lands in the county may properly be divided into four classes, as follows: First, about 25,000 acres of rich garden land. The soil is of a black sandy loam, and will produce, in abundance, any kind of vegetation. Upon this fertile land are raised particularly fine vegetables.

Second, about 34,300 acres of first-class grain land, contained principally in what is known as San Benito Valley (the extreme southern portion of Santa Clara Valley). The soil is a black sandy loam or adobe, with a blue or sandy subsoil, and holds moisture well. It is principally from this land that the large amount of grain annually shipped from this county is raised.

Third, about 46,000 acres of what is termed second-class grain land, situated in the foothills, and composed about equally adobe and sandy soil. This land is not so strong as the valley land, but produces quite fairly, and in dry seasons is more sure of good crops than the richer bottom land. From this land is cut very fine hay, noted in San Francisco markets as "Hollister hay."

Fourth, in addition to 105,300 acres capable of producing vegetables and grain, there is a large amount of hill land which makes very fine pasture.

Wheat raising is the chief industry, and, in the proper season, one may ride for miles between wheat fields, where the grain, rising above the fences on either side of the road, bears strong witness to the richness of the soil from which it springs. The average yield of wheat to the acre in San Benito County is thirteen and one-half cents, a crop exceeded by only two counties in the State.

The acreage devoted to barley is yearly increasing, the average yield being 24 cents to the acre.

Every kind of fruit which can be grown in the State can be cultivated successfully in San Benito County. It seems to be the favorite home of the apricot, the crops last season yielding a profit of over \$60 an acre.

French and German prunes produce abundantly; peaches and apples do remarkably well, and considerable attention is paid to the almond—some of the oldest trees in the State being found in San Benito County; the olive culture is being industriously taken up; figs of excellent quality grow well, and the grape and wine interests are by no means unimportant, although yet in their infancy.

Among the other industries of the county are the culture of flax and tobacco, dairying, the raising of fowls and other live stock, haying and mining.

Some time during the year 1852 quicksilver was discovered in what is now the southern portion of the county, and early in the year 1855 the first shipment of the liquid metal was made. Within the thirty-two years that have elapsed about 146,000 flasks of quicksilver, worth nearly \$8,000,000, have been shipped from the mines. Rich deposits of cinnabar exist in other sections of the county, but the further development of this important resource has been retarded of late years by the low price of quicksilver. Among the mineral resources antimony bids fair to take a front place.

The county seat of San Benito is the substantial town of Hollister, which has a population of about 2,000. It is located in the northern part of the county on the Gilroy branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, ninety-seven miles from San Francisco. The town has five churches, a public school of seven rooms, one Catholic College, one bank and complete post, water, gas, express, and telegraphic facilities. Three hose companies and one hook and ladder company afford protection against fire. There are ten grain warehouses, with a storage capacity of over 900,000 bushels, one flour mill and one planing-mill. A commodious court house is now being erected at a cost of \$40,000. Among the public buildings are a fine hotel, a well arranged theater, a Masonic hall, and an Odd Fellows' hall.

The dreamy old town of San Juan, the site of one of the missions founded by the Catholic padres in the long ago, lies seven miles from Hollister, in the fertile valley of the same name.

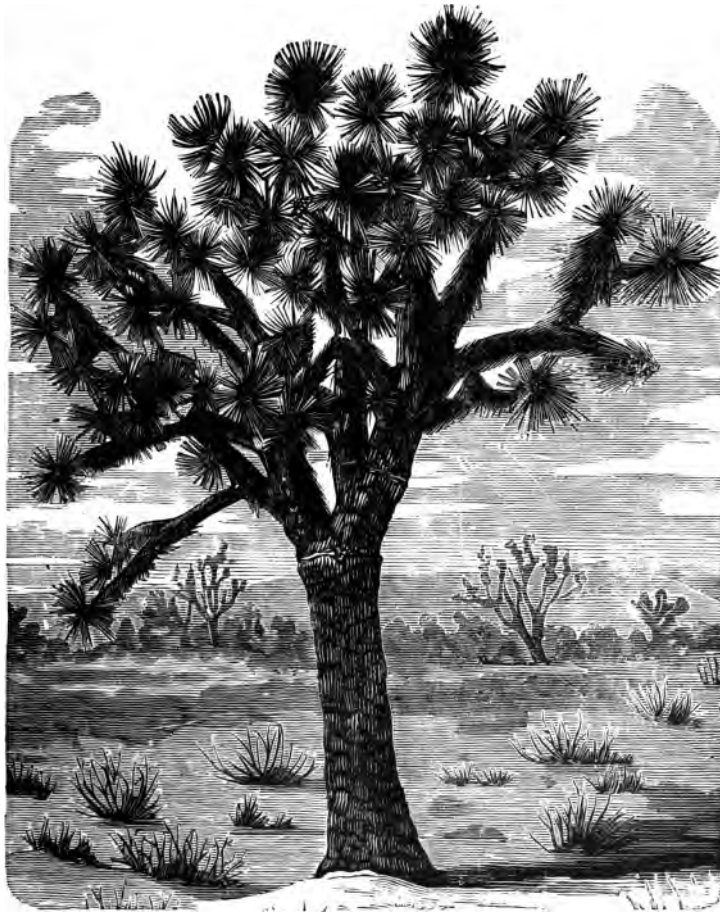
Tres Pinos, the present terminus of the Gilroy branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is a thriving town six miles south of the county seat.

San Bernardino.

THIS is the largest county in the State. It contains an area of 23,476 square miles, or 15,022,000 acres of surface, larger in extent than several of the New England States together. It is bounded on the north by Inyo County and Nevada, on the east by Arizona, on the south by San Diego, and on the west by Los Angeles and Kern Counties.

The county derives its name from the mission which was established in 1820. There are still remaining

San Bernardino Rancho—contained 35,509.41 acres, and was granted by Juan B. Alvarado, Governor of California, in 1842. In 1851 the title was transferred to the Mormons, who settled the rancho under the leadership of Amasa Lyman, Charles C. Riche, and Ebenezer Hanks. It was subdivided into farms and sold to actual settlers. It was said to have been Brigham Young's plan to bring all the Mormon emigration to this coast and use San Bernardino as an outfitting depot for those en route to the promised land. The Mormon war of 1857, however, caused him to change his programme,



YUCCA DRACONIS.

some evidences of this semi-civilization in the form of dilapidated adobes, some of which are utilized by sheep herders. They are to be seen at old San Bernardino or "Cottonwood Row," a few miles southeast of the city. The mission buildings were destroyed in 1832 by hostile Indians. The mission was abandoned in 1842 and the land granted to private owners by the Mexican Government.

The principal agricultural section is in the valley of San Bernardino, immediately surrounding the town of the same name. The valley was originally covered by Mexican grants, the principal one of which—the

and to centralize his powers in Utah he called in all his outstanding settlements, and San Bernardino was abandoned to the wicked.

For some time after things went badly with San Bernardino, then came the era of progress, and for the past two or three years the county has been in the full swing of the good times which have particularly visited this section of the State.

The principal town and county seat is San Bernardino, containing some 3,000 inhabitants. It was located and settled during the Mormon occupation, and covered one square mile. Like all their towns it is regularly laid

out, with broad streets running north and south, east and west, intersecting each other at right angles. The blocks, each containing eight acres, are subdivided into lots of one acre each. It is thickly studded with trees, as is indeed the whole valley, which, with the bright green of the gardens and surrounding fields, give it more the appearance of a New England village than a California town. A large number of the lots have artesian wells on them, some of the most important improvements in the county being those for the creation of irrigation facilities.

This new impulse has carried San Bernardino well along, and some idea of the rapid increase in population may be had from the fact that in the past twelve months San Bernardino has increased 50 per cent. While the county in 1880 contained but 7,500 souls, at the present time it has, undoubtedly, over 30,000, and when the next decennial census is taken by the Government the number will easily reach 75,000.

The city of San Bernardino has remarkably good educational facilities, while the school census shows no fewer than 1,106 school children. It has several churches and manufactories, three banks and four newspapers, and now contains a fine hotel. The population of the city is nearly 10,000.

The second town of importance in the county is Riverside, a beautiful place, which has sprung up nearly as fast as did Jonah's gourd. Not bare, and with that appearance of newness which gives young towns in colder climes such a bald, bleak look, but under the forcing sun of Southern California, the orange, lemon, lime, and other trees and flowers which the



RIVERSIDE.

thrifty inhabitants of Riverside made haste to plant as soon as their homes were built, have grown into orchards, groves, and bowers, in a wonderfully short space of time.

Riverside is settled chiefly by Eastern people, nearly all possessing more or less means; some came hither for their health, some to engage in the fruit-growing industry. The principal fruit section is in and around Riverside, where there is a stretch of country some twelve miles in length, devoted entirely to semi-tropical fruits. Riverside is now boxing and shipping large quantities of raisins. Besides semi-tropical fruits, all those of more northern latitudes can be grown, and apples and berries raised in the mountains are unsurpassed for size and flavor. Figs, almonds, and, in short, all kinds of fruits and nuts do well here.

Another important industry of the county is agriculture, to which, of late years, a great deal of attention has been devoted. Large quantities of honey have been and are continually shipped from this district to the East and to Europe.

Several irrigation schemes of magnitude have been successfully completed. Near Lytle Creek a private irrigating reservoir of 2,750,000 gallons capacity has been constructed, which holds sufficient water to carry

safely through the dry season a whole section of Government land, which belongs to the builder of the reservoir. Another irrigation enterprise has secured the water of the Santa Ana River and of a number of artesian wells, supplying water to irrigate 12,000 acres. The largest irrigating reservoir in the State is that formed by building a dam at the head of Bear Creek and converting Bear Valley into a reservoir six miles long, three-fourths of a mile wide, and of an average width of twelve or fourteen feet. The reservoir is fed by a catchment of sixty square miles. A canal eleven miles long, passing through sixteen tunnels, one of which is 700 feet in length, carries this water to where it is available for the irrigation of 15,000 acres of Riverside Valley and Redland's land. Near the city of San Bernardino and within its corporate limits are between 400 and 500 artesian wells, whose combined flow would equal several billions of gallons per year. The majority of these wells are within and near the eastern suburbs of the city, 289 of which are intended for city uses; 121 of the whole number of wells that are generally in flow furnish 13,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

The results of these irrigation works have been most



MAGNOLIA AVENUE.

(From Works of the Southern Pacific Railway.)

beneficial to the county. Land considered dear at \$50 an acre readily commands \$200, and what was looked upon as unfruitful desert has been made to blossom as the rose, and to yield crops that mean fortunes to those who own them.

Colton, which has sprung into existence since the advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, derives its importance from being the depot of San Bernardino, from which place it is distant about two and a half miles.

Old San Bernardino derives its name from the old Mission, which is located here, and which is now but a heap of ruins, is distant from San Bernardino some five miles. It is a farming settlement, and has the oldest orange groves in the county.

The geographical position of the valley in which San Bernardino has a central location is such that no trans-continental line entering this part of the State can avoid it. It is the natural center; consequently it must become a place of great commercial importance. Already there are six lines of railroads entering and being built to this point. They are the Atlantic and Pacific, overland; California Southern to San Diego; San Bernardino and San Diego; Southern Pacific; California Central, and the Riverside, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles.

From the agricultural portion of this county the staple product is barley, a winter crop, and in ordinary good seasons, it yields heavily. Alfalfa, which is the principal hay crop, is cut from five to seven times annually, yielding, at each cutting, about two tons. Vegetables of all kinds attain an enormous growth, as do all other agricultural products,



San Diego

THIS is the most southerly county of California and borders on Lower California, a part of Mexico.

It is the second largest county in the State, having an area of 9,580,000 acres, which is naturally divided into three sections. The entire eastern half, lying east of the San Jacinto Mountains, embracing more than one-half of its territory, is a part of the great Colorado Desert, being a barren waste, and in many places below sea level; it is characterized by granite points, sand hills, dry lakes, mud volcanoes, hot springs, a growth of cactus, and intolerable heat.

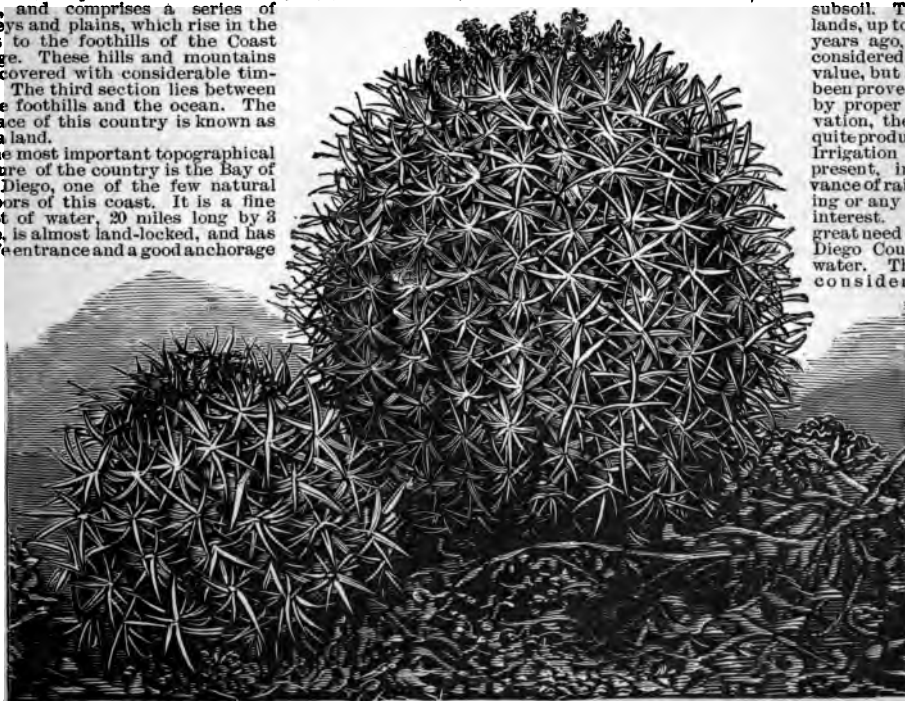
The second division lies west of the San Jacinto Mountains, and comprises a series of valleys and plains, which rise in the west to the foothills of the Coast Range. These hills and mountains are covered with considerable timber. The third section lies between these foothills and the ocean. The surface of this country is known as mesa land.

The most important topographical feature of the country is the Bay of San Diego, one of the few natural harbors of this coast. It is a fine sheet of water, 20 miles long by 3 wide, is almost land-locked, and has a safe entrance and a good anchorage

for the largest sea-going vessel. The Southern Pacific Transcontinental Railroad passes through San Diego County. The California Southern extends from Colton, on the S. P., south to San Diego City, a distance of 126 miles. The Pacific Coast steamers make regular trips between San Francisco and San Diego every five days. San Diego is the oldest settled county in the State. The bay was first visited by white men, under Cabrillo, in 1542, only 50 years after the discovery of America.

In the fertile portion of the county, or in the two sections west of the desert region, are more than 80 valleys, from two to 15 miles long, and embracing from a few hundred to 20,000 acres; several of these valleys are very fertile, with a dark, alluvial soil, while the rolling lands are of a reddish nature, underlaid with a clay

subsoil. These lands, up to a few years ago, were considered of no value, but it has been proved that by proper cultivation, they are quite productive. Irrigation is, at present, in advance of railroad-ing or any other interest. The great need of San Diego County is water. There is considerable



DESERT VEGETATION.—THE CACTUS, WHICH NO DROUGHT CAN KILL.

available water to be had, if properly husbanded, that would make thousands of acres, now almost valueless, the most productive land in the world.

The farm products are wheat, barley, wool, honey, and semi-tropical fruits. Oranges, lemons, limes, olives, peaches, almonds, and English walnuts all do remarkably well. The oranges of San Diego County are considered among the best flavored of the coast.

Like San Bernardino, San Diego County is noted for its excellent honey, and bee-keeping is usually a very profitable business.

San Diego City has a magnificent natural harbor, deep, commodious, and secure, easy of entrance, with no dangerous rocks or currents, and almost free from fogs. In 1880 the population was scarcely over 2,500, but in 1888 it is nearly 20,000, and the city is brimming over with business enterprise and liberality.

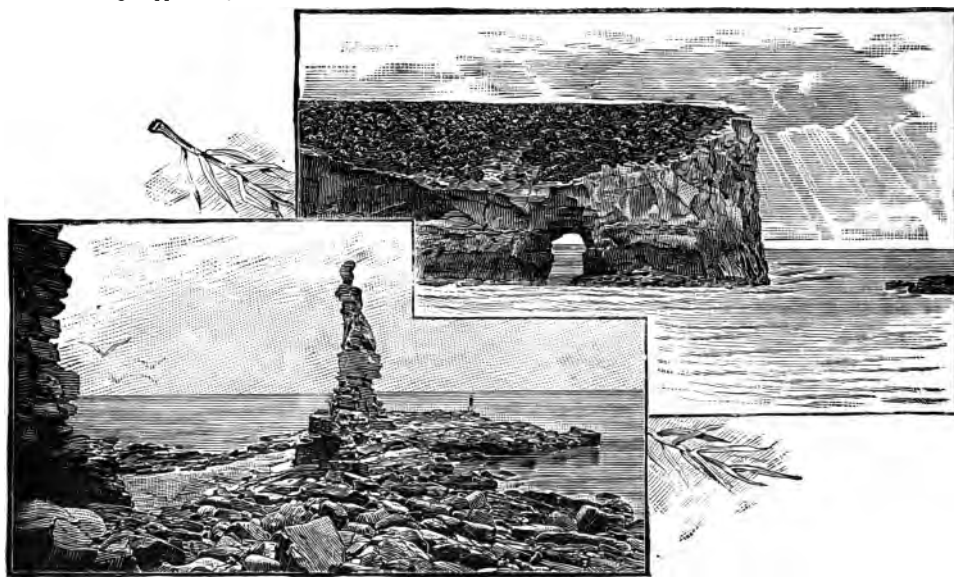
Approaching San Diego City by sea from the north, the first view is a bold headland reaching out into the sea, then the bay is seen stretching away to the right, and extending apparently down the coast until it

the accumulated gas gives out, or has all escaped, the mud sinks gradually to a common level, and a hard crust appearing like solid ground forms over it. A vent is made in another place, and another cone rises. Thus the site of the steaming mud, covering an area of several square miles, is constantly changing. Though a great curiosity, it is by no means a popular resort, it being dangerous to approach the vents as the mud gives way under a man's weight, letting him down into the boiling mass.

San Diego County has also a desert 300 feet below sea level. Fink's Spring, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is 280 feet below ocean level.

The Mission of San Diego, founded July 16th, 1769, eight miles from the mouth of the San Diego River, has gone to decay, except its olive orchard, which bears good crops still. The best pickled olives of California are put up at San Diego.

The Mission of San Luis Rey, on the banks of the same named river, is well preserved, and has a fine situation. It was founded in 1788.



OCEAN STATUE, NEAR SANTA MONICA. BLUFF AT MOORE'S BEACH, SANTA CRUZ.

(From Works of the Southern Pacific R. R.)

reaches a chain of mountains. Back from the bay lies the city, the land gently sloping from a height of 300 feet, to the water's edge.

The city is well supplied with what are called modern improvements; electric lights, an expensive system of sewerage, beautiful driveways, new water and gas pipes; also street railways, fine hotels, and magnificent business blocks. It has many beautiful gardens, a winter climate unsurpassed for mildness on the coast, and has recently become a favorite health and pleasure resort. The shores are well adapted to bathing.

Among the remarkable curiosities of the county are a group of mud volcanoes in the desert, five miles west of Volcano Station, a small station unmarked on the through time-tables. These mud volcanoes, also called fumeroles or salses, are vents through which steam and gas escapes through what seems to be a pond of thick, hot mud.

A vent having been made, the mud gradually rises until it forms a cone about eight feet high and eight feet thick at the base, the shape being irregular. When

The favorite drive of San Diego is to La Jolla, fifteen miles north of the city, where the rocks on the coast have been worn into fantastic caverns and openings by the force of the sea. An agreeable short drive from San Diego is to Paradise Valley, five miles eastward, where there are beautiful orchards and gardens.

The boundary monument, marking the line between the United States and Mexico, on the Pacific coast, is fourteen miles from San Diego, and an object of interest to most tourists. It is a popular drive to this monument, though the scenes on the route are not remarkable.

The Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, Cal., has the most complete facilities for issuing letters of credit, available for credit, or the purchase of merchandise, good in all parts of the United States, Canada, British Columbia, England, France, Germany, and the entire continent of Europe, China, Japan, and Australia.

Attention given to shipments of gold and silver bullion.



GOLDEN GATE FROM THE CLIFF HOUSE.

(From a Photograph by Watkins.)

San Francisco.

THE county of San Francisco is the smallest in the State, containing only 26,681 acres; its average breadth being four and one-half miles, its length six and a half miles. It is located on a peninsula which is thirty miles long by fifteen wide, and occupies the western end. This peninsula separates the Southern arm of San Francisco Bay from the sea.

The bay covers over six hundred square miles, has deep water, good anchorage, and is completely sheltered from the winds by the surrounding hills, making it the safest, best, and most capacious harbor on the western coast of North America.

The entrance to the bay is through a strait five miles long and one mile wide, which was named the Golden Gate before the discovery of gold in California. All the waters from the interior of the State flow through this opening to the sea, and though there is, in consequence, an outward current, yet it offers no impediment to vessels coming in, as the water in every portion of the Golden Gate is always at least thirty feet deep.

Outside the entrance to the bay the view is not inviting, but once through the opening, the change of scene is magical. The shores of the strait are bold and rocky; in front, in the middle of the channel, about four miles from the entrance, is Fort Alcatraz, crowned with a light-house. To the right, on a projecting spur of rock, is Fort Point. On the south is a forest of masts springing up from vessels anchored, or moored to the wharves, which extend along the entire city front.

Beyond the masts, spread over miles of deeply-cut hills, lies—or, rather, sits the city of San Francisco. Opposite, modestly veiled in live-oak groves, are Oakland and Alameda, and beyond all rise hills, and hills, and hills.

San Francisco Bay has been called a miniature Mediterranean, but its beauties are of a sturdier, harder, more active, and animated character, more in conformity with the people who dwell about its borders. The bay contains Angel Island, which has over eight hundred acres of good land, and some fine stone-quarries, also Goat Island (see view of San Francisco from Goat Island, page 82), and other less important rocks and islands. In 1856 the city and county of San Francisco were consolidated.

The city of San Francisco was incorporated in May,

1850, and it is, therefore, 38 years old. The first house was built on its site in 1835; consequently, it had fifteen years of childhood before it became a full-fledged city. It was at first named from a medicinal herb which grew abundantly about it—Yerba Buena—good herb. In 1847 it was changed to San Francisco, and in 1848, the year gold was discovered by the white settlers, it had 1,000 inhabitants. In December, 1850, it had 25,000. In 1860, 56,802. In 1870, 149,473. In 1880, 233,000. At present it has, doubtless, 325,000.

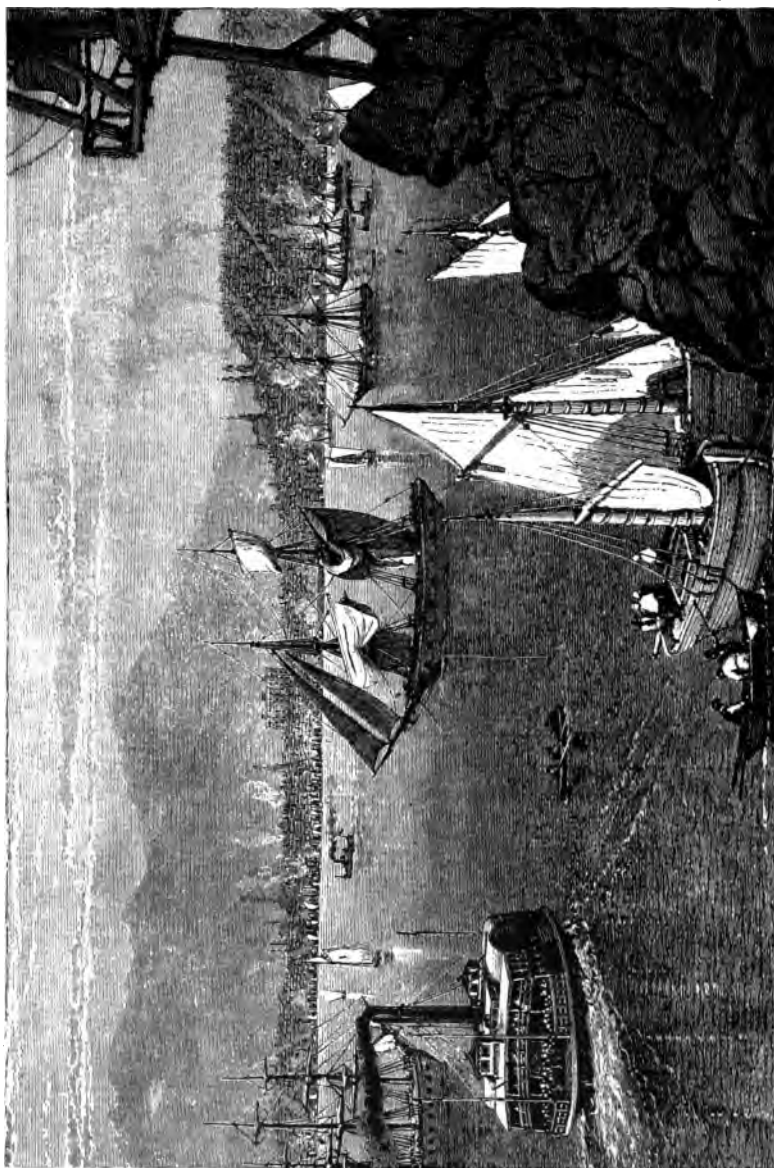
Though by the last census it is classed with cities of the third or fourth grade, it may honestly claim first rank in point of interest, because it possesses a fine climate, unusual activity in business, a rapid growth, a cosmopolitan population, and abundant public amusements.

San Francisco may be called a city of a hundred hills. Though much has been done to change the steepness of the natural grades, including the moving of 20,000,000 cubic feet of earth, it is still extremely hilly, some of its peaks being over nine hundred feet high.

At first it was laid out on a very irregular plan, in fact, it could scarcely be called a plan at all, as the men who flocked hither in pursuit of gold were never going to make it a permanent dwelling place, never. Later, when they began to change their minds—when the place became almost dearer to them than the families they had left behind, they began to take some thought concerning the appearance of this city of their adoption.

Streets were widened, paved, and laid out with as much regularity as could be maintained, without creating an altogether new city, substantial dwellings and business blocks were erected, until the city lost the look of a town built in haste for temporary purposes; and put on the appearance of abundant wealth and leisure.

At the present time, all who visit it have a decided opinion, good or bad, concerning it, for it has the faculty of impressing itself forcibly upon the average mind. Nearly all, however, unite in praising it as not only one of the most interesting cities of the United States, and the United States may be justly proud of her many beautiful cities,—but it is also reckoned as one of the most wonderful cities of the world. It is, of course, unique, grand, romantic, and eminently peculiar, like no city except itself.



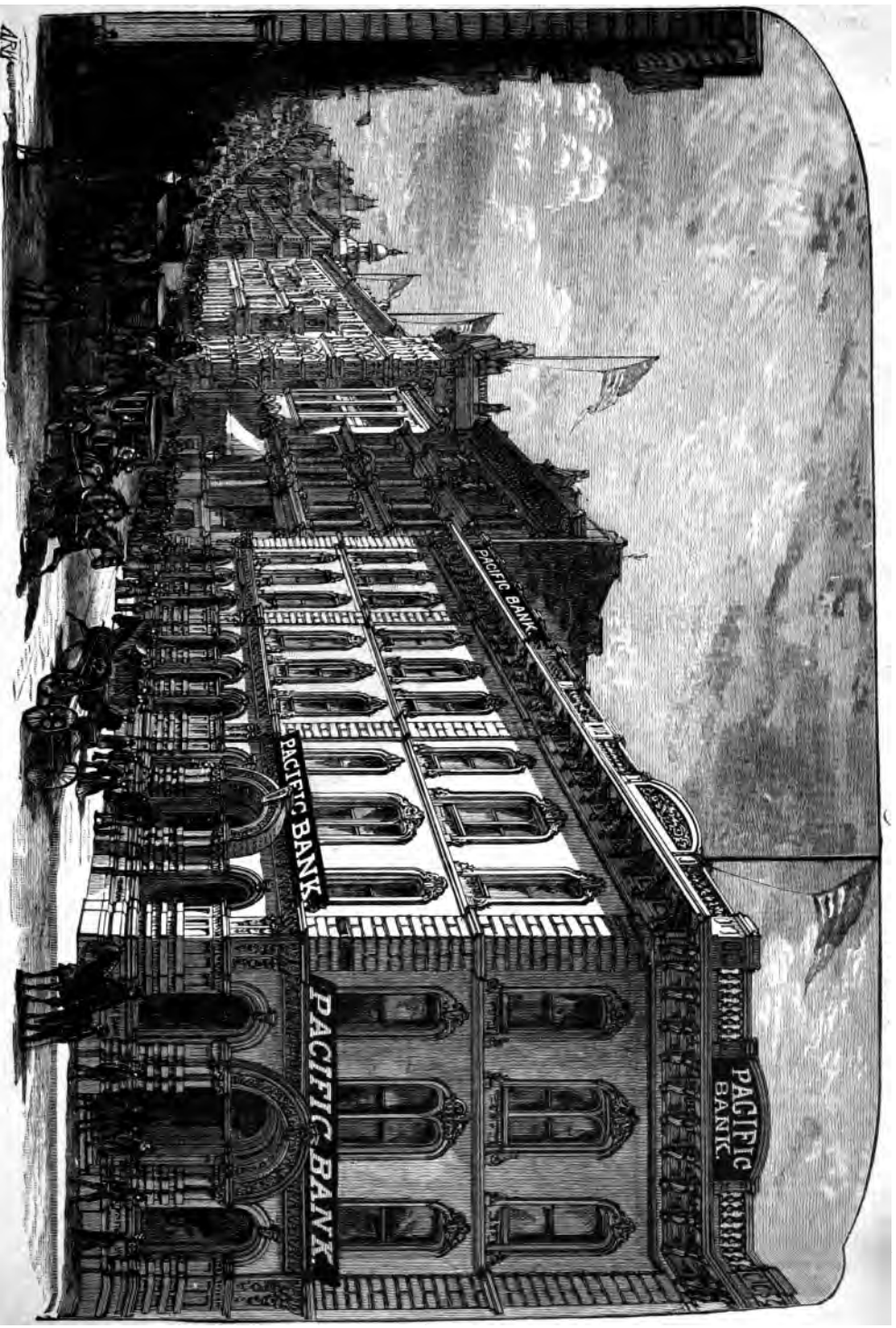
SAN FRANCISCO FROM GOAT ISLAND.

It has also been called a city of bay windows. A sunny location is positively necessary to health in San Francisco, and in order to catch all the sunshine possible, bay windows appear in a majority of the houses.

The city presents a most brilliant spectacle at night. One writer, speaking of it as it appears on approaching it by the ferry from Oakland: "It is a mountain looming out of the water, some three miles in length,

and all ablaze with lights running upward in close parallel lines, and losing themselves in the cloudless horizon above, among the twinkling stars."

San Francisco is a city almost destitute of trees. The soil is naturally poor, the winds from the Pacific are strong, and consequently, large indigenous trees never grew on the peninsula upon which it is situated, within fifteen miles of the Golden Gate. It is expensive



PACIFIC BANK, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., COR. PINE AND SANSOME STREETS.

to grow trees on account of having so little rain in summer, making irrigation necessary. The chief trees the city contains are the eucalyptus, cypress, pines, and dwarf palm.

But what San Francisco lacks in trees it makes up in luxuriant gardens; sub-tropical shrubs are abundant, and flowers bloom not in summer only, but always.

The total value of real and personal property of San Francisco for 1885 was \$300,000,000. There are 1,180 streets, avenues, and alleys, which appear on the map of the city, and 36,000 buildings.

There are 137 church organizations, all of which have houses of worship in various parts of the city—Baptists, eight; Congregationalists, eight; Episcopalians, eleven; Evangelical, eight, Hebrew, seven; Methodist, sixteen; Presbyterians, sixteen; Catholic, twenty-seven; Swedenborgian, one; Unitarian, one; miscellaneous, fourteen.

The total value of school property in the city amounts

to more than \$1,300,000. It has six first-class theaters and opera-houses, four Chinese theaters, and twenty-one other proper places of amusement, including Woodward's Gardens. It has nineteen academies and places of art; it has a large number of public buildings, including a U. S. Mint; it has twenty-two banks of deposit and thirteen savings banks.

It has the best fire department in the world, with 206 fire-alarm boxes, 155 miles of wire, 370 men, nineteen steamers, sixteen hose carriages, nine hook and ladder trucks, five miles of carbolized hose, 1,832 hydrants, and sixty cisterns holding 2,121,900 gallons; 110 halls; twenty-four gardens and parks; five gymnasiums; forty-nine hotels, the Palace (the largest in the world), the Baldwin, Occidental, Lick, and Grand being first-class; thirty-nine hospitals, thirty-three libraries and reading-rooms; forty military organizations; sixty-nine clubs and social societies; 168 newspapers, among which are the daily and weekly *Chronicle*, *Call*, *Bulletin*, *Post*, *Alta*, *Examiner*, and *Report*; seventeen religious and 316 benevolent societies; seventy-eight protective associations; five immigration and sixty miscellaneous

societies; twelve street car lines—including five cable roads, which are of great interest to tourists.

Among the public buildings of San Francisco may be mentioned the new City Hall, on Market street opposite Eighth street; the large Mechanics' Pavilion, where industrial fairs and concerts are occasionally held, opposite the City Hall, on Larkin near Market street; the branch United States Mint, on the northwest corner of Mission and Fifth streets; the Post Office and Custom House, on Washington street; the Merchants' Exchange building on California street; the old Stock Exchange, on Pine street, and the new Stock Exchange, on Leidesdorff street; The Museum of the California Academy of Sciences (open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays), the Free Library, in the California Theater building; and the Pacific Bank, cor. Pine and Sansome streets.

One of the chief attractions and most famous places of California is the Cliff House, situated at Point Lobos, or the South Head, at the entrance of the Golden Gate.



CLIFF HOUSE.

The house is a hotel built on a cliff at the edge of the ocean, and perhaps 100 feet above its level. Within 200 yards from the cliff, are seven rocky inlets projecting from the sea, and these, or the four nearest the Cliff House, are covered every summer day with sea lions, which are near enough to be seen and heard distinctly, for they keep up a continuous barking. The animal is a large seal, sometimes reaching a length of eleven feet, and is very active in the water. Thousands of them swimming in the water and climbing over the rocks offer a singular sight, not to be seen elsewhere so near a city. They could easily be shot from the shore, but the law protects them; though the fishermen complain that the sea lions greatly reduce the supply of salmon. The name of the sea lion in Spanish is *tobo marino* (literally, sea wolf), and the Spanish name of the place was *La Punta de los Lobos Marinos* (the Point of the Sea Lions).

Woodward's Garden is a favorite resort occupying a space of six acres, on Mission street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and can be reached by several lines of cars. The charge for admission is 25 cents for adults, and 10 cents for children. This garden has many strong attractions, and as a cheap place of amusement for the multitude, has no equal in the United States. It includes a menagerie with grizzly bears, California panthers, coyotes, lions, tigers, kan-

garroos, and many other wild animals; a pond of sea lions, which should be seen while getting their afternoon meal; an excellent aquarium; a conservatory with many tropical plants; a pavilion used for musical and theatrical performances on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and occasionally for dancing and roller skating; a gymnasium; a picture gallery; a library;

The improvement of the Golden Gate Park was commenced in 1874, and in the last eight years about \$650,000 were spent in its improvement. The greater portion of its area was bare sand dune, and to fix the drifting sands, to obtain good soil, and to make trees grow, under the strong breezes of the Golden Gate, were not easy tasks. A very respectable success was made, and



CALIFORNIA STREET, S. F. VIEW FROM STOCKTON STREET.

(From a Photograph by Taber.)

numerous amusements for children; a large variety of rare plants, and a restaurant.

San Francisco has several public parks, the largest being the Golden Gate Park, three miles long and half a mile wide, with an area of 1,013 acres. It extends from the ocean beach eastward to Stanyan street; and from that street to Baker, two-thirds of a mile, there is an avenue 500 feet wide. The New York Central Park has 862 acres; Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia, 2,706; Druid Hill Park, at Baltimore, 550; Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 550; Hyde Park, London, 380; Regent's Park, 473; and the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, 2,158 acres. There are several large English Parks not far from London. Cincinnati and St. Louis have no large parks.

San Francisco can boast that, in some respects, her park is unequalled. The mountain surroundings are beautiful. The Peaks west of the Mission are only a mile distant, and are 925 feet high. Strawberry Hill, within the limits of the Park, has an elevation of 426 feet; and Lone Mountain, in the vicinity of 468. There are places in the Park from which Mt. Diablo, Mt. Tamalpais, and the Golden Gate can be seen. The Park fronts on the ocean for half a mile, and the beach for a length of two miles, is one of the most attractive of all beaches. The surf there is always beautiful and often grand. The drives in the Park are numerous and in excellent condition. They are hard, smooth, free from dust in summer, and from mud in winter.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES CROCKER, CALIFORNIA ST., HILL, S. F.
(From a Photograph by Watkins.)



VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO FROM THE RESIDENCE OF GOV. STANFORD.
(From a Photograph by Taber.)

In laying them out, the natural undulations of the ground were used with much skill, so that they should wind about, with gentle ascents and descents, as well as level stretches, and obtain a succession of pleasing landscapes. Trees, mostly eucalyptus, Monterey cypress, and Monterey pine, have been planted out in large numbers.

Near the eastern end of the park, where nature had provided a small area of fertile soil, in what was formerly known as Sans Souci Valley, are a number of plantations with flowers and ornamental plants, with intervening patches of grass and clumps of trees. Between 250,000 and 300,000 trees or shrubs are now in various stages of growth.

On a plateau about a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the park, is a conservatory 250 feet in length, the main attractions of which are the orchid house, which is not yet fully stocked, but contains some handsome plants, and the fernery, where is a fine specimen

with many heavy guns. General McDowell, commanding the Pacific Military Division of the National Army, has made fine roads through the Presidio Reservation, planted trees, and commenced other improvements, so as to convert it into a public park, which, in time, may rival the Golden Gate Park in its attractions.

One of the pleasantest walks in the suburbs of the city, is through the military reservation of the Presidio.

There are eight public burying grounds in San Francisco, of which three belong to the Hebrews, one each to the Masons, Odd Fellows and Catholics, one to the city (used mainly for Chinamen and paupers), and the Lone Mountain Cemetery, as it is generally known, though the name adopted by the company managing it is Laurel Hill. Lone Mountain is a hill near by, but not within the limits of the tract. This cemetery, about two miles west from the corner of Montgomery and Post streets, is on hilly ground. The soil is sandy, and



WOODWARD'S GARDENS.

of the Victoria Regia, or Amazon Water Lily, some of the leaves being five feet across. The forest drive leads down to the Pacific Ocean, and brings the visitor in sight of the sea within less than a mile from the entrance. The Geary street cars, which start at intervals of three minutes from the junction of Geary, Market, and Kearny streets, will convey the visitor to the park in about twenty minutes for a five cent fare.

Fronting on the Golden Gate for two miles on each side of Fort Point, and extending southward nearly two miles from the Point, with an area of about 1,500 acres is the Presidio Reservation, the property of the National Government, established for military purposes. Presidio is the Spanish name for a principal military station; and near Fort Point, Spain, and afterward Mexico, maintained a presidio, and the name has been preserved by the Americans. The Presidio Barracks have the largest military force on the western slope of the United States. Fort Point, situated at the narrowest portion of the Golden Gate, is a brick building, supplied

thirty years or so was covered with evergreen scrub oak trees, many of which still remain, and contribute much to its beauty. The grounds have been laid off, and the lots improved, with great expense and fine taste. Costly and elegant vaults and monuments, and plots covered with flowers and ornamental plants, in excellent condition, are numerous, and varied. From the higher points, views of the city and surrounding country can be obtained.

The means of public conveyance about San Francisco, and from the city to the surrounding country are excellent and the fares generally are relatively low. The street railroads are numerous, the trips frequent, the cars clean, and the conductors efficient. The ferry boats on the bay are swift and reliable. The main roads lead to many well populated communities, and San Francisco is well served by the great trunk lines of the country, and also by their branches to the most popular points, and near by the coast cities and towns. *San Francisco, Cal.*—*Wm. H. May.* A. 1900. Vol. 1, p. 100.



THE PALACE HOTEL.

THE Palace Hotel occupies an entire block in the center of the city, and is the model hotel of the world. It is thoroughly fire and earthquake proof, has broad, easy stairways and five elevators. Every room is extra large, light, and airy. The system of ventilation is perfect, combining flue from fire-place, inlet flue for fresh air from outside, and outlet flue to the roof. A bath and closet adjoin every room. All rooms are easy of access from broad, light corridors, leading from the glass covered court in the center of the building. The central court illuminated by electric lights, its immense glass roof, broad balconies around it on every story, its carriage way, and its tropical plants, is an attractive feature, one hitherto unknown in American hotels, while guests are entertained on either the American or European plan. The restaurant is an adjunct to the hotel, and is the finest in the city. The rates are: room with board, three dollars per day; room with board, four dollars per day; room without board, one dollar per day and upward. Lines of horse-cars connecting directly with all principal streets, business centers, leading places of amusement or resort, and all notable localities, constantly traversing the entire city even to its remotest suburbs, run directly by or within a minute's walk of the Palace. Its general form is an immense triplicate, hollow quadrangle, including one grand central crystal roofed garden court, flanked by a lesser and parallel court on either side. Seven lofty stories surmount the deep and airy basement, and through a considerable portion it has eight. The

lower story has a height of over twenty-seven feet; the uppermost, sixteen.

Four artesian wells, having a tested capacity of 28,000 gallons an hour, supply the great 630,000 gallon reservoir under the central court, besides filling seven roof-tanks, holding 130,000 gallons more. Three large steam fire-pumps force water through 45 four inch wrought-iron upright fire-mains, reaching above the roof, and distribute it through 327 two and one-half inch hose-bibs, and 15,000 feet of five-ply carbolized fire-hose, thus doubly and trebly commanding every inch of the vast structure from roof to basement, within and without. Five patent safety-catch hydraulic elevators, running noiselessly within fire-proof brick walls, ascend even to the roof promenades.

Electric fire-alarms, self-acting, instantly report at the office the exact locality of any fire, or even of extraordinary heat in any parlor, bed-room, closet, hall, passage, stairway, or store-room. Special hotel watchmen regularly patrol all parts of the building every thirty minutes, day and night. A self-acting and self-registering tell-tale indicator instantly reports at the office any neglect or omission of their duty. Besides all these precautions, a fire-proof iron staircase, inclosed in solid brick and stone, and opening through iron doors, upon every floor, ascends from basement to roof. Every floor has its exclusive annunciator, and its own tubular conductors, carrying all letters for the post-office directly to the mail letter-box in the general office. The total number of guest-rooms above ground floor is 755.



San Francisco is justly proud of its famous publishing house, the Bancroft Company. Their building is one of the handsomest of its size in the United States.

They publish, perhaps, the largest and most valuable collection of law books in America, as follows:

Law Publications of A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, including "American Decisions" (62 volumes), with Index and Digest; "California Reports" (63 volumes), "Nevada Reports" (17 volumes), "Oregon Reports" (11 volumes), "Utah Reports" (1 volume), "Idaho Reports" (1 volume), "Wyoming Reports" (1 volume), "New Mexico Reports" (1 volume), "U. S. Reports, Ninth Circuit" (8 volumes), "Codes and Statutes Reports," "Hittell's Codes and Statutes" (3 volumes), "Rhodes's California Digest" (2 volumes), "Bancroft's Forms," "Bancroft's Citizens' Law Books," "West Virginia Digests," and a large number of legal publications.

The value of the law books issued by this firm is too well known to require extended comment. "The American Decisions," in which 11,119 leading cases are re-reported, and 158,563 cases cited in the discussion of other questions presented, form a most valuable reference work library for the lawyer. The fact that E. W. Dedenger's "West Virginia Digest" is published by Bancroft, demonstrates the advantages this firm can offer to authors.

But what will make this house famous in the annals of the United States, and in particular its partner and founder, Hubert Howe Bancroft, the author, is the series of works from the pen of the latter, on the History of the Pacific Coast.

His work on the American Indian has a world-wide reputation; but the present series of volumes now issuing on the history of this coast, from earliest times to date, are works of singular merit, and will unquestionably be the great reference books for all time to come on the history of California and the contiguous countries.

Prescotts, Gibbons, and Macaulays may rise up to glorify these events, but the fountain head of their knowledge will be in these great, well-arranged storehouses of facts; in truth, these great dictionaries of our far Western History.

Years of labor, and large sums of money were spent, collecting data, until every available book of this country or of Europe, was either purchased or copied, and stored in a special library here built for that purpose; and the supervision of a number of trained collaborators, and many other preliminary and costly steps, have preceded the completion of this gigantic labor, a labor almost too stupendous for the present generation to appreciate, but which the future ages will be sure to esteem at its true value.

The view of the Pacific Bank, cor. Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, given on page 83, is of especial interest, because it gives an excellent sketch of the oldest chartered commercial bank west of the Missouri River, besides showing several other handsome buildings on Pine street, both public and private.

Looking westward, up Pine street, the building next the Pacific Bank, on the right, is the British and North American Bank, and the second building with the flag is the Crocker Woolworth National Bank.

On the hill in the background, the square, castle-like tower, tops the palatial residence of Mrs. Mark Hopkins; and immediately in front of it (coming back toward the Pacific Bank) is the elegant mansion of Gov. Leland Stanford, its interior decorations being considered by experts to be in many respects the finest in any private residence in America.

Immediately opposite the Crocker Woolworth Bank, is the San Francisco Stock Exchange, a lofty, handsome building, where crowds of business men congregate.

The Pacific Bank is surrounded by all the other principal financial institutions of the Pacific coast. Immediately adjoining it on Sansome street is the London, Paris, and American Bank, Limited; on the northeast corner of Pine and Sansome, is the Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited; and on the southeast corner is the Sather Banking Company.

Less than a hundred yards away are the California Bank, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, and the Bank of British Columbia.

The United States Mint, fronting 161 feet on Mission and 217 feet on Fifth street, is one of the handsomest public buildings in San Francisco. It is built in the Doric style of architecture, with massive fluted columns at the entrance. The basement and steps are of Californian granite, and the upper walls of freestone, obtained from Newcastle Island, in the Gulf of Georgia. The machinery is of the latest pattern, and is equal in efficiency to any used in the United States. When working to its full capacity, the Mint can coin nearly 1,000,000 ounces per month. For the year 1878, the total coinage was \$50,186,000. Visitors are admitted daily between 9 and 12 A. M.

The New City Hall on Park avenue, McAllister and Larkin streets, is not yet completed, although work was commenced on it in 1871, and over \$3,000,000 have already been expended on the building. The cost of the entire structure is estimated at \$4,500,000. The foundation

which is of broken stone and cement, six feet in thickness, cost \$600,000. When completed, the main entrance will front on a wide avenue, leading into Market, opposite Eighth street. The main tower is over 260 feet high.

The Baldwin Hotel is a splendid structure, opened May, 1877, conducted on the American plan. Its building and furnishing cost \$3,500,000. The Occidental is first-class in every respect; so are the Lick and the Grand.

Restaurants are a peculiar feature of San Francisco, and no other city in the United States can compare with it in this respect. Chop-houses and *cafés* differ from restaurants in having the ~~cooking apparatus~~ arranged on one side of the room so each ~~customer~~ select the raw food and have it cooked before ~~him~~



THE BANCROFT BUILDING.

The Chinese population of California numbers at least 75,000, and of San Francisco about 22,000. It is estimated that there are, in San Francisco, 13,000 Chinese laborers and factory operatives, 5,000 house servants, 3,000 laundrymen, and 1,000 merchants, storekeepers, traders, peddlers, and idlers. The female population is about 2,000, and there are but a few hundred children.

Chinatown proper, that is, the portion of the city occupied almost exclusively by Chinamen, extends from Stockton street, almost to the border of Kearny, and from Sacramento to Pacific streets, including all the lanes and alleys that lie between. The most densely populated portion of the quarter is the block on Dupont street, which is bounded by Jackson and Pacific. Here one finds himself in a labyrinth of passages, where none but the Chinamen themselves, and a few of the police officers can thread their way with certainty. The main artery in this network is termed Sullivan's alley, and midway in the block is a passage two feet wide, connecting Sullivan's alley, with narrow lanes, called Li Po Tai's alleys, from the fact that the greater portion of the property is owned by a Chinese physician of that name. On the north side of Pacific street, and above Sullivan's alley, comes Ellick's alley, where are displayed some of the grosser features of Mongolian life. There are also in this neighborhood many nameless holes and corners through which the visitor will not care to pass.

Of the six principal Joss houses in San Francisco, one belonging to the Hop Wo Company is located at 751 Clay street; one belonging to the Ning Wong Company at 230 Montgomery avenue; one is at 35 Waverly place; one at 513 Pine street (the Kong Chow); one is situated in a lane on the north side of Sacramento street, three doors below Stockton; and one on Jackson street, between Stockton and Dupont. There are also many small temples, some of them belonging to private parties, and others supported by the companies or trades to which they belong. The laundrymen have one of their own, in connection with which is a sort of benevolent association. There are others belonging to the cigar makers and to different crafts.

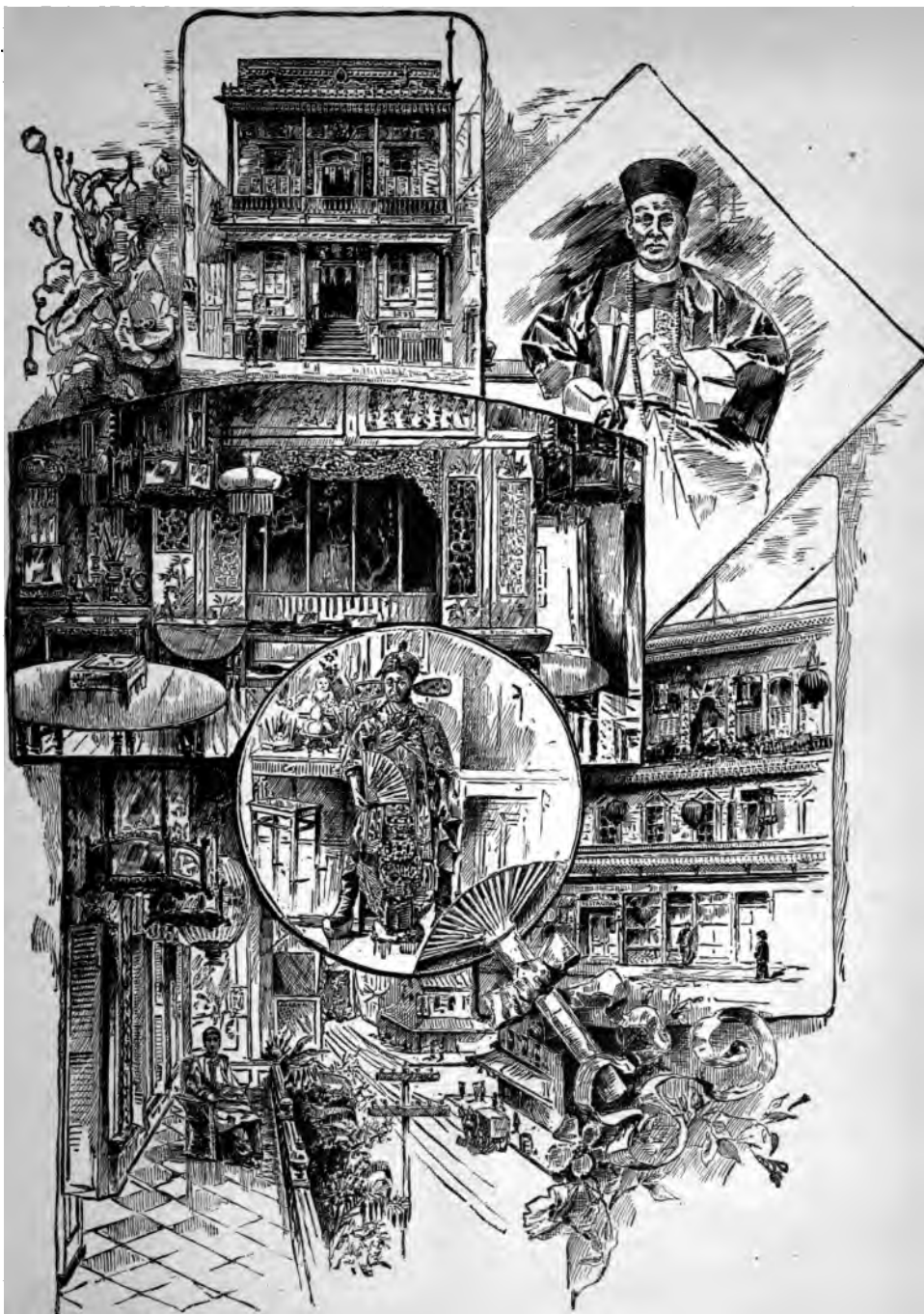
San Francisco has two Chinese theaters—the only ones in America—one at 623 Jackson, the other at 814 Washington street. The charge for admission is 25

cents for Chinamen, and 50 cents for white persons, who, however, if they wish to be comfortable, should have a box, which, in the Jackson street Theater—the only one worthy of a visit—costs \$3 additional, and will hold from six to ten persons. The performance runs from 4.30 till 12 P. M., but the white visitor can see enough between eight and ten to satisfy his curiosity. The stage is narrow, without curtain or shifting scenes, footlights, or pictorial art of any kind. A sign on the wall back of the stage with the words, *Dom Quai Yuen* in Latin letters announces, that this is "The Elegant Flower House." Under that sign are the seats of the musicians, whose music, if that name can properly be applied to their noise, continues through all the plays, which seem to be semi-operatic in character.

Two doors, one on each side of the stage, with their openings directly in front of the auditor, are used for all the entrances and exits. There is no division of a play into acts, and a scene lasts while there are actors on the stage. After a man is slain, he soon afterward gets up and walks off. The idea of a change of places is conveyed by symbols. A little bush on the top of a chair, brought to the front of the stage, conveys the idea that the actors are in a forest. And the street, the seashore, a field, and the interior of a palace or a hut, are suggested by similar devices. On the English stage, three centuries since, it was the custom to hang up a little sign stating the name of the town, or the kind of a place in which the event was supposed to occur. As in Shakespeare's time, so now in the Chinese theater, spectators are allowed to go on the stage when there is not room elsewhere. The orchestra has half a dozen performers, using instruments unknown to the English dictionary, but bearing some resemblance to violins, guitars, drums, and gongs. Their concerts, a succession of squeaks, rattles, and bangs, ludicrous in its quieter intervals, and hideous in its more violent fits, provokes wonder at taste of the nation, which could invent, tolerate, and enjoy such discord. It has so little, of either melody or harmony, that it sounds more like a caricature than a serious attempt to gratify the ear. The acting is all done in front of the orchestra.



CHINESE QUARTER, SAN FRANCISCO.



SCENES IN THE CHINESE QUARTER, SAN FRANCISCO.
(From Works of the Southern Pacific Railway.)

Sunday is undoubtedly the best time to see Chinatown in full blast. On that day the many factories, where Chinamen are employed, contribute their quota to increase the swarm; and most of the domestic servants spend part of the day there. The sight is an instructive, but not a pleasing one. In the Chinese workshops there is no cessation of toil. In the multitude of their shops and cellars they make cigars, or boots and shoes, or bend over sewing machines, with backs that never tire. The cobbler is at work, seated on his box on the sidewalk, while a customer waits near by until his shoes are repaired. The barbers' shops are still busy shaving and shampooing the polls of their countrymen. The shaving process is elaborate. The skin is scraped and washed, from the shoulders upward, excepting only the portion of the scalp from which the queue depends. The queue is washed, combed, oiled, and braided, and the eyelashes trimmed and sometimes tinted. The Chinaman as a rule is very careful about his person and especially about his ablutions. The variegated vagabonds, or thieves, or jail birds, that hang around the gambling saloons, or lie two deep on and under the shelves of opium dens, are cleaner and more decently clad than many of the Barbary Coast denizens of San Francisco.

Chinese notions regarding the exclusion of women, forbid gentlemen being invited into their domestic apartments, but their families are visited daily by ladies connected with the Chinese missions. The time of the women is occupied in needle work, the making of fancy ornaments and similar light occupations.

The children are healthy-looking, and appear to be well cared for. Their plump red cheeks, dark expressive



CHINESE GODDESS OF MERCY.

eyes, and intelligent features, are in marked contrast with the sad, stolid, indifferent gaze of the adult Chinaman.

One may walk through the whole Chinese quarter without meeting more than half a dozen women; one or two of them perhaps, holding children by the hand, and hurrying across the street as if they had no business there. Young children are seldom seen on the streets, and never alone. In their attire the women can hardly be distinguished from the men. Their garments are the same in pattern, but wider and of better material. Their principal ornaments are worn in the hair, which, in front, is oiled, and pasted close to the head, and at the sides and back is sometimes rolled and puffed and decorated with gilt ornaments and lofty combs. The coiffure of the women indicates whether they be married or single, and is changed at different ages. Rings of bone or ivory are worn around the wrists and ankles. Ear-rings and finger rings, gilt, or of brass, are also commonly used.

At all hours of the day, and at most hours of the night, there is a kind of sluggish activity in Chinatown, but late in the evening one may witness the most striking scenes. A walk of a few blocks from the most brilliantly lighted portions of Kearny street, will take the visitor to the dingiest portion of the Chinese quarter, where the streets are narrowest and most gloomy.

The Hang Fer Low Restaurant, on Dupont street, between Clay and Sacramento, is the Delmonico's of Chinatown. The second floor of this and other leading restaurants is set apart for regular boarders, who pay by the week or month. The upper floor, for the accommodation of the more wealthy guests, is divided into apartments by movable partitions, curiously carved and lacquered. The chairs and tables, chandeliers, stained window panes, and even the cooking utensils used at this restaurant were nearly all imported from China. Here dinner parties, costing from \$20 to \$100 for half a dozen guests, are frequently given by wealthy Chinamen.



CHINESE ACTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO is to California what Paris is to France—everything. It is the great trade center of the State; here the millionaire kings of California carry on their enormous business schemes. A visit to the Stock Exchange is often exceedingly interesting to strangers, and the place is an object of interest to every one.

The great wealth of the State is chiefly centered in San Francisco, and business of all kinds is here transacted with the greatest rapidity, it being one of the most active and energetic cities in the world. The enterprise and intelligence of many races are blended among the population; the dull, the slothful, and the faint-hearted rarely find here an abiding place.

There is probably no other city in the United States where so many men, starting in life with no capital but their own brains and industry, have achieved marked success; and there are few better fields for honest, well-directed effort, than may be found in San Francisco.

Here wages are from fifteen to thirty per cent. higher than in the East, and fifty to a hundred per cent. higher than in European cities, while the cost of living is much lower than in either; there being few parts of the world where money may be earned so easily, or will purchase so much.

Being situated in a land of plenty, the commonest laborer may furnish his table luxuriously: fruit, flowers, and vegetables costing a mere

song, and fish and meat abundant and reasonable.

The leading business streets are Montgomery, Pine, and California; the fashionable streets Market, Kearney, and Montgomery.

The finest church edifices are St. Ignatius's, St. Patrick's, Trinity, Grace, First Congregational, First Unitarian, and the Synagogue of Emanu-El.

On the corner of Dolores and Sixteenth streets is the Mission Church, the oldest building in San Francisco, and historically the most interesting. Adjoining it is the old Mission Cemetery in which is buried Don Luis Arguello, the first governor of California under the Mexican rule.

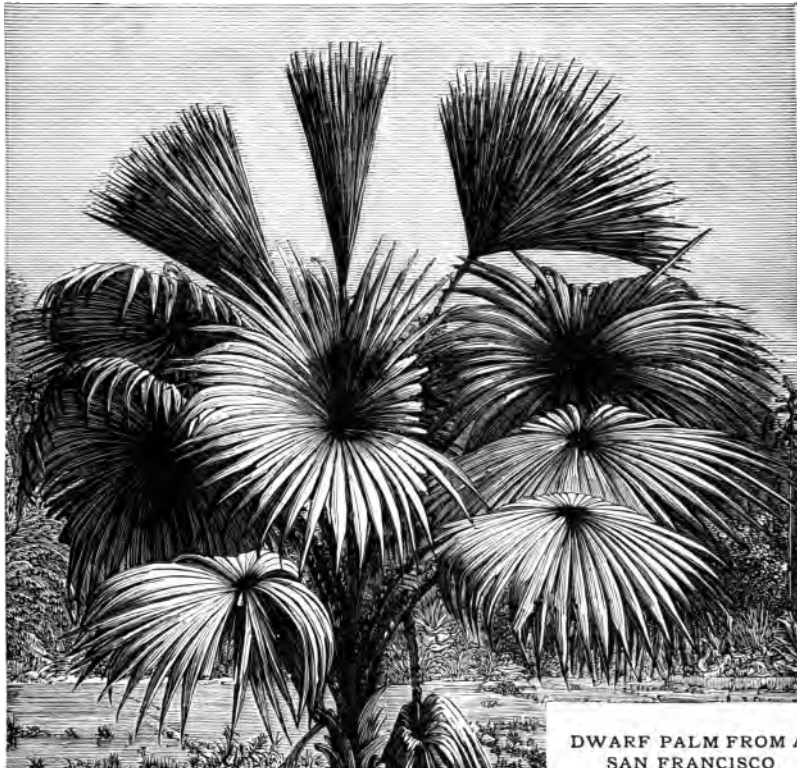
San Francisco has seven public libraries, the largest being the Mercantile, with 50,000 volumes. The Free, the Law, the Mechanics, the Odd Fellows, the San Francisco Verein, and the French, are the others most worthy of note.

The chief clubs are the Pacific, the Union, the Bohemian, in which are many journalists and artists, the San Francisco Verein (German), La Ligue Nationale

Francaise, Society of Cal. Pioneers, with membership limited to those who came before January 1, 1850, and their descendants; Society of Territorial Pioneers, etc.

On Nob Hill are three residences, the handsomest in San Francisco, belonging to the railroad magnates, Stanford, Crocker, and Hopkins. The Crocker mansion is on the northwest corner of California and Taylor streets (see page 86), the grounds being enclosed with a low wall of Pernyn granite, topped with iron railings.

The mansion of the late Mark Hopkins is on the southeast corner of California and Mason streets. In



DWARF PALM FROM A
SAN FRANCISCO
GARDEN.

the grounds alternate arbors, lawns, fountains, and the rarest plants the world can furnish. The house has an observatory 140 feet high.

The Stanford mansion is on the southwest corner of California and Powell streets, and adjoins the residence of Mrs. Hopkins. It contains many interesting works of art, as do the other residences just noted. There are other expensive and elegant residences on Nob Hill

and in other portions of the city.

San Francisco resembles New York in its bustle, and brisk mode of doing business. It is growing fast, and being the only important port on the Western Coast, it may, perhaps, ere it reaches its Centennial year, rival in importance the Empire City of our Continent.



San Joaquin.

THIS county has an area of 928,000 acres, 876,287 acres of which are owned and assessed, thus leaving only 51,813 acres for waste land, which is river bed and some broken land in the northeastern and southwestern portion of the county. It is watered by the San Joaquin River, which passes through it from south to north, spreading into three channels a few miles above Stockton, and taking in its embrace two of the largest islands in the State.

The soil of the river bottoms is a rich sandy loam, well adapted to the growth of sweet potatoes, hops, corn, peanuts, flax, hemp, jute, ramie, chicory, melons, small fruits, vegetables, and all manner of root crops, producing enormously. The county occupies a most favorable and important position, on account of its accessibility to the markets of the world, its navigable streams, its excellent railroad facilities; its large area of tillable soil is of the most productive character. While grain growing predominates over all others, stock-raising forms no inconsiderable part of the industries of the county. Improved fine-bred horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, have been imported from other countries, giving the live stock of this section a widespread reputation. For the past few years many of the finest horses in the State have been bred in this county. Dairying and the raising of fine cattle are carried on

to some extent, while sheep husbandry is quite an important industry.

At Stockton, the county seat, manufacturing is extensively engaged in, and a number of agricultural machinery factories are working to their utmost capacity.

It is interesting to see the great headers at work, or combined harvesting and threshing machines, which are worked with four men and twenty horses, using a 16-foot sickle, the grain on forty acres is cut, threshed, and stacked in ten hours. These machines have sickles from sixteen to twenty feet long. The grain comes from the machine thoroughly threshed and cleaned.

Stockton, the largest city in the San Joaquin Valley, is situated on a level, open plain, about three miles from the San Joaquin River, which here runs in a tortuous channel through a rich delta that is overflowed in seasons of high water. Its course is northwesterly until its waters meet those of the Sacramento River at the eastern end of Suisun Bay, which, together with San Francisco and San Pablo Bays, forms the great interior sea of California, which covers an area of over 1,000 square miles and extends for over forty miles from the Golden Gate, by which it is connected with the Pacific Ocean.

A new court house is to be constructed of granite and to cost when completed \$250,000. It will be one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State, and its central location will render it very conspicuous and ornamental to that portion of the city.

The citizens of Stockton have always taken great interest in their public schools, and they have reason to be proud of their school system. The total cost of the school buildings owned by the city will exceed \$125,000.

The location of Stockton, virtually at the head of tidewater, on the San Joaquin, has always given her citizens easy and speedy communication with San Francisco. This route can never be monopolized by any corporation, with power to exact from the producer a large share of the profits of his labor for moving his products to market. The rates charged for transporting freight from Stockton to San Francisco have been moderate for the last twenty years and continually being lessened as the competition in the business has increased, and a class of steamers and water craft better adapted to the trade have been constructed.

The San Joaquin River daily bears upon its waters steamers, barges, and sailing vessels carrying from Stockton to the seaboard the valuable products of the San Joaquin Valley. At the present time there are eighteen steamers with sixteen barges plying between Stockton and points upon the upper and lower San Joaquin and the interior waters of California. Two lines of steamers ply regularly between Stockton and San Francisco. The railroad facilities enjoyed by the citizens of Stockton and San Joaquin County are as good as those extended to any interior locality on this coast. Stockton is also connected with the surrounding country by a system of good turnpike roads.

Stockton's grain trade has always been large, the aggregate amount paid annually for wheat by the various dealers being from \$2,000,000 to



\$5,000,000. Stockton is a central point for the distribution of lumber throughout the valley, the annual sales exceeding 40,000,000 feet. The general trade of the city is large, and its manufactories are very extensive, including a flour mill with a daily capacity of 1,400 barrels, another with an aggregate production valued at \$2,000,000, carriage factories, manufactories of threshing machines and a paper mill of large capacity.

Lodi is a flourishing village situated fourteen miles north of Stockton on the Western Pacific branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The first settlement was made here after the railroad was located, and it now has a population of about 1,200 and has become quite an important business center.

The western portion of the county consists of a rich delta bordering the San Joaquin and the Mokelumne Rivers, which here have channels dividing the lands into tracts which are designated as islands. The natural growth upon this land is a specie of flag, here termed tule. It has been demonstrated that this land is among the most productive and valuable in the State and that by the expenditure of comparatively small amounts by the construction of levees to protect it from overflows it can be made to produce a great variety of crops. During several seasons from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bushels of wheat and barley have been raised upon this kind of land. This land is also found very favorable for the production of vegetables, and especially potatoes, and here are grown many thousand bushels each year to supply the San Francisco market. In some of the reclaimed districts there are orchards of peach and pears which are very productive, and the small fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries, are also here grown with great profit.

Walnut trees, including the black, the English, and the French, do well upon most of the land in this county. The peach, apricot, and nectarine are grown successfully throughout San Joaquin County, but most profitably upon the bottom lands and soils that are naturally moist. The French prune has been found to do well here. The quince also flourishes and is very productive when properly cared for, and the small fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc., are grown throughout the county, and are particularly productive upon the reclaimed lands and the bottom lands adjacent to the rivers and creeks.

San Joaquin County is particularly remarkable for the equality of its climate, as extremes of heat and cold are here unknown. The location of the county in the central portion of the State, and so near the only great

pass through the Coast Range, by which the waters of the two great rivers of the State find their outlet to the ocean, renders the locality subject to the most favorable natural climatic influences. The heavy fogs and piercing winds which are at times so disagreeable upon the seacoast, especially in the summer season, are never experienced in this county.

Though San Joaquin County has not many natural wonders to attract the tourist who is in search of the marvels of California, it is a good county for men possessed of some means, and understanding the farming business, to settle and make more money.

Its main production is wheat, but fruit growing is equally profitable. It is claimed, and with reason, that more money has been cleared in the wheat-growing section of San Joaquin County, than in any other section of the State, for the reason that transportation is cheap; the advantages of low freights being very great. Stockton is ninety miles from San Francisco, yet the freight on wheat is never more than sixty-five cents per ton, often much lower.

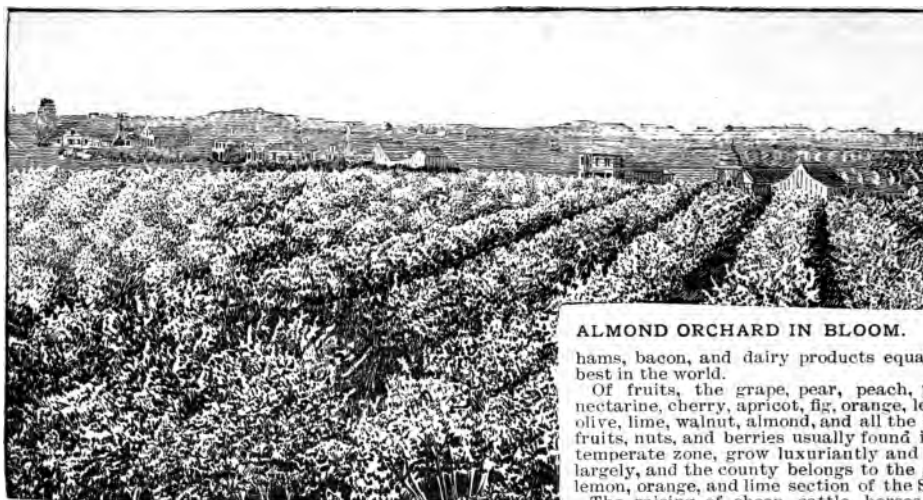
Freights on every article produced in the county are correspondingly low, and therefore, to a man who has the means to purchase land in San Joaquin County, almost immediate returns are assured.

There are three well conducted banks in Stockton: San Joaquin Valley Bank, Stockton Savings and Loan Society, and Stockton Savings Bank.

The Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal., on its auspicious twenty-fifth anniversary year, returns, with best wishes for their welfare, its special thanks to depositors, customers, correspondents, and friends of the community in general. It hopes in the future, to prove more worthy than even in the past, of the exceptional trust, confidence, and interest thus far so steadily and increasingly shown in its behalf.

The Pacific Bank was organized under the unusually protective law of California, which makes the stockholders individually responsible, to the full extent of their wealth, for their proportionate share of all liabilities of the bank—the depositors and creditors of the bank being thus secured beyond the guaranty offered by national or limited banks.





ALMOND ORCHARD IN BLOOM.

hams, bacon, and dairy products equal the best in the world.

Of fruits, the grape, pear, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry, apricot, fig, orange, lemon, olive, lime, walnut, almond, and all the small fruits, nuts, and berries usually found in the temperate zone, grow luxuriantly and yield largely, and the county belongs to the great lemon, orange, and lime section of the State.

The raising of sheep, cattle, horses, and swine enters largely into the farm husbandry of San Luis Obispo County.

The bee product interest is also very important. Honey can be produced in unlimited quantities; thousands of acres of wild flowers are at the service of as many bees as can be placed here; they have a charter right, unassessable, to these acres, and only need encouragement.

The mineral interest of San Luis Obispo County is as yet undeveloped, but sufficient has been done to indicate that it is not a secondary factor in the sum of the county's wealth. Cinnabar has been long known to exist in the county, for the early Indians used it for paint, and were in the habit of visiting the Santa Lucia range of mountains to procure it for that purpose. Iron is found in almost every variety of form; the prevailing ones, however, are the peroxide and protoxide of this metal. Magnetic iron and hematites are also abundant. Limestone abounds in every locality, particularly on the easterly slope of the Coast Range and on and in the vicinity of Nipomo rancho. Copper is widely distributed throughout the county. The ores are principally carbonate, sulphuret, and silicate, and are found generally disseminated among the trap and metamorphized rocks. Gypsum is found in large quantities on both slopes of the mountain. It has been determined to be of great purity, and one day will add materially to the local income. Alabaster of an extremely pure and beautiful character has been discovered in the vicinity of the gypsum deposits. The supply of bituminous rock here is inexhaustible, and the mountains west of the Coral de Piedra are literally filled with it. There is every indication of petroleum, too, in the mountains west of San Luis Obispo.

San Luis Obispo.

SAN LUIS OBISPO is a coast county, lying between Monterey and Santa Barbara. It has an extensive coast line of over eighty miles, and a fine harbor. There are five shipping points where steamers call at regular intervals. It is divided from Kern County on the east, by the Coast Range Mountains, and the Santa Lucia Range divides it into two unequal parts, one-third lying along the coast, and two-thirds west of the range.

The coast side is a succession of hills and valleys, well watered by springs and streams, and, tempered by the sea breeze, is generally without frost. The eastern portion, comprising 1,300,000 acres, has an elevation of from 600 to 1,000 feet above the sea level, and is drained by the Salinas, Huer Huero, San Jaun, Cholame, and Estrella Rivers; their waters finding their way through the Salinas to the ocean near Monterey. The soil on the coast is rich and deep, alternating adobe and sandy loam, the former predominating. The soil in the eastern part is a deep, rich, sandy loam, with slight traces of light adobe.

The county is free from fogs, winds, excessive rains, and cold storms, and is admirably suited for all branches of farming, stock-raising, and dairying. San Luis Obispo has an average rainfall of twenty-one inches along and in the vicinity of the mountains, traversing the county, and not more than one-fifth less in most other parts. The scenery is grand and inviting, the climate is healthful, and the productions are varied and well calculated to make a prosperous community.

It contains 3,160 square miles, or 2,000,000 acres of land.

The mildness and remarkable salubrity of the climate of San Luis Obispo has greatly benefited large numbers of invalids afflicted with pulmonary and other diseases. The temperature is nearly uniform, the difference, or range, being not over fifteen degrees throughout the year, and the average annual rainfall eighteen inches.

The rainy season generally commences about the 15th of November, and extends to about the 1st of May, with long intervals of balmy, spring-like weather. Irrigation is not required in this part of the county, and abundant crops of corn are raised in the valleys, with but little cultivation.

Corn, barley, potatoes, wheat, rye, oats, beans, castor-beans, hops, alfalfa, flax, hemp, and all kinds of vegetables thrive here to a remarkable degree; its





FROM THE BEE PASTURES OF SAN LUIS OBISPO.

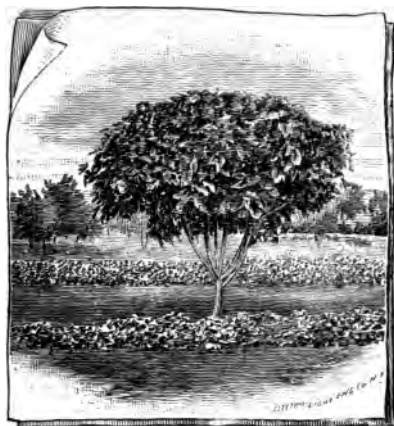


FIG TREE.

The public buildings are up with the times, and over \$90,000 have been expended on the public roads. The shipping facilities are ample and the Southern Pacific Railroad, now half way through the county, will make the favorite through overland route, passing 100 miles from north to south through the county, making through connection from San Francisco to Los Angeles. The mineral springs are famous the world over. The public schools, now numbering over seventy, are increasing with the increase in population, and there are several private schools of a high order in the county. There are three banks, six weekly newspapers, and one daily, and well-attended churches representing all denominations.

The city of San Luis Obispo, of 3,500 inhabitants, is situated near the center of the coast section of the county in latitude 35 deg. and 38 min. It is built on the site of the old mission, which was called San Luis Obispo de Toloso. It is partially surrounded by hills of singular and diversified beauty. The commercial outlook for this city is good. What with railroad connection both north and south, the port for the best harbor of the county, surrounded by a fertile and well-tilled agricultural region, the distributing point for many smaller towns, the center of a vast farming country, it is bound to be a flourishing city of from five to six times its present population.

San Miguel is named after the old mission of that name situated in the town. It is now an active place of some 300 inhabitants. About eight miles south of San

Miguel is the famous Paso Robles Springs, around which is growing one of the prettiest towns of the county.

The Paso Robles mineral springs, though remote from railroad or seaport, is one of the most noted health resorts of California. Its mud spring, which contains a little iodine, has the best water of its class upon the coast. It is properly a thermal spring, and among the most valuable for bathing purposes. According to the analysis of John Hewston, Jr., it contains three grains carbonate of soda, three of carbonate of magnesia, ninety-six of chloride of sodium, forty-one of sulphate of soda, eighteen of sulphate of lime, four of silica of alumina; total solids in a gallon, 167 grains; temperature, 140°.

There is a good hotel at Paso Robles, well-kept and comfortable.

The Pecho and Newsome Sulphur Springs are less noted resorts. Each is about fifteen miles from the town of San Luis Obispo, in different directions. Both are in deep cañons with pleasant shade, and neither has, as yet, a hotel, though the Pecho Springs has a bath house, and is visited by a colony of campers every year.

Continuing south for a distance of eight miles one comes to the present terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Templeton, already a bustling and lively village of some 300 inhabitants.

All the coast towns and harbors are supported by a rich and productive inlying country. The most northerly town is San Simeon, situated on a bay of the same name, which is a small, somewhat exposed roadstead, but affords good anchorage during northwest winds. San Simeon receives much support from the beautiful little town of Cambria, situated about eight miles south of San Simeon on the Santa Rosa Creek.

The most important harbor of the county is Port Hartford, sometimes called Port San Luis Obispo. It is the port for the chief sections of San Luis Obispo County, including the principal city.

Avila is a small seaside place on the shores of San Luis Bay. It is much frequented in summer on account of the excellent facilities it affords for sea bathing.

Cayucos, a small town of about 200 inhabitants, is an entrepot of considerable commercial importance.

San Luis Obispo is a county of vast possibilities, which, to some extent, have been overlooked. There is no finer climate in the State, the scenery is beautiful, the soil fertile, and in most portions requiring no irrigation.

At first, lack of railroad communication with San Francisco was a drawback, and afterward it chanced that no driving capitalists secured the land and started what is now often termed a "boom" in real estate; consequently, the land may be secured at a reasonable price.

On this very account it offers rare inducements to intending purchasers, since the land may be obtained at a reasonable rate, and it is sure to rise greatly in value at no distant day. In fact, it has risen steadily since the spring of 1887.



San Mateo

OCCUPIES most of the peninsula that separates the ocean from San Francisco Bay, and is bounded on the north by San Francisco. It has an area of 222,500 acres. The Gabilan Sierra Moreno, or Santa Cruz Mountains, traverse the entire length, and occupy nearly one-half of its surface. On the East, or bay-side of the county, is one of the finest little valleys in the State. On the ocean side, there are also from 17,000 to 20,000 acres of level land. Besides these there are several other valleys. This county is only about five miles wide at its North end, and some eighteen at the Southern end, with a length of forty-two miles. San Mateo is exceedingly well watered by numerous small springs, most of which have considerable fine farming lands along their courses through the mountains, often opening into

however, the hills rise abruptly to the summit of Mount San Bruno.

The Coast Range, which runs through the west of the county, is fringed with conifers from ten miles south of the San Francisco line to the county lines of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz. It has at the southern line a width of fully nine miles of broken and semi-detached ranges, and an average altitude of about 2,500 feet.

The timber has been largely cut into, but it still contains untracked and well nigh unbroken wilderness, belonging in about equal proportions to San Mateo County and to its sister county of Santa Cruz, where is the finest unbroken body of the coast redwood within a day's journey of San Francisco.

San Mateo is remarkable for its public and private roads. There are no better in the State, save, perhaps, the drives of Golden Gate Park. The San Jose turn-



RESIDENCE OF J. C. FLOOD, MENLO PARK.

(From a Photograph by Taft.)

beautiful, fertile valleys. As is well known, San Francisco draws her water supply from San Mateo. The Spring Valley Water Company has large reservoirs and works along the entire length of the mountains. The climate is quite as varied and diversified as the surface. The county has every variety of soil, the most of which is very fertile. The productions are barley, hay, oats, wheat, potatoes, cabbage, and all root crops. Shipping facilities are excellent. During the last twenty years, the successful business men of San Francisco have built beautiful country residences along the line of the S. P. Railroad, which extends the entire length of the county.

Beyond the southern verge of the South San Francisco hills the bay sweeps abruptly inland. Low headlands extend southerly in irregular indentations to the county line, where the bay curves gently inland again, forming a crescent bight at the foot of the gentle and fertile Visitacion Valley. South of this valley,

pike, broad and almost direct, runs southeast from the county line to San Jose, parallel most of the way with the northern division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is a broad, level, well-kept highway, just sufficiently irregular in its gradients and angles to make it unmonotonous, and for most of its fifty miles it is at least partially shaded by trees.

In the northern two-thirds of the county the valley and, strictly so called, is a narrow strip, varying in width, averaging less than a mile from moor to foothills. At Milbrae, known in the old staging days as the "Seventeen-Mile House," the scenery almost abruptly changes, while at Redwood City, twenty-nine miles south of San Francisco, the plain that skirts the bay broadens into the world-famous valley of Santa Clara, of which the choicest portion belongs in part to San Mateo County. Here is a park like region that has type in the oak-shaded land of Cheshire and Devon.

The northern end of the county is a vegetable-growing and milk-dairying section, with much land for cheap homes. The coast generally is a butter-and-cheese-dairying region, with lumbering along its mountain streams. Farming, fruit-raising, and fine stock-raising and the region of suburban homes are in the eastern and particularly the south-eastern and south central portions of the county. In the central valley alluded to are the beautiful artificial lakes of the Spring Valley Water System. And in that central valley are the best lands within the county for oranges, grapes, and small fruits.

Redwood City, the county seat of and largest place in San Mateo County, lies about twenty-eight miles south of San Francisco, on the line of the northern division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, by which it has four trains daily, making the time in about seventy minutes. The town is the seat of County Government. It contains the public buildings and is the home of most of the county officers. It has about 1,300 inhabitants.

The country surrounding Redwood City is mostly farming land, yielding invariably good crops of wheat, barley, oats, and hay, the latter being generally the most profitable crop. Farming produce may be shipped to San Francisco by rail or by water, with little cost. The soil of the western foothills generally, and of some of the surrounding low lands, has proved to be of excellent quality for vineyards. Redwood City is built on the banks of Redwood Creek, which forms an excellent medium for drainage and affords ingress to small shipping. Its banks are lined with wharves and warehouses which, during the summer, are stocked with farm produce and piled with wood and lumber from the mountain forests.

F. C. Gilbert, of 14 miles southwest of Redwood City, San Mateo County, has disclosed a special variety of oats, which he calls Gilbert oats, of which he instances: From 15 pounds of seed, a yield the first year of 1,900 pounds oats; 2d year, crop 25,000 pounds; 3d year's crop, 350,000 pounds; the last two years *having been poor years*. These oats yield from *two to three times as heavy as other oats*, and,



ON HALF MOON BAY.

he says, will grow on any soil.

Menlo Park, near Redwood City, is famous on account of containing many elegant residences of San Francisco capitalists. As San Mateo and San Francisco occupy opposite ends of the same peninsula, they are near neighbors. The country surrounding Menlo Park is remarkable for its extreme beauty.

Colma, nine miles south of San Francisco, is situated on an eminence about 100 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. The soil is a sandy loam, well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of vegetables. Lakelets and living springs of water are dotted over this land, sufficient in many places for irrigation in the driest seasons. But even where these ponds and springs are not found, the heavy fogs from the ocean, which come in the otherwise dry season, furnish enough moisture, if supplemented by deep cultivation and activity in keeping the weeds down. Colma is on the line of the Southern Pacific Railway, and is also connected with San Francisco by a good wagon road.

Experiments in fruit-culture here have proved successful. Cherries, peaches, plums, currants, gooseberries, apples, strawberries, and blackberries are of fine flavor and of good size. The soil and climate are well adapted to nurseries for raising fruit or ornamental trees, or propagating fine flowers and roses of all kinds, and in spring native flowers of varied and vivid colors dot the hillsides and valleys. Besides the industries mentioned, dairying occupies considerable attention.

The village of San Mateo on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, only twenty miles south of San Francisco and one and one-half miles from the deep water of San Francisco Bay, has about 850 inhabitants. The land here is nearly level, with an almost imperceptible slope down toward the bay on the east and up to the hills rising on the west side until they reach the summit of the Santa Moreno hills, the backbone of the county, some five miles distant. Much of the land where it skirts the town of San Mateo can be bought by persons wishing residence lots



RESIDENCE OF T. HOPKINS, MENLO PARK.—(From a Photograph by Watkins.)

at reasonable figures and are very desirably located. On the north side of the town is a fine sandy beach to which two roads have been built, and during the summer months the people of San Mateo enjoy the fine bathing there. There is enough water to float a small steamer, and in the near future a wharf will probably be constructed and a line of small steamers put on.

Pescadero is beautifully located on the Pacific Ocean, about fifty-six miles south of San Francisco, thirty-eight miles from Santa Cruz, and thirty-four miles from Redwood City, and thirty miles from San Mateo. The leading industries of Pescadero and vicinity are farming, dairying, cattle-raising, lumbering, and shingle manufacture. There is less grain raised than formerly, though oats, barley, flax, and potatoes grow well and yield abundant crops. Lumbering and shingle making are very extensively followed. The magnificent redwood timber growing on the hills and in the gulches furnishes the best possible material. Hard pine for flooring, etc., is abundant. Many millions of redwood

shingles are shipped every year, besides lumber, fence material, and tanbark. Chestnut oak, or "tanbark oak," as it is called, is plentiful in many localities, and furnishes one of the best tanning barks known. Farming lands in the valleys and on the hill slopes are of unsurpassed fertility outside the redwood belt, and can be bought at very reasonable prices. The butter and cheese products are very large, amounting each year to not less than 2,000 boxes of the former product. To tourists, pleasure seekers, and lovers of hunting and fishing no section of the State surpasses this region and but few equal it. Deer are easily found among the hills, and for those who like to hunt bigger game, mountain lions and grizzlies may be found. The streams are well stocked with mountain trout. Salmon in the spawning season come in plentifully, and in the tide-water, rock cod, perch, flounders, and sea trout abound.

The chief town of the Spanishtown district is Half Moon Bay. Over two miles north is Amesport Landing, and above this is Seal Rock, with a fine beach.



Santa Barbara.

SANTA Barbara County is in the form of an irregular parallelogram, seventy miles long, east and west, and thirty-five miles wide, north and south. It is surrounded by the sea and the mountains, those two great regenerators of the atmosphere.

is protected from the north winds by the Santa Ynez range, and on the south by the channel islands, twenty-five miles from the shore, and 2,500 feet high.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is situated in this valley, and is an incorporated city of about 12,000 inhabitants. It is a beautiful city, and its recent growth is due largely to the competition of its railroad com-



OLD MISSION CHURCH AT SANTA BARBARA.

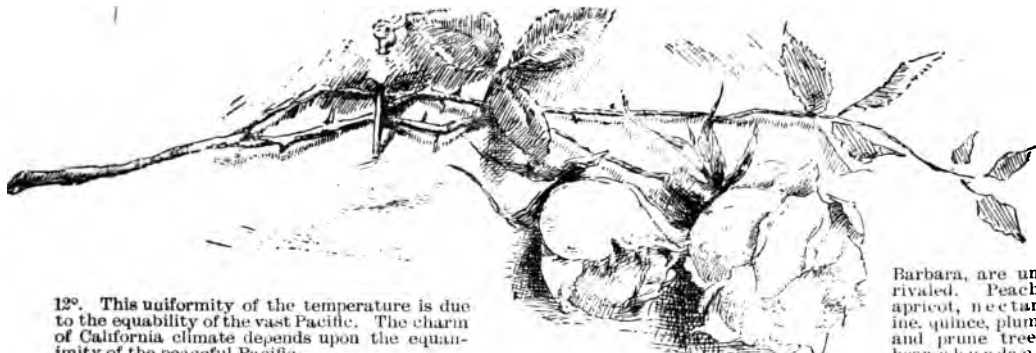
THE ONLY MISSION IN CALIFORNIA WHERE FRANCISCAN MONKS STILL REMAIN.

(Contributed by the Southern Pacific R. R.)

Santa Barbara County possesses a variety of climates, according to the elevation, proximity to the sea, shelter from trade winds, amount of rainfall, etc. The Santa Ynez range of mountains extends from the west to the east line of the county, and lies parallel with and only a few miles north of the southern coast. The long and narrow valley lying between this range and the sea—commonly called the Santa Barbara valley—is fifty miles long and from one to five miles wide. This valley

is protected from the north winds by the Santa Ynez range, and on the south by the channel islands, twenty-five miles from the shore, and 2,500 feet high.

Here snow NEVER falls, and frost is seldom seen, except in the lowest grounds. The temperature of January averages 39°, and of July 68°—only 15° difference. The winter months average 54°, the spring 60°, the summer 68°, and the autumn months 69°. The average difference between the temperature of the warmest part of the day and the coolest part of the night is only



12°. This uniformity of the temperature is due to the equability of the vast Pacific. The charm of California climate depends upon the equanimity of the peaceful Pacific.

This country is exceedingly rich in all agricultural and horticultural productions. Its merits of salubrious climate are fully equaled by its productive resources. Space forbids enumerating them. The county display, though hurriedly gathered under adverse circumstances, proclaims the wealth of seeds, grains, vegetables, fruits, stock, honey, olive oil, wine, etc., that Santa Barbara possesses.

We take pleasure in calling attention to a work on "Forest Culture of the Eucalyptus," by Elwood Cooper, President Santa Barbara College, Santa Barbara.

This is the only reliable work on the Blue Gum published in the United States.

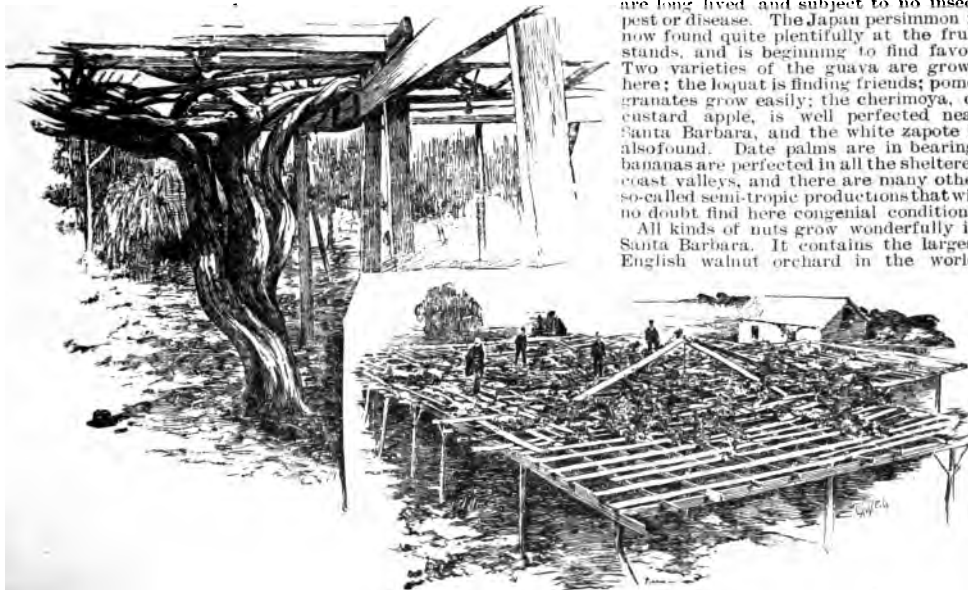
The Blue Gum is known in many States as the fever tree, rendering localities healthy, in which to sleep a single night, was almost certain death. It is useful in all the mechanical arts and all the industrial purposes of life. The tree can be grown in a few years.

A large portion of the county is well adapted for farming, but has been hitherto held by the large land-owners and wholly devoted to sheep-raising. No better indication of the quality of Santa Barbara's soil or the character of its climate can be furnished than by the following extended list of its wide range of horticultural products. The apples of the region near Santa Maria and Lompoc, as well as those in the vicinity of Santa

Barbara, are unrivaled. Peach, apricot, nectarine, quince, plum, and prune trees bear abundant crops at a very

early age. The apricot is said to acquire a greater perfection in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties than in any other region of the globe. The prune has been satisfactorily tested, the trees bearing early and abundantly. Grapes of the wine and table varieties are successfully grown on the gravelly and adobe hillsides, sufficiently back from the sea, and thousands of acres of virgin soil of the interior valleys will in the near future be covered with profitable vineyards. A successful test has been made with the Zante currant on the foothills near Santa Barbara, and raisins of good quality have been produced in various sections. Raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries grow abundantly with little irrigation. The cherry, currant, and gooseberry thrive in the northern portion of the county and in some other localities, while the mulberry tree bears profusely everywhere. Citrus fruits find congenial conditions in all the sheltered valleys of the coast region from Point Conception to Point Rincon.

The culture of the olive and the manufacture of olive oil promises to be one of the most successful industries. Hundreds of acres have recently been planted with olive trees in the Santa Ynez valley. The fig thrives throughout the warmer portions of the county, bearing two crops in a season, and the trees are long lived and subject to no insect pest or disease. The Japan persimmon is now found quite plentifully at the fruit stands, and is beginning to find favor. Two varieties of the guava are grown here; the loquat is finding friends; pomegranates grow easily; the cherimoya, or custard apple, is well perfected near Santa Barbara, and the white zapote is also found. Date palms are in bearing, bananas are perfected in all the sheltered coast valleys, and there are many other so-called semi-tropic productions that will no doubt find here congenial conditions. All kinds of nuts grow wonderfully in Santa Barbara. It contains the largest English walnut orchard in the world.



MONSTER GRAPE VINE NEAR SANTA BARBARA.—From Photographs by Taber.

The acreage in almond trees is increasing; the Italian chestnut thrives in the deep soils; the Japan chestnut has been recently introduced; the black walnut of the East is fruiting in many places in and near Santa Barbara; the butternut and pecan both make a rapid growth; and the peanut takes kindly to the valley sandy soils.

Flowers, too, of all kinds seem to find their natural home here, and the gardens are full of color and perfume throughout the year.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is an incorporated city of about 12,000 inhabitants and lies within a gently

Santa Clara.

THIS is one of the most prominent counties in all California in agriculture, horticulture, climate, and beauty of scenery. It has close connection with San Francisco by three lines of railroads; also water communication via the Southern arm of San Francisco Bay.

The topographical features of the county are the two ranges of mountains on either side, with the large valley of Santa Clara between, a level, fertile plain, running down from the Northwest to the Southeast the entire



PALMS NEAR ST. JAMES PARK, SAN JOSE.

rising space of three miles square. It is delightfully located, enjoys a magnificent climate, has excellent school facilities and has recently been enjoying a distinct boom. This has been largely due to the competition of its railroad communication by the extension of the Southern Pacific from Newhall. Since that time electric and gaslight works have been established, the demand for real estate has been very great, street cars have been started, foundries erected, and the population doubled, running up now to nearly 10,000. In addition to the Southern Pacific, Santa Barbara will soon be connected with San Luis Obispo by the Pacific Coast Railway, a narrow gauge road running from the latter town to Los Alamos, fifty-six miles north of Santa Barbara.

Three of the channel islands are assessed in Santa Barbara; these islands are stocked with sheep. San Miguel is the smallest; Santa Rosa contains 53,000 acres, and Santa Cruz 52,760.

length of the county; it is about 51 miles in length, and from 12 to 18 miles wide.

The county has an area of 623,728 acres.

The most interesting feature of the valley is the flowing wells. Artesian water is obtained in the country around the head of the bay, and extending Southward to and including the city of San Jose; in fact, to the extreme southern portion of the county. In the vicinity of San Felipe large flowing wells are easily obtained, varying in the different localities from 50 to 350 feet.

No better soil is found in the State than Santa Clara Valley possesses. It varies, in some places being a rich adobe, many feet in depth, in others a black, sandy loam, and in others a reddish, gravelly loam with clay mixed with decomposed rock. This latter is regarded as the natural soil for the grape, the choicest and the tenderest foreign varieties of which grow here to perfection. On the hillsides the soil is mostly of a gravelly and clayey nature, making the best orchard and vineyard



THE ALAMEDA.



THE DRIVE TO MT. HAMILTON.—SETTING OUT.—THE LOWLANDS.

land, where the almond, pear, apple, and many other varieties of fruit are successfully raised. Many small valleys are scattered through the mountains on either side of the Santa Clara Valley.

There is an abundance of live and white oak, cottonwood, and several other varieties scattered through the valley. In the mountains, on Mt. Diablo range, there is some pine, while on the Santa Cruz range there is considerable redwood.

facts, estimates would be but the merest conjecture. One thing may be said, that all the fruits of the temperate zone and most of the semi-tropical fruits are now grown in the greatest perfection, and in quantities which tax to the utmost the resources and labor attainable to gather and preserve them. Orange trees have been grown for many years in this county—generally seedlings—and with no care as to either selection or culture. In the vicinity of San Jose considerable



A SHADED NOOK.

To-day, with the Santa Clara fruit industry comparatively new, its means of transportation a monopoly, its markets but recently found, and its methods of reaching these markets an experiment; with all these to contend against, the fruits of this valley are as well known and highly esteemed in the markets of the East and of the world as are those of Sicily, Asia Minor, and the Adriatic, where ages have been given to the industry.

Of the fruit product of this county it is impossible to speak accurately, difficult to speak instructively. Canneries employing thousands of laborers run night and day in season. Drying apparatus upon every hand and in almost every field are employed, while in every direction acres upon acres are covered with bags of fruit preserved by drying in the sun. Every resource of labor or of mechanism is then taxed to the utmost, and even the school vacation is extended, that the children may aid to preserve the enormous crop, and with all these efforts thousands of tons of fruit and of grapes are annually lost for the want of labor and appliances to gather and utilize them.

The orchards in bearing are generally increasing in their yield and will continue to do so for many years, while extensive areas are coming into bearing, and the planting of new orchards and vineyards is constantly going on. In fact, the system of summer culture, which renders irrigation unnecessary, makes all the arable land in the county available for fruit. In view of these

groves have been growing for twenty years, producing abundant crops of well-flavored fruits.

San Jose is located in the heart of the Valley of Santa Clara, fifty miles south of San Francisco, and eight from tidewater at Alviso, and is ninety feet above the level of the sea. From the date of its foundation there has been a steady and sustained increase in population, wealth, and improvement, and to-day San Jose is the fifth city in the State.

The streets of the city are broad; the roadways a solid, smooth, and compacted bed of gravel and clay; the sidewalks wide and well paved. The business portions of the town are of brick, substantial and sightly. Its water supply is from a stream in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and is fine and abundant. The streets and squares are lighted by electricity. Gas is generally used for interior illumination. A sewer of the most approved plan and durable material, and of capacity for a city of a million inhabitants, traverses the city at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and connects with tidewater near Alviso.

The educational facilities of San Jose are of the highest order. There are five common school buildings conveniently located throughout the town. They are constructed in the most thorough manner as to security, convenience, and architectural beauty, and at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$20,000 each, and furnish all the accommodations required. The Normal School, maintained by the State, has an average pupillage of over



REDUCTION WORKS AT THE NEW ALMADEN MINE.



LOVELL ROCK, NEAR SUMMIT OF MT. HAMILTON.

400. The edifice is an imposing structure, built of brick, and stands in the center of a tract of thirty acres donated by the city to the State.

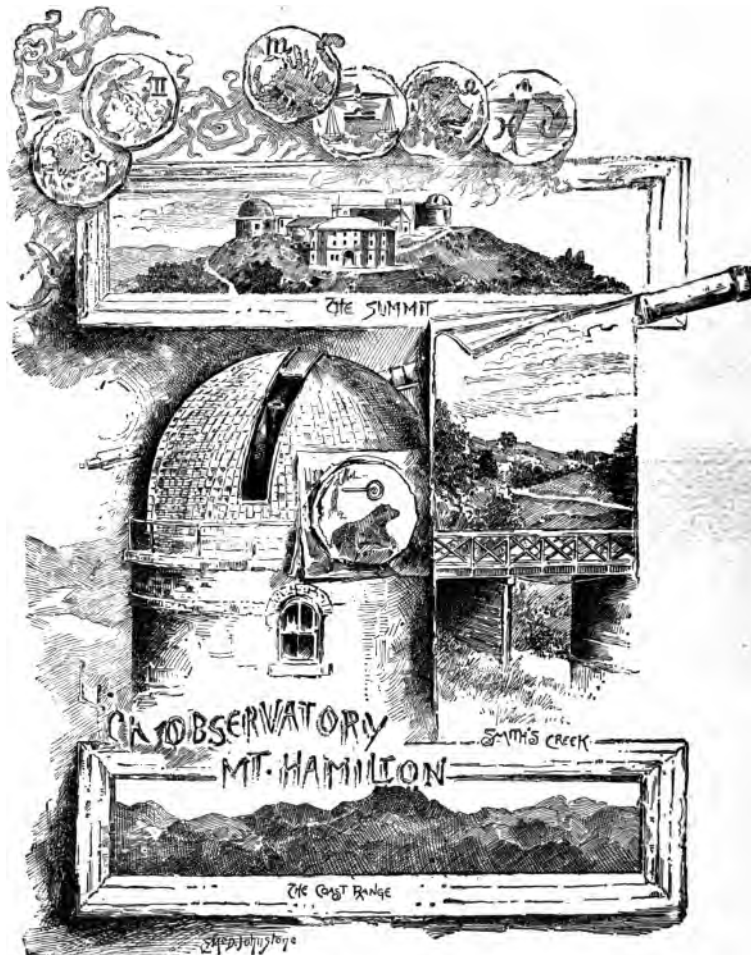
The Convent of Notre Dame, under the charge of the sisters of that name, is located in the heart of the city. Its grounds are extensive, its buildings capacious, and the school has a grand reputation.

In Santa Clara a flourishing school is conducted by the Jesuit fathers. Pupils are received here without distinction as to creed. Less than two miles to the north of San Jose, and connected with it by pleasant

floor, and shaded by trees planted by the Mission Fathers a hundred years ago. Bordered through its whole extent with beautiful residences, it puzzles the passer-by to know where San Jose ends and her sister city begins. Another notable drive is to Alum Rock.

To the west, within a dozen miles, is the Almaden quicksilver mine, employing 300 laborers, supporting a population of 1,000, and being the richest deposit of cinabar on the continent.

Mt. Hamilton is twenty-six miles from San Jose, and fifty miles in a direct line from San Francisco. It is



drives and street cars, is the University of the Pacific, under the special patronage of the Methodist Church.

Twelve miles to the north is the site of the munificently endowed university established by Governor Stanford, in memory of his son.

The roads of San Jose and vicinity are wide, well graded and ballasted with gravel and rock, of which there is an inexhaustible supply in the vicinity.

The Alameda, a broad and beautiful avenue, leading to Santa Clara, is three miles in length, as level as a

justly celebrated for being the site upon which the largest telescope in the world is located.

James Lick, who died in 1876, bequeathed the sum of \$700,000 for an astronomical observatory, and Mt. Hamilton was selected for its location. The observatory is erected upon a secondary peak of the mountain 140 feet lower than the highest summit. The peak has been leveled until the space at the top is 250 feet long, and averaging sixty feet wide. The lens of the telescope is thirty inches in diameter, and it surpasses in size every other refracting telescope in the world.

Santa Cruz

LIES on the east coast between latitude 36.30 and 37.20 degrees north, nearly south of San Francisco distance by rail 80 miles, steamer 78 miles. Santa Cruz is one of the smaller counties of the State, embracing 276,400 acres, about one-third of which is fertile valley, plateau, and rolling hill land, and fully 40,000 acres of rich bottom land. The county is about 86 miles long from a northeasterly to a southwesterly direction, and nearly 15 miles wide. It has about 60 miles of coast along the ocean and Monterey Bay, which bounds it on the west and southwest.

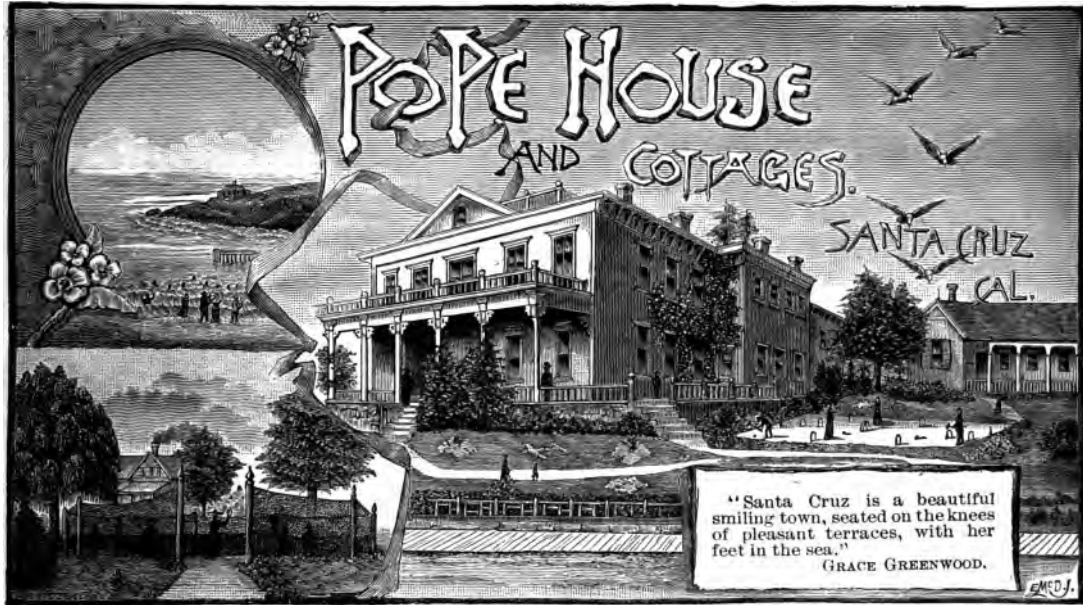
The country facing south from the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains, which form the northern and eastern boundaries, makes an amphitheater of almost

edly be a great resource in the future, while akin to agriculture is the great dairying interests of the county.

Poultry raising has attained considerable proportions, no less than 387,055 dozens of eggs having been shipped out of the county last year. There are several factories in a thriving condition, while its transportation facilities may be judged of from the fact that there are fourteen railway stations and five steamer landings within the county limits.

Many afternoons during summer are adapted to the wear of light outer garments, but it is generally found necessary to don something warmer as evening approaches. The nights throughout the year are absolutely perfect in temperature for comfortable sleep.

Among plants known as tender ones in the Eastern States, there are here, growing out of doors throughout



perfect aspect facing the Bay of Monterey on the south, and protected by high wooded hills on the east and north, the highest point, Loma Prieta, being some 4,000 feet above sea level.

Pajaro Valley, one of the most charming and productive valleys in all California, is in the southeastern portion of the county. This valley is about 15 miles long and from 6 to 10 wide. The soil is of the richest garden land, seemingly inexhaustible. The valley is situated close to the sea, with the S. P. R. R. running through it, and it is made up of beautiful fields, fine orchards, deep alluvial bottom lands and fertile hillsides, winding streams fringed with trees, and here and there several beautiful lakelets, a range of wood covered mountains on the northeast, and the dancing surf of Monterey Bay on the southwest.

The redwood in this county is abundant; the lower cuts are of exceeding beauty for interior finish. Santa Cruz grows in perfection wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hops, flax, apples, pears, prunes, apricots, cherries, almonds, English walnuts, grapes, and such small fruits as raspberries, strawberries, and blackberries in abundance. Market gardening is a pleasant and profitable industry, and the vegetables in market here during the whole year show by their variety, excellence, and cheapness, the possibilities of climate and soil. Stock-raising, although not yet developed into one of the largest industries, will undoubtedly

be a great resource in the future, while akin to agriculture is the great dairying interests of the county. Poultry raising has attained considerable proportions, no less than 387,055 dozens of eggs having been shipped out of the county last year. There are several factories in a thriving condition, while its transportation facilities may be judged of from the fact that there are fourteen railway stations and five steamer landings within the county limits.

Many afternoons during summer are adapted to the wear of light outer garments, but it is generally found necessary to don something warmer as evening approaches. The nights throughout the year are absolutely perfect in temperature for comfortable sleep. Among plants known as tender ones in the Eastern States, there are here, growing out of doors throughout the year, and perennial in their bloom, all the varieties of rare hothouse roses, heliotrope, smilax, fuschias, callas, geraniums, pelargoniums, many sorts of begonia and coleus, while, although no claim has yet been laid to a position in any particular "citrus belt," there is a good showing of blooming and bearing orange and lemon trees throughout the county.

The Alpine scenery of the Santa Cruz Range of mountains lacks the everlasting snows which top the great scenic range of Europe, but a still greater charm is here in the combination with the magnificent marine views which, at every new turn and elevation, are presented in ever-changing grandeur and beauty. The whole semi-circular range of the mountains is full of interest and variety; from the summit of Ben Lomond one looks over twenty miles of ridge and valley and cañon to Mount Bache or Loma Prieta; across the Bay of Monterey rise the Santa Lucia Mountains, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, while to the left the Gabilan Range stands out in bold relief the sentinels of the Salinas and Pajaro Valleys.

Leaving the higher mountains, the traveler comes down to the softly rolling foothills which lie at the base of the range. Many of these smile with fruit farms or vineyards. These foothills lower and spread out into valleys and mesas of wonderful beauty.

The elevation of Loma Prieta, the highest peak in the county, is 4,000 feet. Ben Lomond is 2,300 feet, the

Summit and Highland districts are a little less in elevation. From these heights down to the sea eligible homes are to be found at all altitudes.

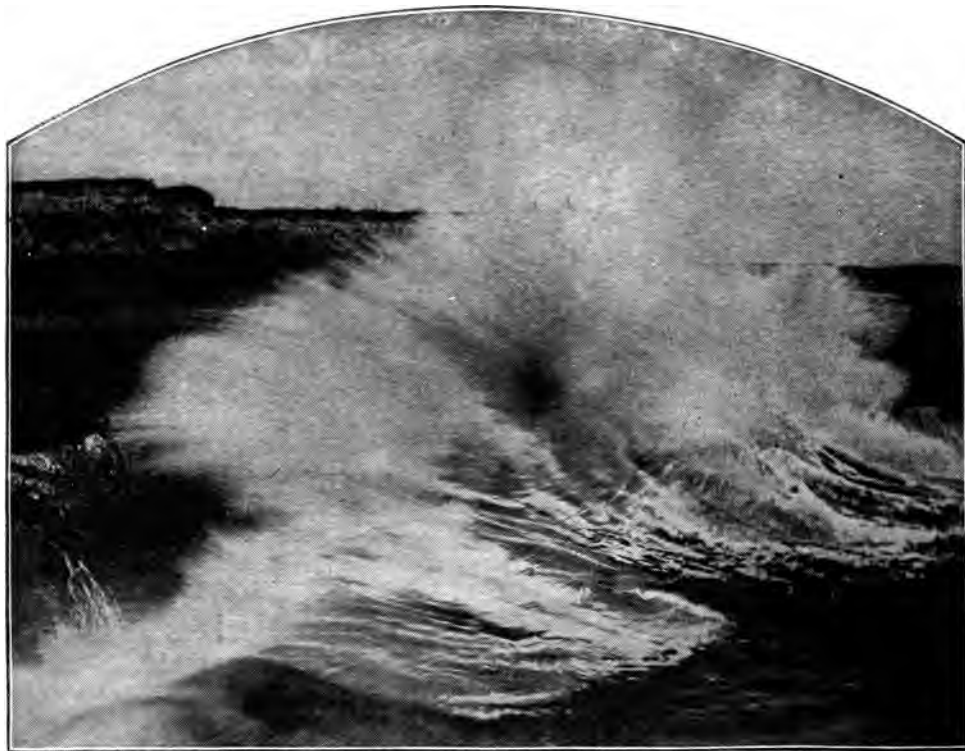
Surf bathing, the unequalled facilities for which have rendered the Santa Cruz beach famous for many years, is not only a delightful, but an important factor in the health resources of the county.

The forests which clothe the mountain side are of giant redwoods interspersed with graceful madronas, laurels of centuries' growth, live oaks and many other varieties. The wonderful "Big Tree" grove, only five miles by rail from the city of Santa Cruz, covers an extent of twenty acres, and numbers scores of trees from ten to over twenty feet in diameter. The largest—"The Giant"—is 300 feet high and twenty-one feet in diameter, and there are many others that closely approach it in size.

an electric fire-alarm system, two daily and two weekly newspapers, a free library, street cars, water works, and handsome public buildings, schoolhouses, and churches.

The Pajaro Valley lies in the southern end of the county, and is bounded on the landward side by a spur of the Coast Range, a crescent of low hills which embraces a vast and lovely amphitheater facing to the south and west of the blue Bay of Monterey. Here lie no less than 23,000 acres of the most productive land in the world, almost a perfect level.

Through a gap in the hills at the southern end of the valley flows the Pajaro River; on the north the Salsipuedes Creek flows, while besides these mountain streams there is a chain of five beautiful fresh water lakes. The largest three of these are called College Lake, Laguna Grande, and White Lake. They are from



ON THE CLIFF ROAD, SANTA CRUZ CO.

(From a Photograph by Watkins.)

Situated on the northern side of the Bay of Monterey, the city of Santa Cruz extends backward from the beach across a slightly elevated plateau, and then climbs two or three terraces, which encircle the lower portion of the town like the seats of an amphitheater. The business portion of the town lies on this plateau and along the water front. It is paved with the fine native bituminous rock, and it is possible to go from the bath houses to the Bay View schoolhouse, a distance of nearly three miles, without once leaving an admirably kept sidewalk. The city of Santa Cruz with its suburbs contains a population of between 6,000 and 7,000 souls. It has among other conveniences of a large city, electric lights, gas, telephones, two electric lines,

200 to 500 acres in extent, and at their greatest depths measure sixty feet. Being fed by subterranean mountain streams, they do not vary in depth with the seasons.

The second town in size is situated in this Pajaro Valley. It has a population of 2,500. It is the business town of the valley, and, having the trade of the farmers and lumbermen, its merchants do a large and prosperous business. Its streets are regularly laid out, buildings are of modern architecture, and the town has a solid and substantial appearance.

Watsonville is ninety miles distant from San Francisco. It is reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad, two trains daily. It is twenty miles distant from Santa



AT SANTA CRUZ.

Cruz. The drives in and about Watsonville are among the most attractive in the State.

A rural and pretty village is Soquel, on Soquel Creek, five miles from Santa Cruz. This creek is one of the largest in the county and furnishes water-power for saw-mills and for a flourishing paper mill. The little town has churches, schools, and business houses, a tannery and other interests, and is possessed of a railway station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. There are many undeveloped possibilities of growth and wealth in and about the place, and its wealth of water power, redwood, oak, and other timber, fine grazing, vine, and fruit lands and picturesque building sites make it an inviting field for the investor and home seeker.

Capitola is a charming little suburb of Soquel, situated

on the bay shore five miles east of Santa Cruz, and having its own station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It has long been known as a pleasant camping ground.

Other pleasant and thriving places are Aptos, Felton, Corralitos, Scott's Valley, Wright's, Vine Hill, and Boulder.

Lumbering has been carried on in the county for many years, but the small beginnings of the past have been improved upon. The building of the Boulder Creek branch of the South Pacific Coast Railroad opened up a large lumber country, facilitated transportation, and did away with the necessity for many miles of flume, while the narrow gauge roads built into the Loma Prieta and Valencia Creek country, have marked equal progress in those directions.



ON AN ALMOND BOUGH.



THE OLDEST SETTLER OF SHASTA COUNTY.

Shasta.

THE great Sacramento Valley ends in this county. It has an area of 2,410,000 acres, and the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada Mountains meet within her borders. The consequence is an immense number of cañons, gorges, valleys, and ravines, through which the upper Sacramento or Pitt and McCloud Rivers rush, forming a junction with the Sacramento, which takes its rise in a large spring at the base of Mount Shasta, in Siskiyou, about 90 miles above this junction. Shasta has large forests of valuable sugar and yellow pine saw timber, besides the oak and other timber in the valleys, valuable for fuel only. In the southern end of the county, at the head of the Sacramento Valley, are the principal agricultural lands. Further north is Shasta

Fall River. In its meanderings it is forty miles in length, and empties into Pitt River. The streams abound in fish, chiefly salmon and trout.

Game is abundant, from the quail to the bear. The healthfulness of the county is unsurpassed.

Almost any desired climate may be found in this county, from the semi-tropical to that in which the cold winter and short summer, which characterize the Northwest prevail.

There are many soda, sulphur, and other mineral springs, the waters of which have been analyzed, and pronounced superior to those of many of the much more famed resorts.

The principal town of the county is Redding, located on the California and Oregon Railroad, sixteen miles from the southern boundary of the county. In full



BURNEY FALLS.

Valley, an extensive plain, which is occupied chiefly as a range for cattle and sheep. Besides these there are a large number of small valleys, ranging from a few acres to several hundred.

However, Shasta's great wealth is in her mineral resources, which are scarcely yet prospected, although her gold mines have yielded millions of dollars since the days of '49.

Shasta is noted for the number and beauty of its streams. First in importance is the Sacramento River, flowing through the county north and south, all but twenty miles of its course in the county through a rocky cañon. The McCloud River, bursting from Mount Shasta's side, rushes through the mountains of the north in a southerly direction and empties into the Pitt River. The most beautiful stream of the Northeast is

view from Redding to the north is Mount Shasta, draped in white the entire year; to the east the Lassen peaks, snow-covered, too, at all seasons; to the west, Baldy and Bully Choop, snow-clad eight months of the year. The Pitt River cañon, the falls of Fall River, and the Sacramento River cañon are all of them grand sights, once seen, never to be forgotten. The whole strip of country between Montgomery Creek and Fall River with its cañons and gorges, lava beds and sinking streams, is one scene of picturesque beauty.

The Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, Cal., in addition to regular and usual dividends, added \$250,000.00 to its surplus fund during the years 1896 and 1897.

The year 1897 was the most prosperous one the Pacific Bank ever had.



MT. SHASTA.—A Good Day for Bears. (From a Photograph by Watkins.)

Sierra.

SIERRA County is well named, the lowest point within its jurisdiction being 2,000 feet above sea level.

The Sierra Nevadas cross it from north to south, and it is bounded north by Plumas and Lassen, east by the State of Nevada, south by Nevada County, and west by Yuba and Plumas. Most of the mining camps are far above snow line, at an elevation of 4,500 feet or more. Many of the cañons are 2,000 feet deep, through which flow, with the speed of a mill-race, the North and Middle Yubas, coursing westerly. This county extends east and west about sixty miles, by thirty north and south, with an area of 830 square miles.

Sierra is enriched with magnificent coniferous forests of red spruce, white or balsam fir, cedar, sugar, and yellow pine, besides vast natural orchards of wild plum, gathered for preserving every year.

There are a few isolated peaks in this county—Table Rock, Saddle Back, Mount Fillmore, Fir Cap, 6,500 feet altitude. Sierra Buttes, near 9,000 feet, is one of the landmarks of the State, visible from a large area of the valley of the Sacramento, and most prominently conspicuous by the sharply defined cone-shaped serrated basaltic lava in its formation. From the topmost ridges are obtained some of the grandest and most beautiful panoramic views of the country.

Gold Lake, on the western slope, is four miles long and two in width. In the eastern half of the county are several mountain lakes, chief among them being Independence and Weber. These are delightful places of resort in the summer, and are visited by large numbers of tourists and pleasure-seekers. Their waters are clear as crystal and filled with trout.

The chief industry of the county is mining. Millions of dollars have been taken from the hills and moun-

tains in Sierra County, and there are yet mines that yield well, the annual gold product of this County being still in round figures about \$1,000,000. It has also rich quartz and gravel mines.

The county seat is Downieville, which was located as early as 1849, and whose early history forms a very important part of the annals of California. It is situated on both sides of the Yuba River, and lies in a deep cañon, picturesquely inclosed on all sides by mountains fully 2,000 feet high. It has a bank and good business houses. Sierra City is twelve miles east of Downieville. Many rich gravel mines are in this vicinity, which, with the several lumber camps and sawmills, give a lively appearance. Sierra Valley, an agricultural town, is eighteen miles northeast of Sierra City. Forest City is seven miles south of Downieville, altitude, 4,500 feet. The extension of the narrow gauge railroad from Reno to Beckworth Pass will aid in developing the valuable lumber resources of that region. The assessment roll for the fiscal year 1886-87 showed an increase of about \$200,000 in taxable property over that of 1885-86, the real estate assessment for 1887 being no less than \$1,346,577.

The Pacific Bank, of San Francisco, Cal., is not only the oldest chartered commercial bank on the Pacific coast, but also the oldest west of the Missouri River. Being incorporated in 1863, it is now twenty-five years old.

The officers of the Pacific Bank call attention to their Quarter-Centennial Statement on page 4 of this book, and in view of their unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of every kind of proper banking on the most favored terms, cordially invite all in sympathy with prudent mercantile banking to identify themselves with the interests of the bank.

Siskiyou.

SISKIYOU is one of the northern tier of California counties, situated between Modoc and Del Norte. It contains a large area of farming, mining, desert, swamp, grazing, and timber lands. The mining district comprises the western and southern sections; the agricultural is mainly in the center, and the grazing lands are mostly along the Oregon border.

In this county two great ranges of mountains meet—the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. The former, under the local names of the Salmon and Siskiyou Mountains, are in the western part, while the outlying ranges of the latter are in the southeastern part of the county. Mount Shasta, whose famous height has made this portion of California remarkable to her travelers, is a part of the Coast Range and is between the two

In the northeastern part of the county lie lava beds, although the "Lava Beds" proper, of local Indian depredation history, are across the State line to the north. All of the country, in fact, in this northeastern portion of the State, embracing Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen Counties, is a high plateau, part of which is called the Central Basin, having beds of lava divided by volcanic peaks. This plateau is from 3,500 to 4,000 feet above the sea level, having steep mountains rising still 10,000 feet higher. This whole table land would seem to have been formed by some great volcanic overflow of a former period of history.

The principal river is the Klamath, which runs from the Klamath Lakes, at the Oregon boundary, across the county and down through portions of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, its watershed extending from Mount Shasta and the Trinity Range on the east and the Siski-



FALL RIVER.

ranges in the southern part of the county. The valleys here are from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea level, the mountains all being among the highest in the United States.

The Coast Range is, indeed, at its most picturesque in Siskiyou County, the summits being very unlike the rounded hills surrounding the Bay of San Francisco, for they rise, with their rocky formations of granite and slate, into ragged and precipitous peaks. The Sierras also consist in great part, in Siskiyou, of rough and rugged buttes, much of the county thus comprising cañons, gorges, ravines, abrupt mountain walls, precipices, and sudden little valleys. Fortunately for the material interests of the county, this wild country is covered with magnificent forests of redwood, fir, and sugar-pine, while the valleys and level lands along the rivers are all extremely fertile.

you and Coast Ranges on the west, into which flows the Shasta, Scott, Trinity, and Salmon Rivers, on the east side, and numerous smaller tributaries from both sides.

The Sacramento River also rises in the southeastern portion of this county, near the headwaters of the Trinity, Scott, and Shasta Rivers. Most of the McCloud River, a tributary of the Sacramento, is also in this county. At the Oregon boundary, Little Klamath Lake, some twenty miles in length, is mostly in this county connected by Link River with Big Klamath Lake, in Oregon, which is over forty miles long.

The average temperature in winter is about 40 degrees, and in summer about 65 degrees. Siskiyou seldom has more than a few inches of snow in the valleys, which melts away in a day or two, but the high mountains are covered with considerable snow, to afford a good count-

ain for summer benefit in supplying an abundance of water for mining and agricultural purposes.

Good crops of cereals are sure every season on both high and bottom land, with late spring rains and occasional summer showers, which render irrigation unnecessary during most years. Fruit and vegetables of a temperate climate grow luxuriantly, and of the finest quality. The mountain meadows and hills produce the most nutritious grasses for cattle, horses, and sheep, while all the various ravines and gulches are well adapted for gardening and vine-growing by their shelter among the hills.

Stock-raising is a leading industry, bringing great wealth from the great number of cattle and large amount of wool shipped off each year. Dairying also brings much wealth, for here are produced the finest butter and cheese to be found on the coast, great quantities of which are shipped to San Francisco every winter.

The mining interests are varied and very extensive, forming the richest mining district in Northern Califor-

coal, and other mines; also quarries of superior marble, stone, onyx, etc.

Extensive forests of timber of all kinds, principally sugar-pine, fir, white and yellow pine, cedar, white and black oak, etc., exist in the valleys and on the mountains. Yreka is the county seat and the largest town in the county, while next in order are Fort Jones, Etna, and Callahans, in Scott valley; Sawyer's Bar, on Salmon River; Scott Bar, on Scott River; Oak Bar, Honolulu, and Henley, on Klamath River; Little Shasta and Edgewood, in Shasta Valley; Berryvale, in Strawberry Valley, at the base of Mount Shasta, a noted summer resort.

The country abounds in numerous mineral springs, the most noted being the Shovel Creek Springs, where rheumatism is cured; and Soda Springs, on the Sacramento, similar to the famed congress water of Saratoga, N. Y.

Placer mining in Siskiyou County has continued profitable during the past year. There has been a large influx of immigrants, who have settled upon Govern-



RIVER NEAR COTTONWOOD.

ment land and put in crops of cereals. There still remain 2,500,000 acres of public land. More wheat, barley, oats, and alfalfa was sown and raised in 1886 than ever before, although the grain yield was only about two-thirds of a crop. The building of the California and Oregon Railroad has had a great influence in attracting settlers. In the eight or nine miles between Soda Springs and Strawberry Valley, some of the most scientific railroad engineering ever done was resorted to in carrying the road across the rough country there. In Scott Valley, the rearing of fine stock is becoming a prominent feature, and not only in blood horses, but in other kinds of live stock, is Scott Valley gaining an enviable reputation.

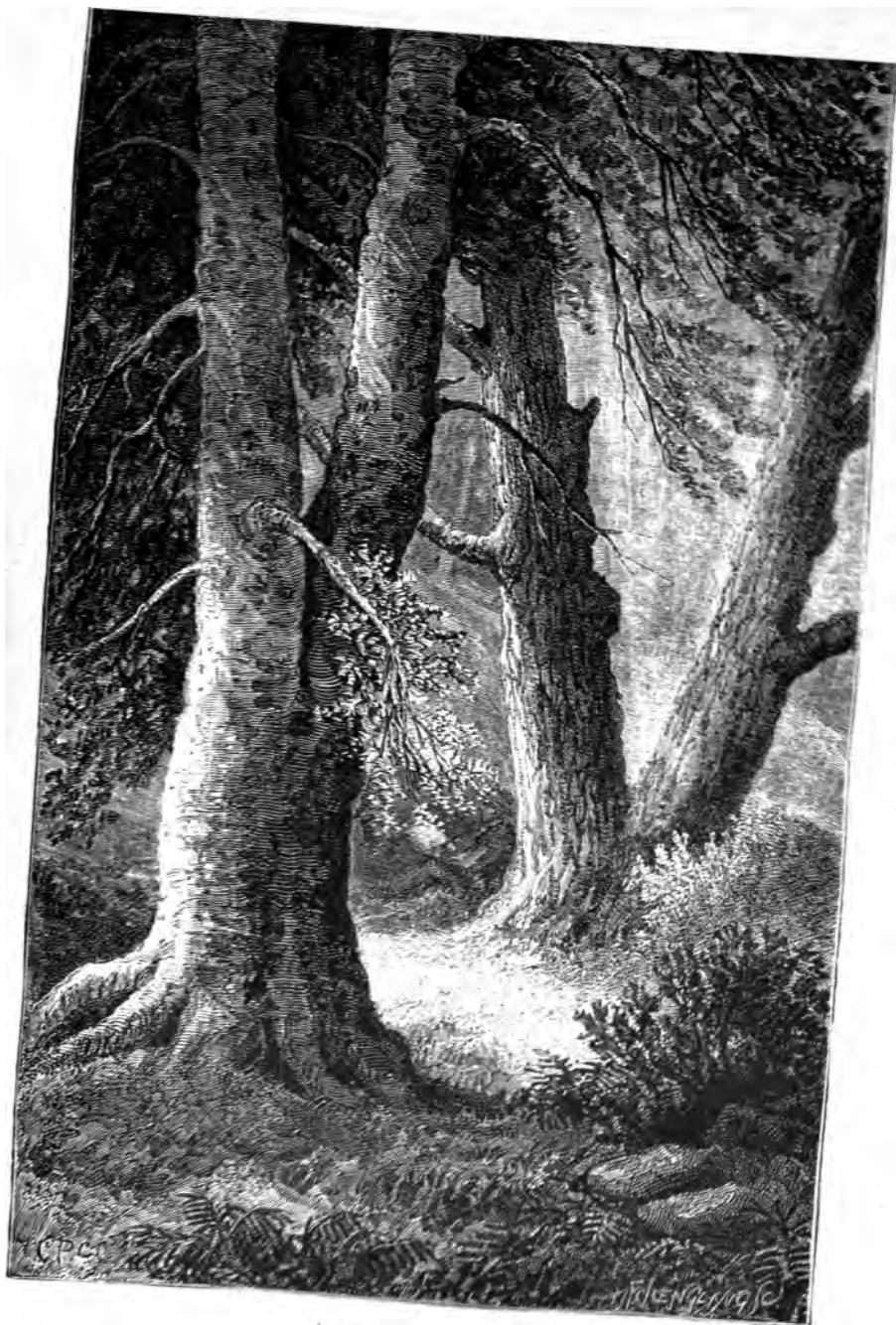
Yreka is a substantial town of over 1,200 inhabitants, with a vote of 200 or more. The Siskiyou County Bank is located at Yreka. Good grazing land can be had in Siskiyou County at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and fine grain land for \$40 per acre. The county is of especial interest to the tourist, the region about Mt. Shasta being most beautiful in spring, when the flowers are at their best.

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A TULARE FOREST.



A DECIDUOUS TREE OF CALIFORNIA, ITS WIDTH GREATER THAN ITS HEIGHT.

Solano

TIES between Sacramento and Napa Counties, with Yolo and Sacramento on the north, and separated from Contra Costa on the south by the Straits of Carquinez and Suisun Bay. It has sixty miles of fine water front, and an area of 600,000 acres, one-third foothill and two-thirds valley land.

The valley lands extend from the Sacramento River to the foothills of the Coast Range. They have rich alluvial soils, and produce abundant crops of grain, vegetables, and fruits. The foothills are in the western part of the county and have light loamy soils.

The Sacramento River washes a portion of the southern part of the county, and the Bay of San Francisco the rest of the southern portion. Putah Creek forms the northern boundary of the county.

The products of Solano County are wheat, barley, hay, butter, cheese, live stock, poultry, fruit, wine, wool, quicksilver, and variegated marble.

The Sacramento River and the Bay of San Francisco furnish cheap water transportation. The California Pacific Railroad runs through nearly the whole width of the county, east and west. The Vacaville Railroad runs from Elmira to Madison in Yolo County. There is also a branch from Vallejo Junction to Vallejo, and from Suisun to Vallejo.

Solano contains a fruit district which has a remarkable reputation and history. A few years since a sudden discovery was made that one of the finest fruit regions in the State lay within three hours' railroad run from San Francisco. This region commences at Vacaville, some six miles west and to the north of Elmira, and extends some fourteen miles in a generally northerly direction to Winters, in Yolo County.

This region, east of the range which bounds the Napa Valley on the east, was known to possess a climate in the highest sense remarkably mild and uniform, and remarkably free from all tendencies toward producing malarial and pulmonary diseases, but the knowledge was put to no practical use till some seven years since, when it was found that climate and soil were especially adapted to fruit-raising. The climate of this region is

unique. The further north in Vaca and Pleasant Valleys one goes the warmer it grows.

At Putah Creek, only ten miles north of Vacaville, the climate is almost as semi-tropical as at Los Angeles. Here are raised the very finest oranges, lemons, nectarines, pomegranates, olives, and figs in the State.

Vallejo, the largest town, situated on San Pablo Bay, has a population of 8,500. All branches of business are well represented. The buildings are substantial. The Good Templars' Orphan Home is an ornament to the place, and one of the finest benevolent institutions in the State.

The United States Navy Yard, on Mare Island, furnishes employment to from 500 to 1,200 men, and contributes largely to the general prosperity of the town. There are two daily newspapers.

The city of Benicia, one of the oldest in the State, is beautifully located upon the Straits of Carquinez, and in view of the Golden Gate. The city exhibits care and preservation, notwithstanding its age, having been laid out in 1817 by Dr. Semple, Chairman of the convention which framed the old Constitution, and named by him after the wife of General Vallejo. Here are located no less than five well-conducted and well-patronized institutions of learning, besides a full public school.

In 1853 Benicia was the State Capital, and for eight years the county seat of Solano County.

Fairfield, the county seat, is well laid out, and contains a population of about 500. About half a mile south of Fairfield, and separated from it by a narrow strip of swamp land, is Suisun City, built upon an oasis or elevation in the tules, at the head of a navigable slough of sufficient size to accommodate vessels of a hundred tons burden, and by which is shipped the entire grain crop and a considerable portion of the entire products. Between Fairfield and Suisun the California Pacific Railroad passes.

Vacaville has suddenly sprung up in the fruit region, and during the fruit season ten carloads daily are shipped from here, and during the past season the shipments amounted to 10,000,000 pounds of fruit. Land which a few years since would scarcely bring \$35 per acre cannot to-day be bought for \$1,000.



Sonoma.

SONOMA County is celebrated for containing the Geysers or Hot Springs, for its vineyards, its wheat crops and dairy farms, and for its redwood forests on its western coast; being, after Mariposa, one of the most interesting counties in California.

It contains nearly 100,000 acres of land, and is bounded on the north by Mendocino County, on the east by Napa, south by Marin County and San Pablo Bay, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

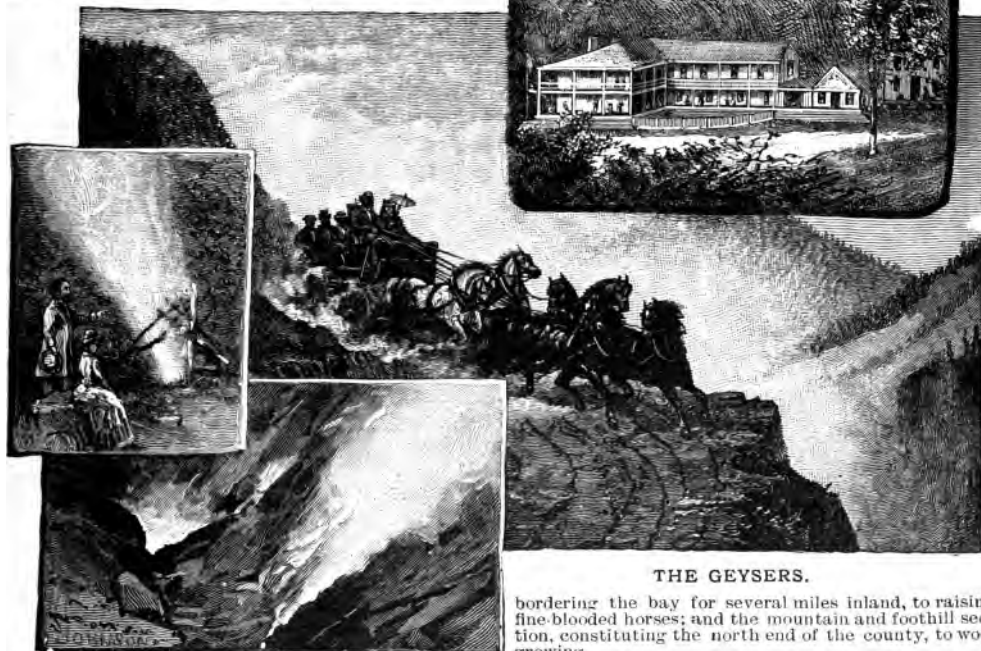
Russian River is its principal stream, and this river, as well as Petaluma and Sonoma Creeks, have each a fertile valley.

There is a marked difference between the climate of Sonoma County and other portions of the State. There is a decided increase in the rainfall over that of San Francisco and the counties south of it, and over Napa County and counties east of it, amounting to one-third. This is, no doubt, owing to the fact that the

The list of fruits that thrive and mature here may be said to include almost the entire list. It would be difficult to mention a species of fruit that cannot be grown somewhere in Sonoma County.

At present the production of cereals occupies considerable attention; but vineyards and orchards are making constant encroachments on the grain fields, and year by year the acreage in these crops is diminished; and in a few years the sowing of grain will be confined to new lands needing such cultivation as preliminary preparation for more profitable crops.

The exceptional length and regular period of rains render all portions of Sonoma County the natural home of grasses suited to general pasturage. The county is distinguished for fine horses, cattle, and sheep. In the coast country is located the dairy interest; the section



THE GEYSERS.

bordering the bay for several miles inland, to raising fine-blooded horses; and the mountain and foothill section, constituting the north end of the county, to wool growing.

Until recent years a certain section of New York State had a monopoly in the production of hops. But experiments made in the Russian River Valley and other portions of Sonoma County several years ago were highly successful, and now thousands of tons are annually produced in the county. Last year the hop yield of the county was 1,000,000 pounds, valued at \$250,000.

The production of butter and cheese is one of the county's most profitable pursuits. The innumerable grassy slopes, valleys, and table lands bordering the ocean shore, and extending several miles inland, with their springs, rivulets, and creeks of pure water, are devoted largely to dairying. The annual output of dairy products is about 3,000,000 pounds, bringing about \$600,000.

Sonoma County is unexcelled in its adaptability by soil, topography, and climate for wool-raising. The native succulent grasses are kept green until the latter part of May by the light spring rains, and furnish an abundance of sustenance for the sheep during the summer months. The many creeks and springs furnish water

county coast line extends about thirty-five miles farther west than San Francisco, giving the county a peninsular position. The proximity of immense forest growths immediately north also contributes to the moisture. Though droughts have prevailed in almost all other counties of the State, and all over the Eastern States, such a thing as a failure of crops from this cause has been unknown in Sonoma County.

The article of greatest aggregate commercial value produced at present is grapes, from which wine and brandy are manufactured. Grapes grow well anywhere in the county. In the production of grapes for all purposes, with no direct eastern railroad connection, and with her capacities in this direction not yet known, Sonoma stands to-day third in the list in the production of wine and table grapes, with only the fully developed counties of Los Angeles and Napa leading her. As soon as the Santa Rosa and Carquinez railroad is completed, a wonderful impetus will at once be given to the cultivation and shipment to Eastern markets of table grapes. The wine crop of last year will, it is thought, reach 4,000,000 gallons.

the year round, and the mild climate renders shelter unnecessary. The yield for last year was in the neighborhood of 3,500,000 pounds.

Extending many miles north and south along the coast, and an average of ten miles inland, is a belt of almost unbroken forest, consisting mostly of giant redwoods, interspersed with other growth, such as laurel, tan bark oak, and ash. In this region are twenty saw-mills in full operation, sawing in the aggregate about 1,000,000 feet per day. At Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and Healdsburg are located several saw-mills.

sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest vessels navigating inland waters.

Healdsburg, also on the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad, sixteen miles north of Santa Rosa, is a beautiful and substantial city of 3,000 inhabitants. It is most pleasantly situated in the broadest part of the Russian River Valley.

Cloverdale, the present terminus of the Donahue Railroad, thirty-two miles north of Santa Rosa, is an important trading point. Much shipping of products of Mendocino County is done here. A college that cost



THE GEYSERS—THE DEVIL'S CANYON.

(From a Photograph by Taber.)

Wineries are distributed over the county, the leading ones being found at Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Glen Ellen, and Sonoma.

Santa Rosa, fifty-two miles from San Francisco by rail, the county seat and principal town of the county, is one of the most desirable residence cities in the State.

The city contains nearly 7,000 inhabitants—an increase of 3,000 in the last three years. Its taxable property at present is \$3,000,000, an increase of \$750,000 over last year. The principal streets are paved with basalt blocks, and the balance of the city with macadam. All the streets are lighted with gas and electricity. The city is free from debt, with money in the treasury. It is supplied with fresh water from Lake Ralphine, two miles east, which is fed by springs and a small creek. It supports several daily and weekly papers, has a number of attractive buildings, several beautiful streets, while its residences are famous for architectural beauty and attractive grounds. Its colleges and public schools have reputations throughout the State and in other States. Commercially, Santa Rosa is the central and most important city in California north of San Francisco and Sacramento. This importance is soon to be greatly increased by its becoming a railroad center.

Petaluma is a center for dairying, poultry, stock, and manufacturing interests. A canal is being cut to connect that city with deep water in Petaluma Creek of

several thousand dollars has recently been constructed, as well as several business houses and residences.

Sonoma is the oldest town in the county, being settled by the Mission Fathers in 1823. Among its attractions is the Embarcadero built by them, still in a good state of preservation. The main plaza and streets have the same relation and arrangement as when first laid off. Sonoma is the most productive wine-making section of the county, and, being on the Sonoma Valley branch of the Donahue Railroad, is an important shipping point for wine. It is twenty-two miles southeast of Santa Rosa, and is connected by rail and steamer with San Francisco. Its population numbers 1,500.

Guerneville, twenty-two miles from Santa Rosa, is connected at Fulton, fourteen miles distant, with the main line of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad. In its immediate vicinity are saw-mills, which turn out in the aggregate about 150,000 feet of lumber daily, and employ a large number of men. Here may be seen the giant redwoods in all their glory; and Guerneville is the resort of many tourists, desirous of seeing them, being the nearest accessible point to San Francisco at which they may be seen. It is the most extensive lumber manufacturing and shipping point in the county, and next to Eureka, the most important in the State.

The trip from San Francisco to the Geysers is most diversified and enchanting, embracing a sail across the

bay to Oakland, then a railway ride along the bay with views of Oakland, Berkeley, Angel Island, Alcatraz, Goat Island, and the Golden Gate, Mt. Tamalpais, Navy Yard at Mare Island; next comes the ferry across San Pablo Bay, then a ride by rail to Calistoga, taking the tourist through Napa Valley. On the hills at the right of Vallejo may be seen the Good Templars' Home for Orphans; on the right, near Napa, the Napa Insane Asylum; six miles from Napa, the Soda Springs.

The Geysers are about a hundred miles from San Francisco, and the hotel is 1,602 feet above sea level. The springs are on a branch of Pluton River, which empties into Russian River. There are over a hundred springs, of all temperatures, colors, noises, and chemical compositions.

The Steamboat Geyser is the most noted of all, mak-

The Geysers are situated on or in a solfatara, the soil of which is hot over an area of a quarter of a mile square. The springs are chiefly in cañons or ravines, the blow-holes being on the hill sides. The steam which escapes through these blow-holes, leaves mineral deposits on the mouth of the outlets, of sulphur, salts, tartaric acid, ammonia, magnesia, etc.; epsom salts crystals being sometimes two inches in length.

Aside from the springs already mentioned are the following, with characteristic names: Devil's Canopy, Pluto's Punch Bowl, Geyser Safety Valve, Devil's Pulpit, Geyser Smokestack, Devil's Ink Stand, Machine Shop and Kitchen; Temperance Spring, Indian Sweat Bath, Lava Beds, Hot Acid Spring, Lemonade Spring, etc.

There is a good hotel at the Geysers. The best time



DAIRY FARM NEAR HEALDSBURG.

(From a Photograph by Taber.)

ing as much noise as a high-pressure, seven-boiler boat, sending up steam so hot it is invisible until six feet from the mouth of the spring. The Witches' Caldron is seven feet wide and of unknown depth, its temperature 195 degrees; it boils and bubbles at a great rate, throwing its lanky waters two or three feet high, its steam being white. Hot Alum Spring, strongly impregnated with alum, has a temperament of 176 degrees; Epsom Salts Spring, 146 degrees; a scalding steam iron bath spring is 183 degrees. There is a boiling Black Sulphur Spring, a hot and cold iron and soda; in short, there are hot, tepid, and cold springs, all more or less flavored with minerals, which have worked miraculous cures in cases of rheumatism, gout, etc., while one spring is said to have a magical effect upon weak eyes.

to visit the cañon containing the springs is in the early morning. The tourist should take a guide and staff. Gentlemen should turn up the bottoms of their trousers, ladies should wear skirts to the ankle only, and all should have on heavy shoes.

The hot sulphur and steam baths, aside from curing several maladies, are said to purify the blood, and generally extend to prostrated human nature a new lease of life and youth; the Indian Sweat Bath was used by the Indians before California had a white settler.

Sonoma County has good banking facilities. There are the Savings Bank of Santa Rosa (which is a successful commercial bank), the Bank of Sonoma County at Petaluma; and at Healdsburg, the Bank of Healdsburg, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

Stanislaus.

STANISLAUS County is bounded on the north by San Joaquin County, east by Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa Counties, south by Merced, and west by Santa Clara. This county is situated in the great San Joaquin Valley. Its western line forms the summit of the Coast Range of Mountains, while its eastern border rests on the foothills or base of the Sierra Nevadas, thus spreading across the entire width of the valley, and in area it embraces 924,800 acres. The San Joaquin River flows across the county. That stream has two tributaries, the Stanislaus and Tuolumne, both leading westward from the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

In the eastern portion of the county, along the foothills, the soil is red land, which is summer-fallowed, and two crops of wheat are raised in three years; this is excellent vineyard land. North of Stanislaus River the soil is a dark loam, some of which is adobe. On the west side, or between the San Joaquin River and the summit of the Coast Range of Mountains, there are some 90,000 acres of rich, arable lands, the soil being of a dark, loamy nature, and very deep, from 10 to 100 feet. Artesian water is easily obtained in the valley by boring 300 feet.

The Southern Pacific Railroad passes through the central part of the county, from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

The chief need of Stanislaus County is plenty of irrigating canals. On what is known as the "West Side," in this county, there exists a canal, and a comparison of prices in real estate in that locality is interesting and instructive. Land under the canal sells for \$80 per acre and upward, while that within a distance of less than one-half a mile ranges from \$8 to \$20 per acre. The soil is identical, that which causes the difference in value being only the matter of facilities for procuring water for irrigation purposes. As more abundant irrigation is now an assured fact, all who come early and invest promptly will reap the pecuniary benefits that must inevitably follow.

In point of climate the residents of Stanislaus County are peculiarly favored. It is both salubrious and healthful, epidemics being comparatively unknown here.

Grain farming on a large scale is the principal industry in Stanislaus County. The vegetables grown here are inferior to none in the world.

Grapes arrive at a high degree of excellence in portions of the county. Much of the soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the vine.

Nearly every known variety of fruits reach a state bordering on perfection in Stanislaus County. Peaches, pears, nectarines, apricots, plums, apples, figs, walnuts, almonds, etc., are common products here, and in some parts of the county, apples superior in size, flavor, and quality are raised. Small fruits and berries thrive luxuriantly in most sections, while watermelons of mammoth proportions and delicious, tempting flavor mature on the plains without irrigation.

The chief town is Modesto; with a population of over 3,000. The city is admirably located, its streets being broad and clean, and well shaded. Several of its business blocks are occupied with large, commodious, and handsome brick buildings. Others are in course of preparation for construction.

There are two banks, representing extensive wealth, and also commodious warehouses. There is also a flouring mill, a planing mill, etc. The Tuolumne River runs close by the city and is well filled with fish. The transportation facilities here are unusually good. Modesto boasts of a handsome, substantial court house,

located in the center of a block of land and surrounded by rich foliage and attractive shrubbery. She has also reason to be proud of her public schools. An efficient fire department is also a feature of Modesto. Every religious denomination is represented here, there being eight church buildings.

The Modesto mineral and gas well has gained much prominence from the healing and curative properties of its water. It is located just on the outskirts of the city and is easy and convenient of access. Several invalids living at a distance are using satisfactorily the water from this well, and it is believed that with proper management it might become an institution of great value to Modesto.

The town next in importance is Oakdale, situated about fifteen miles northeast of Modesto. It is charmingly located, being completely surrounded by groves of oak trees. It has railroad communication daily with Stockton, and is connected with Modesto by stage. Its population is about 1,200.

The town of Hill's Ferry is situated in the southwestern portion of the county, on the western bank of the San Joaquin River. It is surrounded by a large section of as fine farming land as can be found in the State, and enjoys the advantage of an irrigating canal.

The oldest pioneer town in the county is Grayson. It occupies a beautiful site on the west bank of the San Joaquin River, and is one of the most important of the agricultural towns of the West Side, and a mid lovely scenery. It is surrounded by the rich agricultural lands of the valley between the river and the Coast Range of mountains. Steamers land here and transport the products, consisting of grain, wool, stock, etc.

La Grange is situated in the eastern part of the county, near the Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Merced County line, and is an agricultural and mining town. In the vicinity are several gardens, vineyards, and orchards. Many of the farmers have large vineyards, make their own wine and raise fine fruit for home consumption. There is a fine agricultural section in this region, and farmers obtain good prices for all their produce in the mountains.

The town of Ceres was laid out in 1874, and has been since steadily progressing. It is situated on the railroad, only three miles from Modesto.

Salida is a railroad town located near the Stanislaus River, between Modesto and Lathrop. It is situated in the center of one of the most prosperous sections of the county, is an important grain-shipping point, and has many wealthy residents.

Fifteen years ago the site of the town of Modesto was an apparently barren plain. Its residents are chiefly people who are "well to do," and who have made their money in the county.

There are few natural curiosities in Stanislaus County, but it is a very comfortable place for a residence, and offers good inducements to those who settle in it, as its soil, wherever irrigated, is very fertile and as yet prices have not greatly advanced.



Sutter.

THE Sacramento River forms nearly the whole of the western boundary of Sutter, while the Feather River, after forming nearly two-thirds of the western line, flows through the southern part of the county into the Sacramento.

The Buttes, a collection of mountain peaks, situated in the northern part of the county, rising to a height of 1,000 feet, occupying an area of four by twelve miles, constitute the hilly portion of Sutter County, the balance of its territory being all level, and most of the

Sutter is altogether an agricultural county, and in many respects it is a pioneer county in agriculture. Allgeier made his settlement there in the spring of 1842, but the county was named in honor of General John A. Sutter, its first settler, who, in 1849, had been living for several years upon his estate, known as Hock Farm, on the west bank of the Feather River, then called the Rio de Los Plumas. General Sutter was widely and favorably known, having received with much hospitality at his trading-post, known as "Sutter's Fort," many of the immigrants of 1849-50. It was at Hock Farm that the first farming was done in Sutter County. There



soil in the county is a rich, black loam. There are in Sutter County as good and productive agricultural lands as there are in the State, producing large crops of wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, potatoes, hops, onions, hay, and all kinds of root crops. Few places in the State contain handsomer and more comfortable farm buildings than in Sutter County, which fact is suggestive of the prosperity of farmers in this locality. The climate of the upper Sacramento Valley is quite hot in summer, but the nights are always cool. Vegetables and fruits of all kinds attain an immense size, on account of the rich soil, long seasons, and abundance of rain.

General Sutter had a large garden and vineyard. He also planted a number of fruit trees of various kinds, including quite a large grove of fig trees. At that time almost the whole area between the Feather and Sacramento Rivers was in wild oats and made famous grazing land for cattle. Now the bulk of it is in wheat and orchards. Oranges and lemons grow about Yuba City, prolific fig trees grow along the rivers.

Apples have been a good crop since 1845. An era of vine planting has set in, almond orchards are quite numerous in the northern part of the county, and the prunes, plums, apricots, and peaches of Sutter are among the best the market affords.

Sutter is remarkable for the size of its ranches and rich and comfortable homes of its farmers. Wheat fields of 2,000, 3,000, and 4,000 acres are very common, and some run up as high as 5,000 and 6,000 acres. Then, as to the homes, each house has its piano, is filled with fine furniture and paintings, and every farmer has his own light buggy and a carriage for his family. In proof of this the assessment roll shows that the farmers own more than 200 pianos and more than 1,200 buggies and carriages, a showing that is unequalled in any other section of the same area in the United States.

In 1856 the county town was established at Yuba

City, where it

still remains.

This city,

founded in

1849, is the

most considerable town in

the county,

having about

650 inhabitants, and is

situated opposite Marys-

ville (in Yuba

County), on

the Feather

River, being 50

miles from

Sacramento

and 140 from

San Francisco.

Surrounded as

it is by good

agricultural

land, it

maintains its

existence as a

small but pros-

perous town.

Its buildings,

constructed

very gener-

ally of wood,

include one

hotel, several

boarding-hou-

ses, two grocery

stores, one

drugstore, one

brewery, four

blacksmith

shops, and four

large ware-

houses, two of

which are

owned and

operated by

the Farmers'

Union. There

are also a

courthouse,

built in 1872 at

a cost of about

\$25,000, two

churches and

a public school

building, with

competent

teachers and

an average at-

tendance of 150 pupils. A double gangway bridge spans

Feather River, connecting this place with Marysville,

which in 1860 was the third town in size in the State,

and which is still the principal trading point for this

and other northern counties. Communication with San

Francisco is maintained by river, and by the California

and Oregon Railroad, which passes through Marysville.

The assessed value of real estate and personal property

in 1887 gives an average of nearly \$1,400 to every man,

woman, and child in the county, and placing Sutter in the

front rank of counties so far as wealth is concerned.

Tehama.

TEHAMA is a county of almost unlimited resources, being one of the principal agricultural counties of Northern California. It extends from the summit of the Coast Range Mountains on the west to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Range on the east; it is bounded north by Shasta County and on the south by Butte and Colusa Counties.

Its length is seventy-eight miles, its width thirty-six miles, and it contains 2,000,000 acres of land.

The scenery is hardly surpassed elsewhere in Cali-

for-

nia, the

beautiful, the

picturesque,

and the grand

entering into

it in large pro-

portions. To

the northeast

Mount Shasta

lifts its lofty,

snow-crowned

head: on the

east the Sierra

Nevada stands

a great wall,

linking the

towering dome

of Shasta with

Lassen Butte,

a volcanic

cone over 10,-

000 feet high.

To the west is

the Coast

Range, less

lofty but even

more sharp

and craggy in

contour than

the Sierra.

The land-

scapes nearer

by are para-

gons of rural

loveliness. The

parks of great

oaks, dotting

the hills and

scattered over

the plains; the

long lines of

sycamore

and cotton-

wood that

fringe the

streams; the

orchards and

vineyards and

the patches of

alfalfa with

their perpet-

ual verdure;

the large

flocks of sheep,

herds of cat-

tle and bands

of horses, and

the vast fields

of grain

stretching for

miles away, present a picture that few other localities

can match. The Sacramento River runs through the center

of Tehama County. It is a beautiful stream, the water

running swift and clear. It is navigable for many

miles, and will furnish water power for great mills and

factories as well as an unlimited supply of water for all

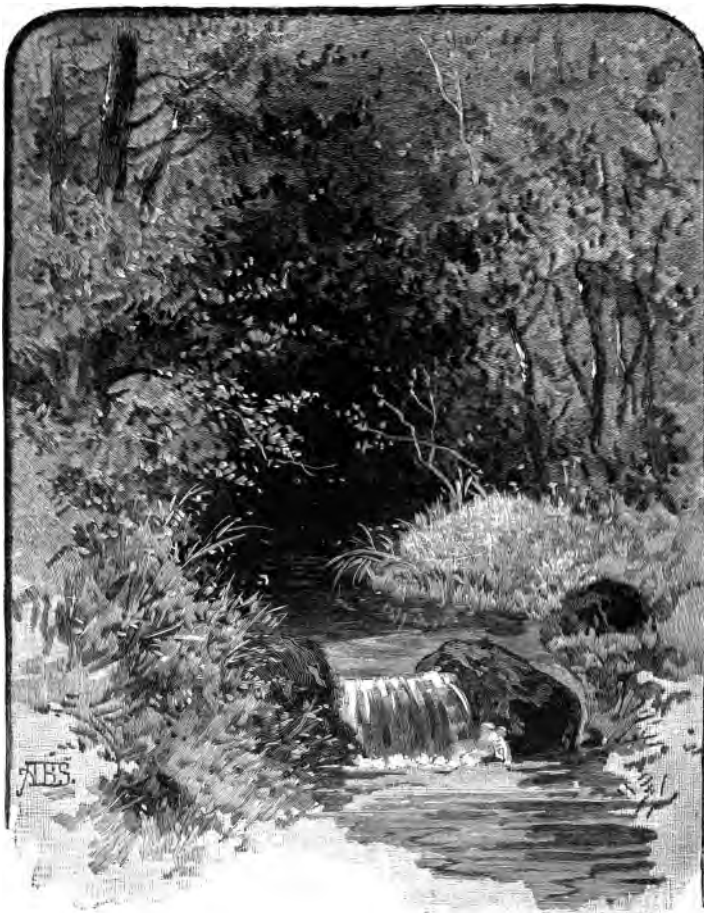
the purposes of agriculture. The lands contiguous to it

are of the richest alluvial character. It has numerous

tributaries in Tehama County, some of which are im-

portant streams, containing a considerable volume of

water and abounding in fish.



A WOODLAND STREAM.

The chief industrial interests are farming, sheep-raising, and lumbering. Tehama County produces 9,000,000 bushels of grain, and clips about 2,500,000 pounds of wool annually. It is estimated that during the last few years nearly 1,000,000 sheep have been driven from this county to the territories of Montana, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and to the States of Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Texas. The timber belt is large and almost inexhaustible.

Thousands of acres have within the last few years been planted to fruit. Lands which have hitherto been considered worthless for fruit-growing now produce an abundance of the finest varieties of fruits. The foothills of the Coast Range raise the finest qualities of olives, Japanese persimmons, and other fruits. Just

north of Red Bluff there are French prune trees four years old, which produced last season an average of 400 pounds of fruit to the tree.

Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama County, is situated on the west bank of the Sacramento River, a little north of the center of the county, at an elevation of 308 feet above the level of the sea, distant 225 miles north of San Francisco, and 135 miles north of Sacramento, the Capital of the State. It is in the midst of fine agricultural lands and is a prosperous and growing town with a population of 3,500 people. Its surroundings are beautiful, being on a high bluff which overlooks the Sacramento River, which is here a clear, swift stream, with banks lined with a heavy growth of trees.

The streets of the town are regularly laid out, running nearly north and south and east and west, with a width of from 80 to 100 feet. They are graded, and, being of a gravelly nature, are singularly free from mud and dust. The town is built up of substantial public and business buildings that display handsome architectural skill. The homes are mostly neat cottages, surrounded by handsome lawns, rare flowers, and stately trees. Shrubbery of all kinds is grown with little trouble and attention, and in the door yards can be seen growing the orange and the lemon, the rose, geranium, oleander, acacia, cypress, etc. The streets are lined with long rows of poplars, elms, maples, and pepper trees. The excellent drainage and high elevation of the town makes it the most healthful place in the State. It is now a great center of trade and the wool market of Northern California. Many manufactories are established here. Red Bluff has taken rank as an educational center, and the schools are numerous, well managed, and are presided over by able instructors. Almost all the religious denominations are represented and most of them have their regular places of worship. The town has excellent water works with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per day, a gas company and electric lights. Red Bluff is a railroad town, being a division of the California and Oregon road. Sixteen crews of railroad men have their headquarters here. A large number of car mechanics are employed here.





THE CRADLE.
USED IN WASHING PAY DIRT.

Trinity.

TRINITY is a mining county, where the hydraulic monitor is allowed to run unmolested. Being distant from supplies of every sort, its mines were at first undiscovered, and the result is that at the present time there are openings for successful mining here that, had the country been more favorably and conveniently situated, would have been worked out years ago.

The exciting search for gold yet holds the mastery. A conservative estimate places its average annual production at a round million of dollars. In mentioning the hydraulic mines it may be incidentally stated that debris troubles cut no figure here, as the slickens peacefully wend their way down Trinity River to its junction with the Klamath, and thence pursue their journey to the sea without let or hindrance.

Until within a few years the sources which fed the streams and leads with gold received but little attention, but the more recent discovery of numerous paying gold quartz ledges has created a considerable boom in this direction and resulted in opening here some of the best paying mines in the State.

Trinity is one of the northern counties, there being but one county (Siskiyou) between its northern boundary and the Oregon line. In shape it is long and comparatively narrow, its widest breadth not exceeding fifty-five miles, while its length, north and south, is nearly 150 miles. With the exception of the south part, lying next to Mendocino County, it lies in such shape as to include within its boundaries all the territory drained by the Trinity River and its branches.

Mountain barriers inclose Trinity County upon three sides; upon the north lie the Scott Mountains, upon the east the Shasta and upon the west the Coast Range. These send their ramifying spurs into all portions of the county, leaving but small portions of its area free from their contact. The entire surface of the county is therefore broken, ragged, and precipitous.

The county is indebted to this formation to some extent, for its plentiful water supply. The water-shed within the county itself is enormous. The melting of the snows which fall in these mountains, and the natural springs whose sources nature has concealed therein, give birth to thousands of rills and rivulets, which form a junction with the more important water-courses.

The town of Weaverville is the county seat of Trinity County. It is situated in the eastern portion of the county, on the Trinity River. It is distant from San Francisco about 350 miles and is reached by stage from Redding. It is one of the most beautiful mountain towns of the State. Its homes are beautified by flower gardens, and there is an appearance of home comfort and contentment surrounding them. The business portion of the town is well built, a large portion of its structures being brick. The town has a population of about 800 or 900. It has a court house, a school house,

and a church, and a number of stores, most of which carry a mixed stock of general merchandise. A great deal of mining has been done in and about Weaverville, the ground in the basin in which the town is situated proving very rich.

Men of families, with but little capital, who are willing to work and build for themselves comfortable homes in a most healthful and agreeable climate, can find much room in the little valleys and garden spots of this mountainous county. Here such fruits as apples, pears, peaches, quinces, and plums, as well as grapes and berries of all kinds, obtain an excellence unknown to lower altitudes and warmer climates, while the cereals are also grown most successfully.

It has long been a matter of wonder why Trinity, with its excellent grazing facilities, does not supply its own people with all meats, dairy products, and flour and meal. The only reason, apparently, is that men come here to mine, and have in general never turned their attention to other pursuits. There is every opportunity here for farming, stock raising, dairying and like occupations, and as the county is distant from railroad and water communication, a home market is at hand for all that can be raised, and at prices much higher than are obtainable elsewhere.

The Pacific Bank of San Francisco, California, loans money on good collaterals or approved names. Good business notes and drafts discounted at lowest market rates.





MT. SHASTA. (*From the Overland Monthly.*)

Mt. Shasta is the grandest peak in the State, 14,444 ft. high, a dead volcano, perpetually hooded with snow. It stands between the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada in the Southern part of Siskiyou County.



Tulare.

TULARE County has an area of 4,100,000 acres.

It belongs to the great San Joaquin Valley. The topographical features of the county are made up of mountain, lake, valley, swamp, and overflowed lands. About 2,000,000 acres being mountain, the highest peaks of the great Sierra Range fringe the eastern border; Mount Whitney, 15,065 feet high; Mount Williamson, nearly the same height; Mount Tyndall, 14,386; Mount Kaweah, 14,000, and others, exceeding fifty in number, of over 13,000 feet above sea-level, are grand sentinels of the Sierras, towering above all other lands in the United States. The scenery among these mountain peaks is of an inexpressible grandeur.

Smooth and fertile meadows are in the deep valleys once filled by ice in the glacial period, and the gigantic trees, of 115 to 120 feet in circumference, and nearly 300 feet high, are found on the mountain sides at an elevation of 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea. About 1,000,000 acres of the county is broken land, with small, elevated valleys, susceptible of settlement, where the herdsmen keep their flocks of sheep and cattle in summer.

Tulare County is the sixth in size in the State of California, and has a greater area than the States of Rhode Island, Delaware, or Connecticut, and nearly as great as New Jersey.

No country on the face of the earth can produce a greater variety of profitable crops than the Tulare Valley, including the foothills and small valleys in the mountains of the county. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian and Egyptian corn, sorghum, millet, broom corn, cotton, flax, alfalfa, clover, and other tame grasses are here to be found growing with as great luxuriance as could be wished for. Vegetables, such as onions, lettuce, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, and tomatoes, can be grown so as to have them fresh every month in the year, while green corn, peas, string beans, cabbage, melons, cucumbers, etc., are in the market from one to two months earlier and from two to three months later than in the Eastern States. Irish and sweet potatoes are not strangers to the table at any season of the year.

In the matter of fruits—from oranges that were awarded the first prizes at the San Diego Citrus Fair over Los Angeles and Riverside (and these latter places beat the world at the World's Exposition in New Orleans), to crab apples, from French prunes to persimmons, from seedless Sultana grapes to gooseberries—Tulare recognizes no rival. It supplies Los Angeles with apricots and peaches two weeks before they are ripe in what is called the "garden spot of the world."

Tulare County may be divided into three sections: First, the mountain section, embracing about 2,300,800 acres; the foothill section, 759,040 acres; and the valley section, embracing 1,136,000 acres. In the valley section are at least 20,000 acres of tule lands, and Tulare Lake at present covers about 800 square miles, perhaps a little over, or about 200,000 acres. Much of the great San Joaquin plain is treeless, but nearly all the eastern portion of the Tulare Valley is covered with a forest of scattering white oak.

Leaving the valley, the foothills are next reached. This is from twelve to twenty miles wide, and, running the whole width of the county, say fifty miles long, is of immense value to Tulare. Dotted all over with the California oak and covered with native grasses, it is a magnificent grazing country naturally, and, since the industrious husbandman has planted his home here, it is noted for the production of the fruits.

This foothill region of Tulare County, from the very base of the mountains through the thermal belt, is one of the valuable sections of Tulare, for it produces nearly every variety of deciduous and citrus fruit, as well as wine and raisin grapes. Berries and nuts also grow well there.

Then comes the mountain or timber section. Already enterprising men have erected mills as far up as forty-five miles from Visalia and are cutting lumber, which they bring down with teams. Far up into the mountains recently a route for a railway has been surveyed. Tulare County has the largest share of the valuable timber belt of any county in the State. Situated in the Sierra timber belt lie the groves of the monster sequoias, of which Tulare has nine distinct groves, one tree measuring 180 feet, believed to be the largest tree in the world.

Tulare is especially rich in minerals. Gold exists high up the Kaweah, which takes its rise in the loftiest cluster of mountains in the United States, but so rugged is the nature of the country that it is practically inaccessible. Immense quantities of sulphurets are found in many colors—yellow, red, blue, white, green, apple green, verdigris, and merging into a combination of these. Iron, lead, copper, antimony, and zinc are found singly and combined in the same lode and frequently in the same specimen, along with other metals and earths. Plumbago is found in large quantities at Mineral King and numerous other places.

Slate for building and numerous other purposes exists in various sections and in many sections of the foothills are found serpentine slate or diorite, called black granite. There is a large belt of lime in the foothills. Marble of a very fine quality is found all along the limestone belt, and above in the higher altitudes, there are mountains of it a thousand feet high. Float specimens of coal are found near the Three Brothers in the Coast Range, which burn very freely. It is lignite, and indicates that large deposits exist in this vicinity.

As a rule, health in the valley is excellent. This valley has never been visited by any epidemic, except the measles and one or two other comparatively harmless diseases common to children, and is perfectly free from any serious epidemic complaints.

In its water supply Tulare County is particularly

favored. The following are the streams, named in the order of their size: King's River, Kaweah, Tule, Deer Creek, and White River. There are a large number of smaller streams. Here, too, is the most perfect system of canals and ditches and the finest system of irrigation in the world. Sixteen canals are taken out of the Kaweah River alone to furnish water for the valley of the Kaweah, a portion of the Lakeside country, and plains of Tulare City. The capacity of these canals is 600 cubic feet a second.

In the central western part of the county lies Tulare Lake, a large body of pure, fresh water. It is from twenty-two to twenty-five miles long by eighteen to twenty miles wide and about thirty feet deep in the center. It is well stocked with fish; trout, perch, and catfish, the latter predominating. There is also an abundance of turtle. There are four fisheries here, employing from six to eight men each. At some seasons of the year a ton of fish is shipped daily to San Francisco, one company furnishing 800 pounds of perch and lake-trout per day for packing.

Tulare is proud of its educational facilities. The number of school children, as per census of 1886, was 4,852, estimated to exceed 5,500 in 1887. During the last three years the school property has increased from \$61,300 to \$186,500, more than triplicated; the greatest per cent., by far, of any county in the State. Forty-five new school houses have been built within the past three years, costing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each, two costing the last named sum.

For thirty years past Visalia, the county seat, has grown steadily; it contains 2,600 inhabitants. It is lighted by electricity and gas, and has quite a metropolitan appearance. It has a large and magnificent court house, costing about \$80,000. Here are located the United States Land office for the Visalia district, the Land Office of the Southern Pacific Company, the Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector's Office for the district, the Visalia Normal School, churches, etc.

Tulare City is a railroad town, located in the center of the broad, fertile plains of Tulare, almost as level as a house floor, covered with scattering giant oaks, about fifteen miles northeast of Tulare Lake, and ten miles a little west of south from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its population is nearly or quite 3,000.

Traver, a prosperous town of nearly 1,000, has grown up in less than three years from the arid plains where there was not a man, woman, or child living in sight of the present thriving village. It is located on the Southern Pacific Overland Railroad.

The Bank of Visalia is situated in the town of the same name. It is under careful management and has paid its shareholders nearly eleven per cent. per annum upon their investment.

Visalia is about two hundred and fifty miles by rail from San Francisco, and land sells in the vicinity for from \$12 to \$50 per acre.

Mt. Whitney is an object of interest to tourists, from the fact of its being the highest peak in the State, or upon the continent. It is, however, associated with many other tall mountains, and therefore is not especially striking, as are Mt. Shasta and other solitary peaks in other portions of California; for while Mt. Shasta is known and called familiarly by its name by every man, woman, and child who live within its sight, Mt. Whitney, though more than a hundred feet higher than Shasta, is not known by sight to the people generally in Owen Valley, twenty miles eastward, nor to those in the San Joaquin Valley, thirty miles westward.



Tuolumne.

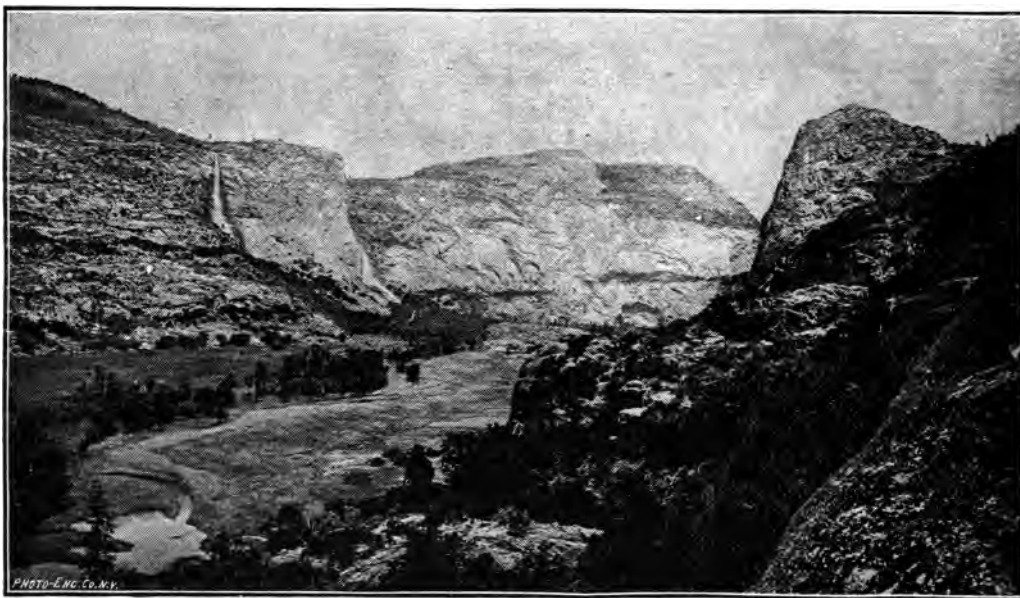
TUOLUMNE is a mountain county, bounded on the north by Alpine, east by Mono, south by Mariposa, and west by Stanislaus and Calaveras Counties. Its established boundary lines are of such varied angles and so great a divergence from the four cardinal points that the territory it embraces takes the form of an irregular polygon. The county has an area of about 2,000 square miles.

The character of the soil may be understood to be hilly and mountainous on the whole. The soil on the hillsides, mountain slopes, and the parallel chains of small valleys along the many water-courses throughout the county, is very productive; the valleys particularly produce a luxuriant growth of nutritious native grasses, and together with the rich verdure of the gentle slopes and table lands, furnishes pasturage during the summer and fall months for 150,000 head of migra-

ment or raisin grape is coming into favor with our vinticulturists. They yield largely, and the fruit is of an extraordinary size. This branch of industry, the raising of fruit, will at no distant day stand first of the productions of the soil. There is a diversified system of farming carried on, which in every particular proves profitable. There being but a small part of the arable lands under cultivation, the farm products, therefore, are equal only to the demand for home consumption.

The timber belt of the Sierras is about centrally located with reference to the eastern and western boundary lines of the county, and extends the entire breadth—is consequently fifty miles in length and twenty-five miles wide, of the most valuable pine, fir, and cedar timber.

Its rivers are the Stanislaus and Tuolumne, which form tributaries of the San Joaquin. The Tuolumne has its source entirely within the limits of the county,



LOOKING UP HETCH-HETCHY VALLEY FROM SURPRISE POINT.

(From a Photograph by Taber.)

tory stock—horned cattle, sheep, and horses—which are driven from the lower or valley counties. The temperature is quite equable, considering the geographical bearings of the county, never falling below twenty degrees, excepting in the more elevated portions, or rising above ninety-five degrees, Fahrenheit, unless in exceptional seasons.

Mining may be said to be the predominating interest. Quartz mines have yielded well, and seem of permanent value. There are many rich "pocket" leads in the county. There is also an inexhaustible supply of marble; limestone abounds in the western part of the county; slate exists in large quantities, and plumbago mines are being developed.

Fruit-raising, to which the soil is admirably adapted, is one of the growing interests of the county. Semi-tropical fruits of every variety and vines are cultivated and yield abundance of highly flavored fruit. The almond and walnut are quite extensively cultivated, and with encouraging results. Among the vines the

and may be justly termed the river of a thousand lakelets, although a number of which strictly come under the head of lakes, the larger being from one-half to two miles in length. The main or principal branch of the river flows through the Hetch-Hetchy Valley, which is situated fifty miles east of the county seat.

The Hetch-Hetchy Valley is similar to the far-famed Yosemite Valley, though upon a smaller scale; the scenery in and about it is beautiful, and, next to Yosemite, it is certainly the most important of the natural wonders of California. If better known, it would be a most popular resort.

The county is full of grand views. The Stanislaus River flows through the northwestern portion, and with one of its tributaries forms the west boundary line. From the south fork of this stream the Tuolumne County Water Company's canal receives its supply of water, which is conducted through a system of ditches, flumes, and iron pipes a distance of twenty miles, and thence through the distributing ditches and flumes to

all the important points in the county, for mining, manufacturing, and irrigating purposes. Tuolumne presents more rare and interesting landscape scenery and a greater variety of natural wonders than any one county in the State. Pyramid-like mountains, which rear their lofty peaks far above the lakes; its rivers, with their cascades and cataracts, and their meanderings through the picturesque gorges and the many little valleys, make up a panorama worthy the study of the artist.

Tuolumne County has two interesting groves of *sequoia gigantea*, or big trees. The larger is situated on the Stanislaus River, in the northwestern part of the county, the other on the Tuolumne River, near the southern boundary. These, together with the other great wonders, and lastly the mammoth cave, lately discovered, entitle Tuolumne to a prominent place in the list of counties of wondrous wonders.

Sonora, the county seat, is most pleasantly built upon gently rising slopes that are sheltered on all sides by taller elevations, thus forming a sort of valley in which these hills are nestled. Sonora has over 1,700 inhabitants. It has three flouring-mills, two planing-mills, a foundry, where engines, boilers, and machinery are made for the mills; canneries, fruit-drying establishments; a fine court house, and numerous stores and shops. Stage lines connect it with Yosemite, Cop-peropolis, Chinese Camp, Modesto, and various other places more distant.

This place was once one of the richest towns in all the southern mines, producing marvelous quantities of gold from its outlying districts; and even yet, those engaged in mining find surprisingly rich pockets in the very hills upon which Sonora is built.

But Sonora has a source of wealth far more interesting than mining, in its deservedly famous orchards. Far out around the town, over the hilltops and in the valleys, stretch the green gardens of peaches, apricots, pears, plums, apples, cherries, and other kinds of fruit. Peach trees are cultivated more than other kinds, and they produce as fine flavored and large peaches as can be found anywhere else in the State.

The vineyards are important in horticultural interests. The grapes are unexcelled when of the best variety, and large quantities are shipped, while the poorer kind is made into wine. The situation of the town is

especially adapted to vineyards, since in some parts there are advantages of water and sunny slopes unsurpassed.

Citrus fruits are not cultivated to any great extent, although orange trees flourish, bearing at the age of eleven or twelve years, and produce sweet, highly flavored fruit. It is thought that oranges might be quite extensively and profitably raised by those who have gardens in favored positions—sheltered from the frosts and winds.

Almond trees thrive and produce a good crop of nuts. In the early spring from hundreds of gardens in the vicinity glow the snowy almond trees, showing their great number and fruitfulness. Walnuts are also raised.

Grain and hay are grown in Sonora, most of the haying being done from the middle of May to the early part of June. The fields are everywhere green and flourishing, while each year gives greater improvements in cultivation.

Next in size and commercial importance is the town of Columbia, four miles north of the county seat, which is a prosperous town of 1,125 inhabitants. The town site embraces what was originally the richest mining camp of all the southern mines. Many of the industrious miners in later years, having turned their attention to the opening out of new enterprises, add greatly thereby to the maintenance of a floating cash capital necessary to all the requirements of local trade.

Chinese Camp, eight miles southeasterly from the county seat, is a thrifty place of about 400 inhabitants, and is centrally located relative to the places embraced within the county. Its people are engaged in a diversified system of farming, fruit-raising, and the production of livestock, hogs, cattle, etc., to which every surrounding condition of climate, soil, and other advantages necessary to the success of such enterprises, is admirably adapted. Easterly of Chinese Camp and fifteen miles from the county seat is Big Oak Flat and the Garote districts, which embrace in their limits rich and extensive mines which yielded immensely in early days.

The Hetch-Hetchy Valley is 3,800 feet above the sea, and the Hetch-Hetchy fall 1,700 feet. This fall is constant, and when the water is high its roaring may be heard a great distance.



DEAD LAKE.—RIBBON AND HETCH-HETCHY FALLS.

(From a P

Taber.)



Ventura.

LIKE San Luis, Obispo County, Ventura County, though possessing wonderful natural advantages of soil, climate, position, scenery, etc., has to some extent been overlooked. It lies between the counties of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, where the coast slants sharply to the eastward; thus the Pacific Ocean lies almost south of it instead of being directly west, the county being a bright oasis between the desert and the ocean.

Ventura includes the Islands of San Nicholas and Anacapa, and has altogether a superficial area of 8,000 square miles, or say 5,120,000 acres.

Heretofore Ventura County has been but little known, owing to an almost total lack of railroad and traveling facilities, but now, with these drawbacks removed, it is destined to fame and wealth by reason of its unrivaled advantages of climate. Three grand physical features combine in producing these climatic advantages. They are ocean, mountain, and desert. The sea with its equable temperature and with its breeze—a veritable tonic—fresh and bracing; the mountains with their invigorating atmosphere; the desert with its dry and pure air.

The sixty-five miles of seacoast which forms the southwestern boundary line of Ventura County, being an unbroken plain but a few feet higher than the ocean's surface, insures a constant breeze, fresh from the cooling waves, to all parts of the valley, causing the remarkably equable temperature.

The mountains extend all over the county, but between them are valleys of every shape and extent, from the broad expanse with square miles of rich, level land, to the little pocket among the hills. The largest and most important of these valleys is that of the Santa Clara. This valley extends nearly east and west across the county, and is traversed by the Santa Clara River fed by numerous tributaries, as the Castic, Piru, Sespe, and Santa Paula. The average width of the valley is ten miles, and immense ranches extend from one end to the other.

At the upper or east end is the Camulos, with its orange and olive orchards, wine cellars and old vineyards, made famous by Mrs. Jackson, who here wrote a part of her celebrated book, "Ramona." This beautiful valley, surrounded by "high sierras," was mentioned by Cabrillo but half a century after Columbus discovered America.

Next in importance comes the Ojai Valley, a great amphitheater, whose walls are mountains rising like citadels in all directions. Overlooking the whole is Mt. Topa-topa, rising to a height of 6,000 feet. This basin is well timbered and has a very productive soil.

Other valleys are the Conejo, 1,000 feet upon the northern slope of the Guadaluca Mountains, well watered and admirably adapted for raisin, grain; the Simi, with its splendid oak forests and grazing lands; the Santa Ana, with its cultivated farms and orchards, its trout streams and clumps of rhododendrons; the Los Posos, with its immense wheat fields and semi-tropical fruits; the Sespe, lying along each side of the Santa Clara River, and the San Buenaventura Valley, narrow but picturesque, watered by the Ventura and dotted with pleasant homes.

The Santa Clara River traverses the entire length of the county from northeast to southwest. It is fed by several tributaries which rise in the mountains near the Santa Barbara line, chief of which are the Santa Paula, Sespe, and Piru, the latter having its rise in Kern County.

The Ventura River rises in the San Rafael Range, flowing nearly due south, and is fed by numerous springs and mountain streams. These two rivers reach the ocean but about six miles apart. They furnish abundant water for irrigating purposes when needed, Ventura being the best watered county in Southern California, as nearly every valuable farm in the county can be reached with flowing water.

Among its natural advantages are these: First—Gold, silver, lead, and copper in the northern part of the county. Second—Vast petroleum deposits in the mountains. Third—Manufacturing advantages unequalled on the Pacific Coast. Manufactories here can have liquid fuel direct to their furnace doors. Transportation is easy, excellent flax is grown, and the wool is of first-rate quality. Fourth—all the departments of agriculture, stock-raising, cereals, and fruits. The feed on the ranges is unsurpassed; blooded horses are being bred with profit; wheat, barley, corn, beans, and potatoes are of the best quality; while grapes, wine, nuts, olives, and oil will surely form the great future of the county.

By reason of its diversity, the county produces with equal facility oranges, grapes, olives, and figs of Southern Europe, the nuts and fruits of France and England, the hardy apples, pears, and small fruits of America, and the semi-tropical fruits of the south. Here are grown with great profit and in great perfection English walnuts, almonds, wine and table grapes, oranges, lemons, limes, olives, figs, apricots, prunes, peaches, pears, apples, etc.

The full width of the oil belt has not been ascertained, but in some places it may be traced for a distance of twenty miles or more. This belt yields asphaltum, tar, light-brown oil, green oil, and lubricating oils of several varieties. Although but few wells are in operation, yet the yield is sufficient to make it profitable. Pipe lines are being constructed so that the products of the belt can be marketed.

The bee industry is carried on to an extent that would surprise those who do not know that Southern California is noted for producing more and finer honey than any place in the world. There are about 18,000 hives in this county. Last year Ventura produced about 3,000,000 pounds of honey, sufficient to fill 150 cars.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, stands upon the brink of the Pacific Ocean and contains about 2,500 inhabitants. It is handsomely located, and at its foot flows the Ventura River, a clear, sparkling stream of water fed by numerous tributaries flowing from the adjacent mountains.

Twelve miles southeast of Ventura is the port of Hueneme. Three hundred thousand acres of the best grazing and grain land are tributary



to it. It has good warehouses and a substantial wharf. Santa Paula is a beautiful village in the heart of Santa Clara Valley, sixteen miles northeast of San Buenaventura and directly on the line of the new railroad. It is the center of the petroleum-producing belt, and is surrounded by a good farming and grazing country.

Eight miles easterly from Buenaventura is the pleasant village of Saticoy, situate in the midst of a very rich farming country, and on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Newhall to San Buenaventura.

In the beautiful Ojai Valley; with the park-like farms and the lofty mountains all about it, lies Nordhoff, famed as a health resort the world over.

Springville is on the stage road between Los Angeles and San Buenaventura, in a beautiful stretch of land between two ranges of hills, known as Pleasant Valley.

Buenaventura, and is from 600 to 1,200 feet above the sea. Nordhoff stands on a height near the center. There are plenty of trees, grass, and flowers in the valley, the mountain scenery near is beautiful, the atmosphere dry, and the climate perfect. It is especially desirable as a winter resort for invalids and for people generally who desire to be "far from the madding crowd."

The indigenous trees and plants are sycamore, alder, and cottonwood, near the streams, and in the moist lands of the open valley and the hills, evergreen and deciduous oaks, walnut trees, alfilerillo, bur-clover, malva, and cane grass, with ceanothus and chamiso in drier places.

The Matilija Cañon is a deep gorge through which the north fork of the San Buenaventura River flows; it opens into the Ojai Valley from the north, and is noted for



AN ORANGE ORCHARD.

Ventura County has heretofore been in a measure isolated from the great centers of trade, but now that the Southern Pacific Railroad is completed it is about to enter upon an era of unexampled prosperity. The road enters the southeastern part of the county by the way of Newhall, and extends to the coast at San Buenaventura, tapping a tract of country that for fertility cannot be surpassed.

Heretofore, all the freight in Ventura County, and nearly all its travelers entering or leaving the county, have gone by sea.

Tourists will find San Buenaventura an interesting town. It is about thirty-six hours by steam from San Francisco. The place was the site of one of the Spanish missions, founded March 24, 1782. The church building was dedicated in 1800, and is a solid structure, its walls are seven feet thick, brick without, and adobe within. On the banks of the Ventura, from one to four miles out of town, are thirty orange orchards and various other fruits. Date and olive trees more than half a century old, are prominent features of the town.

The Ojai Valley is fifteen miles northwest of San

its fine scenery, its numerous hot and cold mineral springs, and fine trout in the river. The springs are eighteen miles from San Buenaventura, and have accommodations for a limited number of visitors.

Santa Paula is in the midst of the oil region. The oil is of excellent quality, the springs numerous, but as yet the wells have not yielded enough in quantity to make the investment as profitable as it will be, doubtless, later.

Fifteen miles north of San Buenaventura, and near the ocean, is a solfatara, or place where the ground is very hot, and sulphurous gases are emitted. Sulphur is found here also, and the place well worth a visit.

Ventura is a quiet, cosy town, with neat, tasteful cottages and well-kept flower-gardens. Almost every state and nation in the world are represented in its citizens, whose hospitality and intelligence are proverbial.

Hueneme is one of the most important shipping points in Southern California. It was made a port of delivery, together with San Buenaventura, by act of Congress, 1882. It has a lighthouse with a fine revolving light.

Yolo.



WITHIN the limits of Yolo County may be found upward of 2,000,000 vines, nearly 150,000 fruit trees; it produces annually from 60,000 to 75,000 tons of wheat, has fifty miles of irrigating ditches, 11,000 acres of alfalfa land and an annual raisin crop of 120,000 boxes.

This county is on the west of the Sacramento River and extends into the Coast Range to the boundary of Lake County. Colusa is its northern neighbor and Solano bounds it on the south.

It lies almost in the heart of the Sacramento Valley and has an area of 1,017 square miles, or 651,000 acres. The assessed

valuation of the real and personal property aggregates over \$18,000,000.

The county may be subdivided for descriptive purposes into hill land, valley land, bottom land, and tule lands. The valley land comprises the greater body, and is largely devoted to the culture of wheat and barley. This soil is principally a rich, deep loam, interspersed with adobe, easy of cultivation and sure to produce an average crop.

The hill lands are in the western part of the county. Until late years these acres were devoted almost entirely to grazing, but more recently the rich red soil and gravelly loam has been found to be excellent for the production of cereal crops, and to-day the foothills are considered with the best lands of the county for all productive purposes. Even the vine has encroached thereon, until some of the finest vineyards nestle in the little vales and along the hill sides of this region.

Lastly, there are the tule lands. These occupy 40,000 acres along the eastern border of the county, between the valley lands and the rich bottom of the Sacramento River. The tule lands at certain seasons receive the surplus water from the river and from Cache and Putah Creeks, and present the appearance of a great lake. The wet season being ended, this water flows off rapidly with the Sacramento River, and the whole surface produces a luxuriant growth of tule, salt, and other grasses, and is used for grazing purposes for herds of sheep, cattle, and swine. These lands are doubly valuable for grazing, inasmuch as they furnish pasturage at a season when the grain fields and other pasturages have been eaten out.

Few counties in the State have a better water system than Yolo. The Sacramento River flows along the eastern boundary a distance of forty miles. Putah Creek forms part of the boundary on the south and furnishes abundance of water, while Cache Creek flows through Capay Valley and down through the center of the valley lands. There is a never-failing supply of water from Clear Lake, and is as pure and sparkling as the mountain rills that are found in every little vale. Be-

sides these, numerous smaller streams flow down the cañons and water the foothills.

In several places artesian wells have been dug, in which the water rises nearly to the surface.

Yolo County is well wooded. Great oaks from which fifteen to thirty cords of wood may be made, cover a large area of valley land, extending five miles on each side of Cache Creek.

For every kind of fruit that is grown in temperate and semi-tropical climates the soil and temperature of Yolo County are peculiarly adapted. The great body of its lands is to-day devoted to the production of its cereals because the land is held in large tracts.

The acres of Yolo devoted to grain are estimated at 160,000, producing an average of fifteen cents an acre. Better cultivation produces far better results, viz.: from twenty to twenty-five cents. Last year the estimate of the wheat crop was placed by those best posted at 60,000 tons, while others place the figures even higher. Barley is also a staple product, and grows here to perfection.

Yolo, like the rest of the Sacramento Valley, is noted for the excellence of its vegetables. Potatoes, onions, carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, sweet potatoes, peanuts, lettuce, green corn, peas, string beans, cabbage, cucumbers, and melons are grown with profit.

The apricot thrives well in Yolo County, especially in the sandy soil. It reaches perfection along the river banks and in valleys of the Coast Range.

The peach is a standard production, being invariably large, luscious, and good flavored. The prune is most extensively planted; also the pear, the favorite variety being the Bartlett. The fig grows luxuriantly, and bears heavily in every part of the valley and foothills, thriving with the least possible attention.

Several thousand acres are devoted in the county to the culture of raisins, wine, and table grapes.

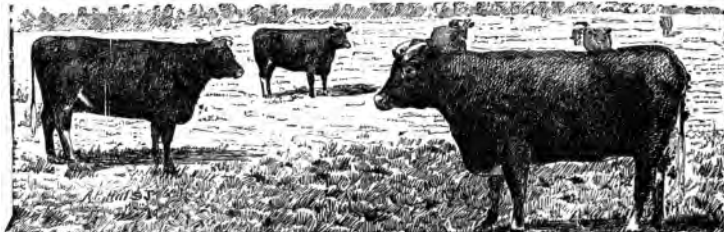
Hay is one of the important crops of Yolo County. It is a crop that is produced with comparatively little or no cultivation, and is taken from ground used in part for pasturage. It is customary to cut three hay crops and let the fourth ripen, when the seed is threshed out.

Dairying is an important industry. The tule lands are quite generally devoted to stock-raising. Hogs, sheep, and cattle thrive there. An important and rapidly increasing enterprise in Yolo County is that of hop raising. The strip of land along the Sacramento River extending to the tule lands, is being devoted largely to this culture, together with that of corn.

Woodland is the county seat, and is situated eighteen miles above Sacramento, on the Oregon and California Railway. Its buildings, both public and private, are substantial and attractive; its population is 4,500.

The surroundings are such as to make Woodland a desirable place for the building of homes. The town government is well managed, the streets are kept in good condition, and the rate of taxation is fixed by the charter of not more than twenty-five cents on the \$100 of taxable valuation. The business houses are of a character to denote thrift and enterprise. Two banks and two newspapers, both dailies, do a good business.

Davisville, a town of 500 inhabitants, is at the junction of the Oregon and Sacramento roads, in the midst of fine orchards and vineyards, but ten miles from Woodland, and settled by an industrious, thriving peo-



ple. It is one of the chief grain shipping points in the county. Davisville has two good hotels and the usual number of business houses. It maintains a good public school, having one of the best school houses in the county. Land is held at reasonable figures both in and around the town.

Knight's landing is a small village on the banks of the Sacramento, connected with Woodland by rail. It is of some commercial importance as a shipping point.

Yolo is a small town of 500 inhabitants, five miles north of Woodland, on the banks of Cache Creek. It is a station on the Oregon Railway, a point from which much grain and flour is shipped.

Blacks is another town seven miles north of Yolo, on the railroad, of about the same size, and enjoys about the same advantages and prosperity. Each is surrounded by an extensive agricultural country.

Winters is the second town in the county, and is situated in the famous Vaca Valley fruit belt—famous because the fruit from that section ripens and is in market from one to two weeks before that of any other part of the State. Putah Creek, a small stream, flows by the town, and, when necessary, may be utilized for irrigation. There are about 800 inhabitants in this village, composed of a thrifty and energetic people. The Vaca Valley and Madison Railway passes through the town, affording ready and cheap means of transportation.

The soil in this vicinity is unexcelled in any part of the county, both in the production of cereals and fruit. An excellent school is one of the ornaments of the town, and the financial importance is shown by the presence of a bank, incorporated two years ago with a capital of \$100,000. Besides the fruit shipments great quantities of grain are shipped from here annually. Being near the mountains it is also easy of access for the transportation of live stock which is grazed in the Coast Range.

The California and Oregon Railway passes through Davisville, Woodland, Yolo, Blacks, and Dunnigan, furnishing ample means of travel and shipment. Two trains daily each way open up a market both north and south for all vegetable, berry, and fruit productions, and make the question of travel one of convenience to all business men. The Knight's Landing and Sacramento trains pass through Woodland and Davisville, giving easy access to the capital City, as well as to San Francisco. The Vaca Valley and Madison Railroad,

passing through Winters, serves the same purposes for the western part of the county that the California and Oregon Railroad does in the eastern and northern part.

The Bank of Winters, though recently established, is making a good beginning and acquiring the confidence of the public; it will no doubt be a financial success.

The Bank of Woodland and the Bank of Yolo are situated in Woodland. These banks are both well conducted, and their success indicates the prosperity and general wealth of the people of the surrounding country.

Land in Yolo County may be purchased at a reasonable rate, but freights are somewhat high.

IN CALIFORNIA the landscape is everywhere framed with mountains, blue where distant, and rich in purple, dark-green, and orange tints where near. The view has a wide range, often extending to peaks more than a hundred miles away. A sky that is cloudless a large part of the year, and an atmosphere that is wonderfully clear after the rains contribute to give luster to the beauties of the earth. For wild and romantic views Switzerland cannot compare with this State, and while it is shut in on one side by a gigantic chain of peaks, it is bounded on the other by the great Pacific Ocean.

Not only does the State contain the cyclopean clefts of the Yosemite and Hetch-hetchy Valleys, but it also has its hundreds of miles of sylvan beauties, of park-like lands and quiet meadows. In fact, whatever class of scenery may most delight a man's soul—the wild or the peaceful, the grand or the simple, that he will find in California.

The gates of the mountain valleys open into chasms as deep and precipitous as any found elsewhere in the world. From the plains spring pinnacled buttes and crested ranges with chimney-formed tops, tall and impending, while here and there a volcanic cone stands dark and lonely like a sphinx on the desert.

Even the wide plains possess charms for the lover of nature.



Yuba.

THIS county is situated on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and in the valley at their base. The land is divided about as follows between valley, foothill, and mountain: area of county in acres, 385,000; valley land, 102,000; foothills, 120,000; mountains, 173,000.

Prior to 1850 this region was embraced in the territory known as the Sacramento District, which included all of the State lying north of the Cosumnes and east of the Sacramento. When the county was first organized it embraced within its limits the counties of Nevada and Sierra, but the former was segregated in 1851 and the latter in 1852.

The greatest length of the county is from the mouth of Bear River, at the southwest limit, to above Strawberry Valley, at the northeast, a distance of about fifty miles. It has a total area of 416 square miles, or something over 450,000 acres. The adjacent counties are Butte and Plumas on the north, Sierra and Nevada on the east, Nevada, Placer, and Sutter on the south and Sutter on the west. The county is situated between the 38th and 40th parallels—the latitude of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Washington.

In addition to a lavish natural water supply there is a perfect network of water ditches, which were constructed for mining purposes. These ditches, with their tributaries, aggregate hundreds of miles; and now, since the cessation of placer mining, the vast volumes of water they carry is available for purposes of irrigation. Their owners are now extending them from the foothills to the plains below, and it is believed that these old mining ditches have a capacity to carry water enough to irrigate all the arable land in Yuba County.

Thus what at one time was an agent in Yuba's danger has been turned to its advantage. The ravages committed on the fertile farms of this and the neighboring counties by the debris washed down from the hydraulic mines has, however, been enormous. Productive land has had to be abandoned, streams have been diverted, orchards and vineyards have been turned to sterile wastes and the face of the country has been changed. The rivers, forced up by the lifting of their beds, have overflowed their banks and have had to be leveed at an enormous expense to the county.

The danger of inundation is now over, thanks to the decision of the courts, which after a long litigation was rendered in favor of the farmers.

Time was when Yuba was only known as a great hydraulic mining district, and when that diminished the whole county suffered. So much did Yuba depend upon its mining interests that it was seriously said that if these ceased the county would be ruined. That prophecy has not been fulfilled, however, and Yuba is now on the right road to steady and continued prosperity.

Along the streams in the valleys there are willow, poplar, sycamore, soft maple, box-alder, and cottonwood growths, and on the plains live, burr, white and black oaks. On the mountain sides there is a forest belt twenty-five miles in width, in which there is every kind of evergreen growths—white, red, pitch, and sugar pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, and cedar. In this great timber belt there are some of the largest tree growths of the coast. All through these forests are large streams and watermills, which manufacture millions of feet of lumber for home and foreign use.

In the valley portion of the county much energy is being displayed and the farmers have turned their attention to the setting out of vineyards and orchards in small tracts, so that they will not be dependent on grain alone. Barley was the universal crop for the first few years, but with the introduction of the summer fallow came the planting of wheat. Grain hay is grown



LOWER CASCADE.—
YUBA RIVER.

in vast quantities. Vegetables, especially potatoes, form the leading crop along the rivers. Hundreds of Chinamen are engaged in raising vegetables on the bottom lands, the yield being very large. The soil of this delta or valley portion of Yuba County is very fertile. It is a dark alluvium and produces large crops without fertilization.

On the higher plains it is a brown loam, which produces wheat, rye, oats, barley, the native clover, fruit, and vines in large quantities and of the best quality.

Every kind of fruit does well here. All the small fruits are very productive, and will repay the labor bestowed upon them. All kinds of grape-vines do well in the valleys and in the foothills. There are some noted wine vineyards in the foothills that for years have been paying property. There may be counties in the southern part of the State that have planted more citrus trees than Yuba, but there is no section of this coast where the experiment of growing them has been more thoroughly and successfully carried on. These citrus trees seem to flourish equally well on the slopes of the foothills and in the valley lands. What has been said of orange trees and their production may be said of the lemon. In this county there are some of the oldest olive trees in the northern half of the State. They have grown to an unusual size, and have been prolific and continuous bearers for twenty years. There is no reason why the production of olives and olive oil in Yuba should not be a large one in the near future. Fig trees of mammoth size are to be found in

this section and they produce largely of fine fruit. With the introduction of the better varieties, Yuba County should supply large quantities of dried figs to take the place of those now so largely imported.

Yuba contains the largest and most important city in the State north of Sacramento. This is the county seat, Marysville, a city that has had quite a stirring history of "moving accidents by flood" and fire. Born in the exciting times of '49, Marysville rapidly assumed the aspect of a city and became the center of trade for the mines in this region. It lies at the junction of the Yuba and Feather Rivers, and has always been the seat of justice of the county.

In December, 1849, the proprietors of Nye's Ranch, laid out this city and christened it Yubaville. This name was subsequently changed to Marysville in honor of Mrs. Mary Covilland, the only lady then in the city. She was a member of the celebrated Donner party in

There are good roads in every direction, and substantial bridges span all streams.

The California and Oregon Railroad runs almost the whole length of the county north and south, and the California Northern Railroad forms a junction with this main line and runs to Oroville, Butte County. In addition to these railroad lines there is a line of steamers which make regular trips from Marysville to San Francisco and way ports.

The climate of Yuba County is like that of all the valley districts—dry and hot in the summer and wet in the winter. There is really no winter in the Eastern acceptance of the term. All through the months known as autumn and winter the fields on those rich deltas and foothills are busy, bustling scenes, with plows, harrows, and seed-sowers. Cattle graze on the new vegetation; the groves are vocal with the songs of birds that remain here the whole year, or those migratory



YUBA COUNTY IN SPRING.

1846. In 1856 it had a population of about 8,000. About this time river mining began to decline and the population of Marysville sympathetically fell also. Then came the rally, and to-day the city has a population of between 6,000 and 7,000. The vitality of Marysville is something wonderful. It has been visited by a score of conflagrations and inundated half a dozen times, but still it flourishes. The river-bed has gradually risen about it, but the indefatigable citizens have built levees all around their town, raising foot after foot, until to-day the place is safe. The business buildings of Marysville are handsome and substantial structures. The streets are wide, well-graded, and macadamized. It contains large flouring mills, a woolen mill, is lit by gas and electricity, has excellent public buildings and unusual school advantages.

Other towns in the county are Wheatland, with a population of 1,000, stores, shops, and forges, a bank, good schools and churches, and an able weekly paper.

songsters that come here from the inhospitable North to revel in flowers and sunshine. Doors and windows are opened wide to admit the warm sunlight and the aroma of fragrant fields, and children disport the day long in the open air.

The population of the county has not increased much, but is not standing still. In 1880 it was 11,720. It is now estimated to be something over 12,000. The assessed valuation of real and personal property in the county for 1886 was \$6,110,662. In 1887 it was over \$8,000,000, being \$4,000 for each voter in the county.

This ends the Counties of California. As has been shown, their resources are varied and almost inexhaustible. Some have advantages of soil, some of climate; but it is safe to say that in any county in California, a man of average enterprise and ability, with small capital, can make a comfortable home for himself.



Miscellaneous California Statistics.

Second largest State in the Union; area, 188,981 square miles.
 Length, 770 miles; breadth, 330 miles.
 Acquired by the United States, 1847.
 Gold discovered, February, 1848.
 Admitted to the Union, September 9, 1850.
 Population (census of 1880), 864,694.
 Population 1887 (estimated), 1,300,000.
 Ranked twenty-fourth State in population, census of 1880.
 Ranked first State in per capita wealth, census of 1880.
 Ranked ninth State in aggregate wealth, census of 1880.
 Twelfth State in manufacturing importance, 1880.
 Fifteenth State in agricultural products in 1880.
 Assessed value of all property in 1887, \$900,395,713.
 Increase over year 1886 of \$132,000,000.
 Deposits in Commercial and Savings Banks, \$146,711,443.
 Deposits in Savings Banks in 1887, \$70,077,893.
 Net debt of State, \$354,500.
 Number of newspapers published, 417.
 Number of public school buildings 1885, 3,262.
 Number of teachers, 4,082.
 School expenditures in 1885, \$3,920,228.
 Salaries paid to teachers 1885, \$2,573,623.
 Value of school property 1885, \$7,936,620.
 Gold and silver product in 1887, \$20,000,000.
 Total gold and silver product since 1848, \$763,986,934.
 Orange product coming season (estimated), 1,250,000 boxes.
 Hop product, 4,500,000 pounds.
 Wool product, annual average ten years, 41,500,000 pounds.
 Wheat shipments, annual average eight years, 15,000,000 centsals.
 Flour shipments, annual five years, 1,200,000 barrels.
 Barley crop, annual average three years, 20,000,000 bushels.
 Quicksilver product, average annual output eight years, 45,000 flasks.
 Grape brandy product in 1887, 800,000.
 Wine product, annual average five years, 16,000,000 gals.
 Honey, estimated at 1,300,000 pounds.
 Raisin product in 1887, 1,000,000 boxes.
 Bean product of 1887, 60,000,000 pounds.
 Vegetables shipped to East in 1887, 40,000,000 pounds.
 Can goods shipments, 50,000,000 pounds.
 Nut crop of 1887, 2,250,000 pounds.
 Dried fruit shipments, 16,000,000 pounds.
 Green deciduous fruits shipped East in 1887, 35,332,000 pounds.—*Chronicle*.

A Few of the Big Things of California.

1. The largest milk dairy in the world.
2. The largest butter dairy in the world.
3. The largest cheese dairy in the world.
4. The largest almond orchard in the world.
5. The largest orange orchard in the world.
6. The largest vineyard in the world.
7. The largest mining ditch in the world.
8. The most productive placer mine in the world.

9. The most productive gold quartz mine in the world.
10. The most productive silver mine in the world.
11. The largest mining pump in the world.
12. The most remarkable deep valley siphon pipe conduit known.
13. The largest hotel in the world. (Palace.)
14. The largest ferryboat in the world (at Silver Gate).
15. The largest grape-vine in the world. (Santa Barbara.)
16. The largest crops of wool and wine, and among the largest of wheat.
17. The corporation which has built the most miles of railway in the world. (Southern Pacific.)
18. The best building timber in the world. (Redwood.)
19. The largest telescope in the world. (Lick.)
20. The most characteristic and wonderful mountain scenery of the world. (Yosemite, etc.)

Other Prominent Features.

Among other prominent features of California, the following are worthy of special mention:

The present annual gold yield is about \$18,000,000, of which sum more than half is from deep places worked by the hydraulic process.

From an acre of six miles square, including the town of Colfax, the miners have obtained \$80,000,000 in gold.

There are more than 100 different peaks in the Californian Alps, over 10,000 feet high.

The annual wool crop amounts to over 22,000 tons.

The blooded fast horses of California are world-famous.

Around San Jose are 1,200 acres in strawberries with a daily yield of 40 tons.

The Montecito or Santa Barbara grape-vine has a trunk 12 inches in diameter, near the ground, and covers an arbor of 3,600 square feet. In a good year, it bears about 4 tons of grapes.

Humboldt County has a timber reserve of redwood, pine, spruce, fir, and cedar, amounting to 73,396,000,000 feet, being greater than those of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin combined.

There are in Humboldt County, 20 mills capable of manufacturing annually 200 million feet of lumber. There are also 12 shingle mills that produce 144 million shingles and employ over 2,500 men.

In 1887, the total product of raisins in California was 1,000,000 boxes, and many of the brands equaled and excelled the very best of Spain.

The fruit crop of California, in the year 1887, amounted to \$12,000,000.

It produced raisins 3,000,000 lbs., honey 1,300,000, prunes 1,625,000 lbs.

In Napa County, during 1887, was produced the largest crop of grapes, on a small tract of land, that has ever been recorded. From 4,000 vines was picked 69 tons of grapes, making 85 lbs. to the vine. The tract contained $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, making $15\frac{1}{4}$ tons to the acre. The value of the crop was \$2,100.

In 1887, San Luis Obispo took the premium at the Mechanics' Fair for producing the largest squash, 200 lbs., 46 lb. cabbage, 90 lb. beet, 4 lb. onion, and sweet and Irish potatoes, each one of which would afford a meal for a family.

California Productive Industries.

Grain, Fruits (green, dried, and canned), Vegetables, Wine, Olive Oil, Wool,
Honey, Lumbering, Mining, etc.

Grain.

WHEAT raising, for several seasons, has always been one of California's greatest agricultural industries. The immense crops obtained with comparatively little labor, the yield per acre being so great—from twenty-five to sixty, and in some instances eighty bushels; the superior quality of the wheat, and the small amount of care required after harvesting, render the wheat crop of California too valuable to at once suffer from the encroaching fruit orchards that are

Barley is also a grain of much importance, and it is said the soil and climate of California is better suited to barley than that of any other country in the world.

Barley does not exhaust the soil so much as wheat does when the same land is sown with it year after year. It is sown before wheat, and its harvesting precedes that of wheat also, beginning about the first of June. Like wheat it is cut with machines; it is never housed, but threshed on the field with or without stacking. Sometimes it is bound, sometimes hauled into a pile in the center of the field, to await the threshing-machine.



bound in time to diminish the number of acres devoted to its growing.

California wheat excels in quality of gluten, also in dryness. It can be stored in bulk or thrown into the hold of a ship within two weeks after harvest, and sent through the tropics without danger that it will heat or sweat, and its flour does not become musty or sour. Kiln-dried Atlantic flour does not keep so well as California flour made from wheat that has just been threshed and ground. California wheat has also a thin skin, making little bran and much flour; its weight is from sixty to sixty-five pounds per bushel.

Wheat is sown from November to April first; it is all "spring" wheat. About February first is the usual time of sowing, after the rains have softened the earth. Late-sown wheat does best in wet seasons; early-sown yields larger if there is little rain. The harvest is from the middle of June to the middle of July.

The ground is easily cultivated, one plowing being sufficient, as the soil is light, and there are neither stones, bushes, trees, nor sod. The expense is, therefore, light. Gang-plows are used, and labor-saving machinery of every sort in the harvesting. Where the same land is cropped year after year without rest, the yield per acre is somewhat lighter than formerly.

A yield of sixty bushels to the acre is not unusual, and there are such stories told of an immense yield in the Pajaro Valley (the stories verified by the assessor of Monterey County) that it is useless to repeat them, for they are almost beyond belief.

Oats are only a medium crop, that is, the yield is large, but only a moderate amount of attention is accorded them.

Corn cannot be grown to advantage in California; the soil is somewhat dry, and the nights too cool for it. Green corn, however, is in the market from the first of June to September.

Though the acreage in wheat in California in 1887 was not so great as it was in 1882, and though the crop last year did not quite equal the bonanza year, it came close to the crop of 1886, which was, in its turn, one of the great yields of the country. Wheat continues to be a staple, and as long as California plants its million acres in wheat and reaps from 20,000,000 to 24,000,000 cents each year, representing a value of from \$35,000,000 to \$38,000,000, so long will this State be regarded as one of the great granaries of the world.

The barley crop of 1884-85 was 11,670,060 bushels, that of 1885-86 was no less than 39,000,000, while that of last year (1886-87) was fully 40,000,000 bushels.

Fruits of California.

NO other State in the Union,—indeed, no other country in the world, can grow perfect specimens of so many different varieties of fruit as California.

The leading fruits hitherto cultivated have been the grape, the orange, the peach, the apricot, the plum, the cherry, the apple, the nectarine, the fig, the lemon, the lime, the olive, and all the berries of any note. The

This will give a good idea of the extraordinary and unprecedented advance of the industry, from a very low position, to where it excels all others except wheat, and where it promises soon to catch up in valuation with even that important cereal. The greatest part of the fruit trade is now an export one. The fruit is shipped East and abroad in yearly increasing quantity and value.

In order to observe the development of the fruit industry, the better plan will be to glance at the increase



YOUNG FRUIT ORCHARD.

grape, the orange, the peach, the apricot, and the apple have been those to which the most attention has been hitherto given.

There are now at least eight million fruit trees in the State. The average yield should be one hundred pounds annually, or a total of eight hundred million pounds. The total value of the California fruit crop shipped East and abroad is not less than eleven million dollars, making a total of fifteen millions for the past year. This is equal to an average of \$1.75 for each and every tree—higher for some and lower for others. The total values of fruit produced in the State for the past eight years may thus be given:

1887.....	\$14,000,000
1880.....	9,000,000
1885.....	9,000,000
1884.....	7,500,000
1883.....	7,500,000
1882.....	5,000,000
1881.....	4,000,000
1880.....	3,000,000

of the export trade under the heads of canned, dried, and ripe fruits.

The fruit market has been more active during 1887 than ever before in the history of the State. Prices have been good, and both farmers and dealers have been satisfied with results attained. The following gives complete shipments East for the past two years:

	Pounds 1886.	Pounds 1887.
Ripe fruit.....	15,353,900	26,801,632
Dried fruit.....	3,887,720	14,704,910
Canned goods.....	15,970,560	43,616,880
Raisins.....	9,551,360	12,237,670
Total.....	44,763,570	96,361,082

Here we find that we shipped more than twice as much East during the past year as during the previous one. The increase has been general all round, but especially large in canned goods and dried fruits. Here it has been more than double. We have shipped on the

whole close on one hundred million pounds of fruit of all descriptions. This is a magnificent record. The value of the past one year's shipments may be given as follows:

Canned goods.....	\$3,820,000
Dried fruit.....	1,711,000
Raisins.....	1,170,000
Ripe fruit.....	2,830,000
Total.....	\$9,531,000

Thus, our Eastern shipments during the year have very nearly approached in value ten millions of dollars. They have been more than double those of 1886, and the record of 1888 will be, without doubt, better still.

It was at one time thought that the perfect growth of citrus fruits—oranges and lemons being the chief fruits included under this head—was confined to Southern California.

But Placer County is now third among the counties of the State in the number of orange trees planted within her borders, and Butte County, in the northern part of the Sacramento Valley, comes forward and disputes the palm with San Diego, the most southerly county of all, for producing the finest oranges in the world. It is estimated that the present orange crop will equal two and a half million boxes.

The great center of the Southern California orange belt is Riverside. Here there are enough trees planted to yield a million boxes a year. A specimen orchard of six acres yielded in six years \$12,000 as gross receipts. The expense had been as follows: Land, \$150; trees, \$450; twelve years of care, \$2,100; interest at 10 per cent. for six years, \$1,050. Total expenses, \$4,410. The best trees at five years old yield 200 oranges to the tree; at ten years old, 1,000. At 200 oranges to the tree the yield of 100 trees to the acre would be \$400, the expense \$100 per acre, leaving \$300 for profits. At the close of ten years, of course, the result would be proportionately better. The value of each tree in healthy and vigorous bearing is, by the Rev. I. W. Moore, estimated at \$100.

In Butte County some trees have yielded from one to four thousand oranges each year. They were thirty years old. Oranges were always grown in California, but there was a special boom in the cultivation between 1870 and 1880. Oranges then sold as high as \$40 per 1,000 and hardly ever below \$20. These days have passed by, but orange culture in California will always be one of the most profitable occupations.

Fruit-raising in California, like every other occupation, pays according to the care and labor bestowed, added to which we must mention, practical knowledge. A new beginner will not reap the same results as a clever man always learning, who has been ten or a dozen years at work. The former has to learn by experience the best descriptions of soil, the best descriptions of trees to plant, and a thousand little points, but of great importance, that cannot be found in any book and that vary endlessly with the locality or soil. In fact, it takes the second generation to arrive at the best results in fruit culture.

It is stated that according to good authority, table grapes net about \$100 per acre. Strawberries have yielded the gross income of \$300 per acre. In some phenomenal instances, \$500, it is claimed, has been netted in table grapes. But here the yield was seven tons to the acre. In Livermore Valley three acres of peaches, four years old, have yielded fifteen tons, while the same acreage of apricots yielded twelve tons. At very low prices the gross value would be of peaches, \$300; of apricots, \$600; but with fruit of good quality, double the price could be had.

In the San Joaquin Valley and Tulare County, near Lemoore, the following results have been obtained from a tract of twenty acres:

Early peaches and apricots, \$75; ripe peaches, ten tons, \$30 per ton, \$300; ripe peaches, five tons, \$40 per ton, \$200; dried peaches, \$940; dried apricots, \$640; raisins, 510 boxes, \$745; grapes sold, \$62; apples, green and dried, \$157; pears, green and dried, \$126; blackberries, one acre, \$387; dried fruits of various kinds, \$47;

grape roots, one acre, \$800; watermelons, \$177; grain hay, ten tons, \$100. Total, \$4,575.

Here the fruit yield is \$4,475 or \$223.75 per acre of which the greatest part must be profit.

In Ventura County walnut trees ten and twelve years old have yielded \$300 to \$500 per acre. In the same county fifteen hundred pounds of pears have been gathered from a tree.

In Santa Clara County, one of those justly called the garden of the State, apricots at 2½¢ a pound during the last year have yielded \$200 to \$500. From thirty acres four hundred tons have sold for \$14,000 or \$35 per ton. A few years ago when prices were higher, as high as \$600 an acre has been paid for apricots on trees.

Peaches have been known to yield twenty tons to the acre. Five tons to the acre or \$250 an acre is a quite common yield.

French prunes, worth \$50 a ton in bulk, return almost fabulous yields. Near Los Gatos one hundred acres have yielded \$350 per acre.

Near the redwoods, in Santa Cruz County, blackberries yield as high as ten tons to the acre. Three or four acres will return twelve to eighteen hundred dollars a year, or from two to three cents a pound.

Single cherry trees have yielded annually a thousand pounds, worth \$50 a tree. Some cherries in the Santa Clara and elsewhere are an inch in diameter.

Pears have been sold at \$1,000 an acre for canning purposes at \$50 per ton.

One hundred acres of almonds near Los Gatos the fourth year after planting, have yielded ten thousand dollars. The product of an acre rarely falls below one hundred dollars.

Walnuts produce two to three hundred pounds per trees.

Figs after twenty years will yield a hundred pounds a week from July to November. Much of what has been here related of one county will answer well for another. Of course these represent the best results, the best soil, and the best culture, but the last is the principal point. With it the best results are always possible.

We may say finally that apples net \$100 per acre; pears \$300 per acre. Cherries have yielded a thousand dollars an acre, plums \$400, peaches \$800 per acre—all net.

Though the olive has for a long time flourished around the old missions, the development of its cultivation has been the work of a few pioneers. It is now, however, becoming more general, and will ere long be one of the most important industries of the State.

California is the only State in the Union that possesses a climate suitable for it.

The greatest point to be made in favor of the olive is that it will grow in a soil too dry even for the grape-vine, and too rocky for any fruit tree. The hills and mountain slopes, not fit even for the pasture of a goat, can be made to produce olives. Precisely such will produce the fruit much earlier than the rich valleys, although in the latter the tree will attain a larger growth.

The olive will fill the largest gap in our cultures and its sphere is such that it will not encroach on any other culture. Although yet in its infancy, experts have said that the oil produced in California is quite equal to any which has been imported. Growers say the California coast from Point Conception to San Diego, is equal to that between Geneva and Naples for the production of olives.

The importations amount to a large sum annually, and now that it has been proved that the best olive oil can be produced here, and in sufficient quantities, that product will form another addition to the wealth of the United States. and the California olive groves will be few the successful rivals to those of the few the



A few facts in figures will convey the best idea of its financial value. The crop of Italy, for instance, is estimated to be worth about 200,000,000 francs; Southern France, 61,000,000 francs. In Spain it is variously estimated at from 84,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs, and in the Ottoman Empire at 24,000,000 francs annually.

The oil in San Francisco during the year has brought from \$18 to \$24 a dozen. In Europe an olive orchard is reckoned as equal to a gold mine—as the yield is perennial. The cost of olive cultivation is thus given by Adolph Flamant, a well-known writer.

With 100 trees to the acre the cost is thus figured: Digging 100 holes and the planting of the trees should not cost above \$5 per acre. Two hoeings of a space about three feet wide around each tree, one in the early spring, one in the early summer at \$1.50 each will make it \$8 altogether per acre. The small rooted cuttings can be had at prices ranging from \$10 to \$15 per hundred, according to size, and taking this maximum cost of \$15, we come to a total of \$23 per acre for all the first year's expenses, independently of the cost of the land.

During the following years three hoeings distanced according to a more or less rainy season, will be more than is required to keep the plantation in very good condition; it will not cost altogether over \$5 per acre, to which can be added the cost of pruning every two years, and, if desired, the cost of manuring every two or three years.

The yield has been as much as \$500 per acre, but as the tree advances in age the yield increases. As it is only eighteen years since its cultivation was attempted for profit, it is evident that we cannot as yet realize the profits that it is possible to make.

It is estimated that in fifty years the olive plantations of this State will yield tree for tree double the yield now obtained in Europe. The tree is planted from cuttings from February 20th to March 20th. In five years as much as fifty gallons of berries have been gathered from a single tree. This is equal to five gallons of oil, worth \$20, at present prices, in this market. In this State ten pounds of berries make one pound of oil, where in Europe sixteen pounds are required.

A gentleman at Los Gatos has forty acres of trees seven to eight years old, and sells his oil at one dollar a gallon more than French or Italian oil brings. The oil itself is much better. Large numbers of trees are being set out at Cloverdale—10,000 this year.

The vine was introduced into California by the Franciscan Fathers about one hundred years ago, and has since flourished and prospered in the land. The variety was what is still known as the Mission; and not many years ago most of the grapes grown in California belonged to this stock. Some of the old vines in the genial climate in the southern portion of the State have grown to gigantic dimensions, rendering it easy to understand the thoroughly literal application of the scriptural expression—sitting under his own vine and fig tree.

The first vines were planted at San Gabriel, and had been introduced directly from Spain. There was little done for many a long year—the Mission Fathers simply making a little wine for their own use. With the advent of the gold seekers, grape growing, not wine-making, became a recognized industry.

The miners had plenty of money, were very liberal and did not mind planking down the gold dust freely for what they wanted or fancied. In 1850-51 grapes were sold in the San Francisco market at 50 to 75 cents per pound. The profits made in this way were very large and induced many to embark in the business of their cultivation. The result was, that in ten years

after the discovery of gold, viticulture was already a recognized industry.

The first vineyards of any size were planted in and near Los Angeles and in Santa Clara County. One of the most noted pioneers in the business was Agoston Haraszthy, an Hungarian exile, who brought to the service of our State the experience gained in happier years in his fatherland.

The State can never sufficiently repay the services, in this field of industry, of him and his distinguished son. In 1851 he planted a vineyard at San Diego. In 1853 he established another at Crystal Springs. He introduced several new varieties of the grape from the East and from Europe, especially from Hungary, amongst others the famous Zinfandel from which a justly celebrated claret is made.

In 1855 he purchased the Buena Vista Vineyard, at Sonoma, and there planted 80,000 vines. Now Sonoma County is one of the finest wine-producing counties in the State.

Its neighbor, Napa, too, is justly famed for the excellence and superior quality of its wines. Very early in the history of the State a German colony established at Anaheim rendered important services to the industry.

Colonel Haraszthy long worked with voice and pen as well as capital and skill in support of his favorite industry and at length arose the Legislature and the people of the State to an active interest in improving the original stock of the Mission grape. The result that in 1860 a Commission was appointed to Europe to make a selection of the best grapes grown there for transplantation to the soil of California. They introduced 200,000 cuttings of 487 different varieties—in a word, the very pick and choice of the vines of the Old World, from her most celebrated vineyards.

The vines were from France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Germany, and we may be sure that Hungary, the native country of Colonel Haraszthy, was not forgotten. He paid all the expenses out of his own pocket.

Amongst the other pioneers was James Delmas, who, in 1856, introduced the Black Malvoisie,—long and still a favorite grape—and the Charbonneau. Chas. Le Franc first planted in the State the Charbonneau, the Mataro, the Grenache, and the Sauvignon.

Since that time other choice European varieties have been acclimatized in California, and with the happiest results. Some of the finest wines in the world are made from them; acknowledged as such by connoisseurs both in Europe and America.

This is why California is the principal wine country in America, and bids fair to rival the old world in this respect. For California is par excellence the land of the vine. Good authorities say that there are not less than fifteen million acres within its borders suitable to its growth. Much of this is hill land not well suited for anything else, but pre-eminently calculated to be the home of the vine. The lands of California are not like most of those of Europe, worn out by ages of bearing and producing plants that are an easy prey to the ravages of the phylloxera.

Then the climate in the season of the vintage is mild and equable with no hail storms to destroy the blossoming plant, and very seldom frost or any other climatic influences to mar it. It is not surprising that under such circumstances the industry of wine-making should have rapidly expanded, and that California looks forward at an early day to become one of the great wine countries of the world.

In fact, it is already one in the estimation of many of its people. The wine industry will be treated in another article.





The Raisin Industry.

There is one industry dearer than any other to the temperate people of California, it is the raisin business, as they deplore the making of wine and brandy, and are delighted to find the delicious fruit of the vine can be turned to less harmful and equally profitable uses.

The history of the raisin industry in California is most wonderful. The business was never born, "it grew," and with most astonishing rapidity. Unlike other industries and other productions, it has never stopped growing, never paused to rest, never had any especial drawbacks, but each year has increased very

materially, as the following table will show :

YEAR.	BOXES.
1873.....	6,000
1874.....	9,000
1875.....	11,000
1876.....	19,000
1877.....	32,000
1878.....	48,000
1879.....	65,000
1880.....	75,000
1881.....	90,000
1882.....	115,000
1883.....	140,000
1884.....	175,000
1885.....	500,000
1886.....	703,000
1887.....	800,000

The importance of the raisin crop, however, by no means ends with its rapidity of growth. The quality is finer every year, and the California raisin is becoming a formidable rival to that of Spain.

Merchants on this coast, and also in the East, are evincing a desire now to handle our home raisin product, instead of the foreign article. During the past two seasons there was a special demand for California raisins to take the place of those usually imported from districts in Europe where, during the raisin season of 1885, cholera prevailed. Thus California raisins got into the hands of persons who might not, otherwise, have sampled them for years to come. The general verdict was that the California article outranked in quality those from the famed raisin districts of foreign countries.

In addition to their superior sweetness, California raisins on the Atlantic seaboard have become a great favorite, owing to keeping qualities. It is a singular fact, though true, that California raisins will keep for a year without deterioration, whereas the Malaga will not hold its freshness for half that time. This growing appreciation of the California raisin has had a distinct mark upon the Eastern import trade, as witness the following statement :

1881—California product.....	90,000
1881—Malaga imports.....	1,036,794
1883—California product.....	140,000
1883—Malaga imports.....	855,747
1885—California product.....	500,000
1885—Malaga imports.....	625,800
1887—California product.....	800,000
1887—Malaga imports.....	482,080

If our product went on at the astonishing rate of increase seen in the past six years, and there were no compensatory factors to be taken into account, this would mean a short life and not a merry one for the Spanish product.

The compensatory factors, however, are these : First, the increase of consumption through the increase of nation of raisin-eaters, big and little ; second, the

certainty that California's rate of increase will not continue to be from 90 to 700 in five years. Putting this and that together, however, the inference is fair that in ten years the importing of Spanish raisins will be at an end, wiped away, gone out of existence. The United States being supplied from California, the whole world will next be open to it.

Of the total crop of the past year Fresno district is credited with 350,000 bxs, Riverside with 180,000 bxs, Yolo and Solano Counties with 125,000 bxs, Orange and Santa Ana with 85,000, San Diego with 20,000, Tulare with 10,000, San Bernardino outside of Riverside 10,000, other counties 20,000. The total represents 16,000,000 lbs. of fruit equal to 58,000,000 lbs. of fresh grapes ; the anticipated product of 1888 will equal 105,000,000 lbs. fresh grapes.

From three to five tons to the acre is the average yield—it often goes up to ten tons. One ton of grapes will make six hundred pounds of raisins fit for market. An acre at the lowest calculation will yield one hundred boxes worth at the lowest valuation \$100, while it does yield in some instances as high as 300 bxs worth \$300 per acre ; but the best descriptions of raisins will bring at least fifty per cent. more, so that a yield of \$500 per acre is possible.

The profit to the grower in the raisin industry, is thus set forth in the report of the California Board of Agriculture :

"The following statement is appended in the report as a sample of the information sought and given as to the possible cost and returns of a small tract of land. This statement is based on first quality land :

Cost—10 acres at \$100 per acre.....	\$ 1,000
Vines—8,000 cuttings at \$5 per thousand.....	40
Plowing and harrowing, \$10 per acre.....	100
Laying out and planting, \$2.50 per acre.....	25
Care and cultivation the first year.....	40

Total output the first year.....	\$ 1,260
Care and cultivation the second year.....	100
" " " " third year.....	110
" " " " fourth year.....	125
" " " " fifth year.....	125
" " " " sixth year.....	125

Total for six years.....	\$ 1,780
This ten acres will produce :	
The third year, 500 bxs at \$1.06.....	\$ 800
The fourth year 1,500 bxs at \$1.60.....	2,400
The fifth year 2,000 bxs at \$1.60.....	3,200
The sixth year, 2,500 bxs at \$1.60.....	4,000

Total.....	\$10,400
Deduct for handling and packing, 25c.	
per box.....	\$1,025
Deduct cost of land.....	1,780
	\$ 3,415

Leaves a net profit of.....\$ 6,980
Thus it will be seen that a man can start on good land, with almost nothing, and at the end of six years have his land paid for and a net profit of \$116.40 per acre per annum."





Wine-Making.

NOW important is viticulture as a commercial interest is widely known, but its importance as an industrial interest is not so generally appreciated. A few figures will be of interest here. About 700 vines are usually planted to the acre, but allowing for failures by drought, flood, or pest, it is quite safe to assume that there are to-day considerably over 100,000,000 vines growing throughout the State. The capital invested in the wine interest in the State is estimated at from \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000. This includes the cost of vineyards and cellars.

According to rough estimates made at the rooms of the Viticultural Commissioners, the brandy yield this year is about 400,000 gallons, most of which was distilled in the south, and near St. Helena, Vina, and Stockton. In 1886 the State produced about 300,000 to 350,000 gallons of brandy, and the yield of wine was larger than this season. The product of the season represents a wine equivalent of 3,000,000 gallons, it taking five gallons of wine to make one of brandy. It is expected that the distillers will produce 600,000 gallons in 1888.

The progressive growth of the California wine yield may be thus given:

1856	500,000
1867	2,500,000
1868	4,000,000
1869	3,000,000
1871	4,500,000
1872	3,000,000
1873	2,500,000
1874	4,000,000
1875	4,000,000
1876	4,000,000
1877	4,000,000
1878	4,500,000
1879	5,000,000
1880	6,500,000
1881	7,000,000
1882	7,000,000
1883	7,000,000
1884	15,000,000
1885	11,000,000
1886	18,000,000
1887	13,900,000

It will be seen from this that from 1868 to 1877 inclusive, there was very little change in the production. Then it began to increase. From 1881 to 1883 inclusive, there was a pretty steady yield year by year. Then the vines that had been planted from 1877 to 1880 began to make themselves felt in the increased quantity. In 1884 we had the largest vintage hitherto known. The product almost double. Next year there was a falling off. In 1886 we reached 18,000,000 gallons; during the past year the vintage was smaller. We may, however, look for another jump in 1888, and a 30,000,000 gallon vintage is amongst the probabilities. From year to year in the future not only the quantity but the quality of our wine will improve, till California is as justly celebrated in the new world as France is in the old. By the planting of resistant stocks all dread of the phylloxera will be removed.

It is thought that there are about 5,000 vineyard owners in the State and about 40,000 men employed directly or indirectly by the wine industry. This is no wild overestimate, and seems to be rather below than above the mark, when one takes the cultivating, grafting, picking, storing, pressing, boxing, cooperage, machinery, box-making, and hundreds of other details into consideration. Fences must be built, wells sunk, out-houses put up, roads constructed, and various other works performed.

Nearly all these laborers are married men and represent, with their families, fully 150,000 people who are dependent for their livelihood, more or less, upon the wine industry. If it be estimated that 12,000 of these laborers are employed upon the vineyards, some idea may be gained of the wages paid them.

White laborers receive from \$25 to \$30 a month and board and lodging. The Chinese are paid \$1 a day and board themselves. About 5,000 of the farm hands are Chinese. This would mean, on the lowest estimate, a sum of about \$325,000 a month for wages paid during the vintage to farm hands alone. This amount, it must be remembered, does not represent only the wages paid to those employed about the crop, but includes the money paid cooks, butchers, carpenters, blacksmiths, farriers, and others.

Much has been accomplished to add to what nature has done for California as a home of the vine, principally in the direction of importing the best varieties grown in Europe and trying to naturalize them in the soil and climate of California. Much has also been done by experienced wine makers, though experienced wine makers in the production of different descriptions that shall have more or less resemblance to the famous wines of Europe. Hence our ports, clarets, Burgundies, Hochs, etc. But, of course, much remains yet to be done, and we have room in the soil of California for the skill of at least another generation of viticulturists.

It must be remembered that in Europe the same vine when transplanted from one hill to another will yield an altogether different wine, so that it is evident that mere cultivation of noted European varieties will hardly suffice. For instance the grape from which the noted champagnes of France are made, resemble nothing more than our own Mission grape. Very fine wine has been made from this same grape and the probabilities are that some of the greatest future triumphs of California viticulture will be wrought out in connection with this long neglected variety.

There is no county in California where the grape does not grow. The leading counties now devoted to its culture are Napa, Sonoma, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, and Sacramento. We now make from 14,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons, but can make 30,000,000 gallons from the area at present under the vine. That area is about 35,000 acres of which 30,000 acres can produce 30,000,000 gallons or about 1,000 gallons to the acre. That can be averaged at say 20c. a gallon, ranging all the way from 10c. to 45c. at the vineyard, so that an acre will average \$200 to the wine grower.

Los Angeles is the oldest and till lately the largest of our wine producing counties. The extensive settlement of that county during the past few years has, however, caused a great part of the vine lands to be turned into building lots, so that the yield has actually diminished. This may be looked upon as temporary only, and we have no doubt that in the not distant future it will easily eclipse its old fame in this regard. It has boasted of one of the largest vineyards in the world—the Nadeau, consisting of 2,250 acres. Here were grown Mission, Zinfandel, Blau Elben, Trossau, and Black Malvoisie.

In 1885, with only partial bearing, the yield was 2,000 tons of grapes, in 1886 it was 3,412 tons, in 1887 it was 8,000 tons, while in 1888 the yield is expected to be 12,000 tons. The crop of 1885 yielded 800,000 gallons of wine and 50,000 gallons of brandy; that of last year equaled 750,000 gallons of wine and 130,000 gallons of brandy, while that of this year will give over 1,000,000 gallons of wine and 200,000 gallons of brandy. This will be worth at a low valuation half a million dollars, without the full capacity having been reached.

In Napa County from five to seven tons of grapes per

annum is the yield. In 1886 there were in the county 6,968 acres of grape four years old and over, and this might be taken as the average; that year the yield was 4,800,000 gallons. In 1884, with a much smaller acreage of producing vines, the yield was 4,987,000 gallons. The yield can be run up to 1,000 gallons an acre, but it goes down in unfavorable years to 2,500,000 gallons. The average may be given at probably 750 gallons to the acre, worth \$150.

The vines planted do not yield much of a return for four or five years, but then they begin to pay richly. In the fourth year the yield may be placed at two tons per acre. The yield increases till about the seventh year when it is generally four tons per acre.

The price of grapes has declined during the past couple of years—has dropped, but we may give \$10 per acre as the lowest and \$30 as the highest, depending on the description of grapes grown. Four tons produce 500 gallons of wine, worth at the vineyard all the way from 10c. to 60c. a gallon. Averaging at 20c. we have \$100 per acre as the yield in a good year. The cost is \$25 per acre, leaving \$75 per acre profit. However, reckoning it at \$50 per acre the net result of 50 acres would be \$2,500 a year. This, however, can be reduced considerably and still yield excellent results. The value of the land when the vines are in full bearing is \$300 to \$500 per acre, depending a good deal on location. At the lowest price a good vineyard of 50 acres would equal \$15,000 in value.

California Coal Oil Product.

THE consumption of coal oil on the Pacific Coast is very great, and there are few outside of those who are actually engaged in the business, either directly or indirectly, who are aware of the amount that is a product of California wells. The largest producing well in California flows per day of twenty-four hours 600 barrels without pumping and is located six miles from Santa Paula in Ventura County.

There are also wells in the same vicinity that produce from 100 to 200 barrels per day, but require pumping. Prospecting is vigorously pursued and experts expect that the product of 1888 will be double that of 1887. Prices are about the same as in 1886. Large quantities are being used as fuel both in San Francisco and elsewhere, three barrels of oil being considered as equivalent of a ton of good steam coal. Such institutions as the Almaden Quicksilver Mines are using it, also Clark's Pottery at Alameda, while many in this city use it for generating steam.

The Pacific Gas Improvement Company's works consume seventy-five barrels per day in the manufacture of gas, while the old San Francisco Gas Company are making a change in their plant, which will enable them to use two hundred barrels per day. The oil in car-load lots costs from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel, and the consumption is 1,500 barrels per day for fuel with an increasing demand for this and in fact all oil products. The increased production of 1887 over the previous year was 1,200 barrels per day.

The Los Angeles Gas Company changed their plant in order that they might use oil as an enricher. The finest oil for illuminating purposes comes from the vicinity of Newhall, and is refined at Alameda Point. A new refinery is now being built at Santa Paula.

The Nut Crop.

HERE was a plentiful harvest of nuts in this State during the year 1887. The figures for the past two years are tabulated as follows in pounds:

	1887.	1886.
Walnuts.....	1,500,000	750,000
Almonds.....	500,000	600,000
Peanuts.....	250,000	275,000

While there was a slightly decreased yield of almonds and peanuts, the walnut crop forged ahead at a great rate, being fully double that of the preceding year.

California walnuts are supplanting those from foreign countries in many parts of the United States. Only a few years ago the growers of these nuts here had a very hard fight to introduce them, being obliged to accept the humiliating price of from 3 to 6 cents a pound less than that received for the imported nuts. Gradually, however, a reaction came in favor of the California product, and now Eastern dealers will take our best walnuts at prices equal to and in many cases exceeding those obtained for those coming from abroad.

Our State affords a splendid field for the walnut industry, and although thousands of new trees have been planted, it is believed that overproduction need not be feared. Our producers have all America for a market and they are not slow to appreciate the advantages of their position. Southern California has the largest acreage of walnuts and is considered the best section for their culture.

There was a slightly decreased output of almonds, though the quality of the 1887 crop was of the best. Almonds will make better returns from leaner lands than any other product, except it be wine, olives, or figs. The thin-shelled variety is preferred by dealers and consumers. Twenty-five pounds of this kind of almond per tree, at 15 cents a pound, will pay the producer much better than fifteen pounds or less per tree of such as will only bring 10 cents per pound.

The bleaching process often improves the appearance of the nuts. In bleaching they are first thoroughly dried, then sprinkled with water and submitted while damp to the fumes of sulphur for about seven minutes, then dried and removed the same day.

The low prices prevailing in the East for imported almonds during the past few years have not afforded a very good opportunity for the California producers to enter the market at paying rates. However, there is an increasing demand for their product and the outlook is a favorable one.

The imported nut most in favor in the Eastern States is the large, thick-shelled Tarragona, which is vastly inferior to the soft, thin-shelled California almond, which is slowly, but surely, supplanting it. It is only a question of time when we shall be able to supply the entire trade of the United States, as a large acreage of new orchards is being planted.

The peanut crop was an average one, though slightly below that of 1886. A very good variety of peanuts is grown here.

The exports of nuts for 1887 will foot up in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 pounds.



The Dried Fruit Industry

CALIFORNIA'S dried fruit industry is a fixed fact, and very evident to any one who travels in the fruit sections of the State in the early fall, when he will see all descriptions, especially those luscious fruits, apricots or peaches, unequaled out of California, drying in the sun by the thousands of tons. This, so far, is the most popular and principal method used, though the evaporated product is assuming considerable importance in our markets. The dried fruit of California is welcome wherever it goes, as it carries with it, we may say, the balmy skies and glorious sunshine of the State, concentrated in a richness of flavor that elsewhere has hardly any equal. During the past year the shipments of dried fruit have increased four fold over what they were in 1886, and we expect still greater strides in this favorite industry in the future. The following figures will show how fast the industry has grown:

	1886. Lbs.	1887. Lbs.
Dried peaches.....	600,000	3,000,000
" pears.....	200,000	40,000
" apples.....	750,000	750,000
" apricots.....	150,000	3,200,000
" prunes.....	550,000	1,825,000
" plums.....	.....	450,000
" grapes.....	.....	600,000
" nectarines.....	.....	150,000
" figs.....	.....	90,000
Total.....	2,250,000	10,105,000

This is a great advance to make in four short years. There were a few plums, grapes, nectarines, and figs in 1883, but nothing to speak of.

The dried product of 1887 represents 60,000,000 pounds of fruit as it came off the trees. The value of the fruit referred to may be given as follows:

Peaches.....	\$ 400,000
Pears.....	5,600
Apples.....	65,000
Apricots.....	500,000
Prunes.....	220,000
Plums.....	60,000
Grapes.....	30,000
Nectarines.....	20,000
Figs.....	4,000
Total.....	\$1,305,000

PRODUCTS OF 1886 AND 1887 COMPARED.

	1886. Lbs.	1887. Lbs.
Raisins.....	14,000,000	20,000,000
French prunes.....	2,000,000	1,750,000
German prunes.....	125,000	75,000
Apples, sun dried.....	300,000	200,000
Peaches, sun dried.....	750,000	1,750,000
Plums, sun dried.....	500,000	400,000
Pears, sun dried.....	50,000	40,000
Grapes, sun dried.....	175,000	600,000
Apricots, sun dried.....	150,000	200,000
Nectarines, sun dried.....	30,000	100,000
Figs, sun dried.....	150,000	90,000
Apples, evaporated.....	500,000	550,000
Apricots, evaporated and bleached.....	450,000	3,000,000
Peaches, evaporated and peeled.....	100,000	500,000
Peaches, evaporated and unpeeled.....	200,000	750,000
Plums, evaporated.....	80,000	50,000
Nectarines, evaporated.....	25,000	50,000

Our dried fruit industry is as yet only in its infancy. The California prune is claimed to be much better than

the French prune. The growers last year realized the equivalent of two to two and one-half cents for the fresh fruit. It is estimated that the product in 1888 will be 3,500,000 pounds, equal to 15,000,000 pounds of green fruit. Our dried grapes are generally the Mission and Zinfandel. California dried figs are becoming yearly of more importance, especially as more attention is being paid to the white Smyrna description. Evaporated fruits are increasing yearly in value and in importance. Altogether the dried fruit trade of California has a brilliant future.

The great increase of product during the past year, it will be seen, was in the articles of peaches, sun-dried grapes, nectarines, apricots, and peaches, the figures in some cases being quite remarkable.

The most effective advertisement that California has ever had at the East is her sales of fruit on the Atlantic coast the past season. It has literally been a case of proving the pudding by the eating.

When buyers pass by Jersey fruit, and clamor for the California product at a high price; when what was a luxury in New York is now within reach of the poorest; when the perquisites and commissions of the middle men have been eliminated, as they have, from the fruit disposal question, and the producers and consumers have met in a market of free competition, it may be truthfully said that California's opportunity has at last come.

Canned Fruits.

WHEN California began to produce fruit in anything like abundance the question naturally arose where a market for it could be found, as the demand of the coast itself was soon supplied. First of all came along the canner and after an arduous effort of some years, success was at length achieved.

One of California's sources of wealth to which too little attention is paid is that of canned fruit and vegetables. The output of the various canneries in 1886 amounted to 659,950 cases of fruit, 203,500 cases of vegetables, and 22,500 cases of jellies and jams.

Allowing an average of forty-five pounds of fruit to a case, the canned fruit amounted therefore to nearly 30,000,000 pounds. In 1884 the fruit pack was 342,000 cases; in 1885 it was 338,700; in 1886 it was 659,950, while in 1887 it was 888,900.

The following table will give the reader some idea of the extent to which the exportation of these canned goods has grown. It was prepared by Mr. Gray of the freight department of the Southern Pacific:

EAST-BOUND THROUGH FREIGHT.

Canned fruits and vegetables—	Pounds.
1880.....	10,271,180
1881.....	21,181,420
1882.....	25,163,190
1883.....	26,397,700
1884.....	21,695,740
1885.....	28,949,380
1886.....	30,686,710
1887.....	40,000,000

Orders have come from England, and the demand for California fruits is growing in extent as well as amount. A market is also springing up in China and Japan. The Eastern market is principally in the Mississippi valley, in St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City.

As in the case of wines, the railroad company get the lion's share of the carrying trade in canned fruits. What is exported by sea goes principally to New Zealand and Australia, though other countries are supplied in limited quantities. Merchandise valued at \$798,307 was exported in 1886 as against \$625,103 in the eleven months in 1887, ending December 1st.



California Vegetables.



UNTIL recently the humble vegetable has received little consideration. Yet California exported by rail during the past year nearly one hundred million pounds of vegetables, including, of course, onions, potatoes and beans, which are always separately itemized by the railroad company. Of these upward of twenty millions were under the head of "vegetables" pure and simple; then there were nearly ten million pounds of potatoes, and two million pounds of onions, while the bean exports are estimated at over sixty million pounds.

California is now supplying many Eastern cities with cabbage, cauliflower, onions, and beets; garlic is shipped from this State to the East by the carload, and trainloads of potatoes are taken to Chicago, St. Louis, and other towns direct from San Francisco.

Throughout the late autumn and winter, there is a great demand in Eastern towns for California green vegetables,—cauliflower, cabbage, and onions, especially. The shipping season runs from about the middle of October to about the first of February, during which time Eastern gardens are either frost-bitten and bare or covered by snow.

Among the western towns drawing most heavily on California for green vegetable supplies are Memphis, Little Rock, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Council Bluffs, and Omaha. Large quantities are also sent to Denver, Leadville, Cheyenne, and other places in the inter-mountain region. Texas may be said to be our best customer, the principal points of distribution being Dennison, Gainesville, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Waco, Greenville, Jefferson, and Marshall, while Laredo, on the Mexican border, takes an occasional carload. Some consignments have been received from time to time by Mexican consumers.

California producers can lay new potatoes down in Chicago by the trainload from two to five weeks earlier than they can be supplied from the southern potato fields. On account of this great advantage they can command very high prices for their product. Last year, for the first time, potato trains were made up in this State to run East on fast time. A rate of seventy cents for one hundred pounds was granted by the railroads and this greatly encouraged the export trade. Chicago took the bulk of the new potato shipments, and as the trains are composed of from twelve to fourteen cars each, it may readily be seen that the business was undertaken on no small scale.

Those Californians who have land adapted to the growing of early potatoes can hardly do better than to turn their attention to this industry. If they can continue to get our early potatoes into the Eastern market at reasonable prices, there will be no decrease in the demand for them. The ordinary young potato of the Eastern market is very small, and the large, early rose of California growth is a surprise and delight.

Cauliflower heads have attained a size and delicacy of flavor rarely attained in the East. The same is true of an egg-plant, okra, and beets. All root crops thrive here.

The growing of beans has become an industry of such importance as to awaken general interest in its progress. There are those who claim that quicker and better re-

turns are made on beans than on vineyards or orchards. The export trade in beans for the past year has been simply enormous. California beans have now a world-wide reputation. The Chicagoan and Cincinnati call for them every time in preference to any others. No small portion of our sixty million pounds sent out during the year have gone to New England, and it is a fact that bean-eating Boston now looks to California for her supplies. The California white bean is a deservedly popular article of food in the East. It is more delicate in flavor, more easily prepared for the table, and much sweeter than the beans grown elsewhere, while in appearance it is much handsomer, and for the latter quality alone would be more easily marketed.

The future of California as a bean-growing State is very promising. Beans are a staple article that always command a good price in the market if they are of good quality. They are a safer product to handle than fruit or any other perishable food commodities, and for that reason strongly recommend themselves to the attention of the agriculturist. The danger of over-production, if any exists, is slight, for until the East can raise as good beans as are grown here there will always be a market for our producers.

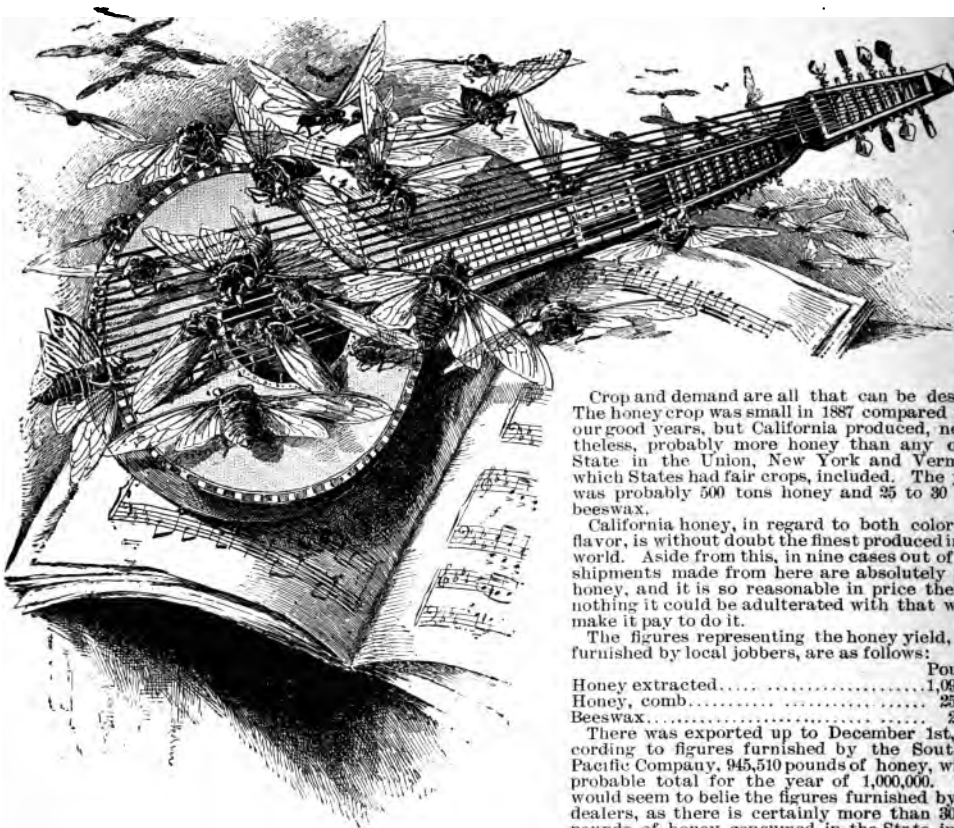
Northern and Central California are the great vegetable producing sections of the State. Within a radius of fifty miles from the center of San Francisco there is an enormous acreage of vegetable gardens. From this city there is shipped every day in the year large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower, onions, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, spinach, cress, and other garden stuff.

Much of it goes to coastwise towns by steamer. Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego take many tons each month; while Eureka, Crescent City, Astoria, Portland, and Victoria get a goodly share. It may seem strange to many that San Francisco should ship vegetables over such great distances to places that are centers of great agricultural regions, and yet it must be borne in mind that agriculture on this coast too often means the restriction of products to such great staples as wheat, barley, fruit, hops, and other "big" crops, while the "small crop" garden stuff is overlooked. It must be produced and eaten just the same, and the region around San Francisco supplies it.

Prices for vegetables of all kinds have been exceptionally good throughout the year and many small fortunes have been made by industrious gardeners.

Vegetable growing may be recommended as a safe enterprise for men and even women of small capital, who understand something of the business, and are willing to learn more.





Bee-Keeping.

ALTHOUGH the climate of California is extremely dry, it is the best place in the world for bee-keeping and honey-making. Here a good hive will increase in numbers and store honey twice as rapidly as in New York, because the bees are busy making honey during ten months of the year.

They thrive on the wild and cultivated flowers, on fruits, grasses, clovers, and grain. There is also a food supply to which Eastern bees are strangers, and this is honey dew.

There is an insect in California which secretes a liquid called "honey dew," depositing it on the leaves and branches of trees. This honey dew is most frequently found on oak trees, is most abundant in dry seasons, and remote from the coast. It is transparent, thick, and sweet, sometimes with an after-taste somewhat bitter, but oftener leaving in the mouth a flavor of parched corn. Where this honey dew is abundant, bees make honey very rapidly.

Bee-keeping is increasing wonderfully in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and other counties.

Apricots, grapes, and soft fruits are also favorite food of the bees, and where bugs eat the skin of the fruit in spots, there the bees congregate and sip their fill of the luscious fruits.

Business was good in 1877, but higher prices have decreased transactions. Prices for honey advanced from 4c. to 6c. and 7c. for extract, and from 8c. to 15c. for comb.

Crop and demand are all that can be desired. The honey crop was small in 1887 compared with our good years, but California produced, nevertheless, probably more honey than any other State in the Union, New York and Vermont, which States had fair crops, included. The yield was probably 500 tons honey and 25 to 30 tons beeswax.

California honey, in regard to both color and flavor, is without doubt the finest produced in the world. Aside from this, in nine cases out of ten, shipments made from here are absolutely pure honey, and it is so reasonable in price there is nothing it could be adulterated with that would make it pay to do it.

The figures representing the honey yield, 1887, furnished by local jobbers, are as follows:

	Pounds.
Honey extracted.....	1,000,000
Honey, comb.....	250,000
Beeswax.....	25,000

There was exported up to December 1st, according to figures furnished by the Southern Pacific Company, 945,510 pounds of honey, with a probable total for the year of 1,000,000. This would seem to belie the figures furnished by the dealers, as there is certainly more than 300,000 pounds of honey consumed in the State in the course of a year.

Almost all honey produced in 1887 has been consumed in the United States, and shipments to Europe have stopped prices being too high here or too low in Europe, where strained honey of 1884 remains unsold. Overland shipments have been fully 500 tons in 1887, half of this no doubt honey of 1886. Prices have advanced selected transactions somewhat.

San Francisco has done the bulk of the honey and beeswax business in California, and supplies in this city are now about 1,000 cases of extracted honey and 500 cases comb honey, with about half of this amount in the interior. Thus supplies are shorter than for several years; the East is also short of honey.

HONEY RECEIPTS FROM 1878 TO 1888.

	Lbs.
1878.....	3,463,900
1879.....	773,441
1880.....	1,148,800
1881.....	736,562
1882.....	616,600
1883.....	681,150
1884.....	2,107,050
1885.....	1,200,000
1886.....	1,371,450
1887.....	1,000,000

California honey is now put up in one-pound frames, which makes it more salable, as Eastern consumers like to buy in small quantities.

The honey industry of California is bound to increase until the State becomes the honey-garden of the world.



A FOREST STREAM.



Dairying and Stock Raising.

PREVIOUS to the American conquest, the breeding of cattle was the chief business of the country; the poor beasts were killed for their hides and tallow only, and these formed the chief exports. The cows were kept for breeding, but the steers were regularly killed when they reached the age of three or four years.

In those days the cattle were of Spanish or Mexican blood, wild, and of little value for dairying purposes; but the English and American breeds have almost wholly replaced them; dairying has for some time been a profitable business, and at present many of the dairy farms of California contain some of the finest cows in the world.

In California cows reach maturity a year earlier than in the Eastern States. The absence from extreme cold gives them a more rapid growth, and renders them free from many diseases. They increase more rapidly, and can be kept at little cost, as they require little or no shelter or cultivated food, although in seasons of drouth and "between hay and grass," when the rains have rendered the dry grass unfit to eat and the new growth has scarcely begun, cattle are fed on corn, cut green, on potatoes, pumpkins, beets, oats, barley, bran mixed with hay or straw, and alfalfa. The pastures keep green longest in the coast counties, and dairymen often drive their herds into the mountains during the summer, where their families live until the approach of winter, when they return from their summer resort, bring their cows and their butter with them.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

	1887.	1886.
Butter..... lbs.	9,547,100	9,979,200
Cheese..... "	3,989,400	4,070,900

The dairy business is quite profitable. There is more butter made than cheese; usually, the butter is made from dairies situated near the markets, and cheese in the remote or mountain regions.

Sheep breeding in California is more profitable than in almost any other country in the world. The land upon which they pasture need not be cultivated, and, as with cows, the ewes reach maturity earlier than in any other state, on account of the climate chiefly; the increase of a well-managed flock being on an average, about 95 per cent. every year, 35 per cent. of the ewes bearing twins after they reach the age of four years.

California has the largest sheep herds in the United States, and its wool is becoming famous the world over. Sheep here produce more wool than elsewhere, and it is of excellent quality. The largest fleece on record was of fourteen months' growth and unwashed, weighing forty-two pounds. It was grown in Monterey County.

The business of wool-growing has regularly advanced for many years, has paid a large average and regular profits. The wool of a sheep will pay twice the cost of keeping it, and the wool and lamb of a finely-bred ewe are worth eight times the cost of keeping. Many of the

wethers are sold for mutton when one year old, but this rarely pays so well as retaining them for the wool they grow.

California is also noted for its fine horses. Many thoroughbreds have been imported from various parts of the world, trotters, racers, and heavy cart and truck horses for industrial purposes, until the stock is now notably fine, and the rearing of thoroughbreds is an extensive and paying business.

When California was first settled, the horses bred here were Spanish-Mexican chiefly. These horses were not gentle or kindly in disposition, they were small and of little value for heavy, steady work; in fact, as draft horses, they were almost useless. But they were quick of movement, tough and wiry, and unsurpassed for riding. The common stock of horses brought from the Eastern States and their offspring are larger, finer animals, stronger and more active, but less tough and healthy than the old Spanish-Mexican breed.

Silk Culture.

This industry has become of sufficient importance to merit notice here. The soil and climate of California are admirably adapted to the culture of the mulberry tree, 20,000 of which already dot our foothills.

The enterprise can be entered into at a minimum of expense; the wives and children of our farmers can do the work, and the cocoons find ready sale to the manufacturers. Improved machinery of American invention has placed our country in the lead of all others in the manufacture of spun or waste silk; and our American Consul at Lyons recently expressed the opinion that in a few years the product of silk and silk goods could be made to amount to \$50,000,000 a year in the United States. The value of the manufactures of a single town (Paterson, N. J.) increased from \$5,000,000 in 1874 to over \$18,000,000 in 1880. The production of the raw silk in the United States last year is estimated at 40,000 pounds. Very large importations of raw material are made at great expense which could and should be produced in this country. The enterprise has received considerable encouragement from Congress and from the State of California, and it is to be hoped that more material aid will be rendered. For statistics on this subject I am indebted to the officers of the Silk Culture Society.

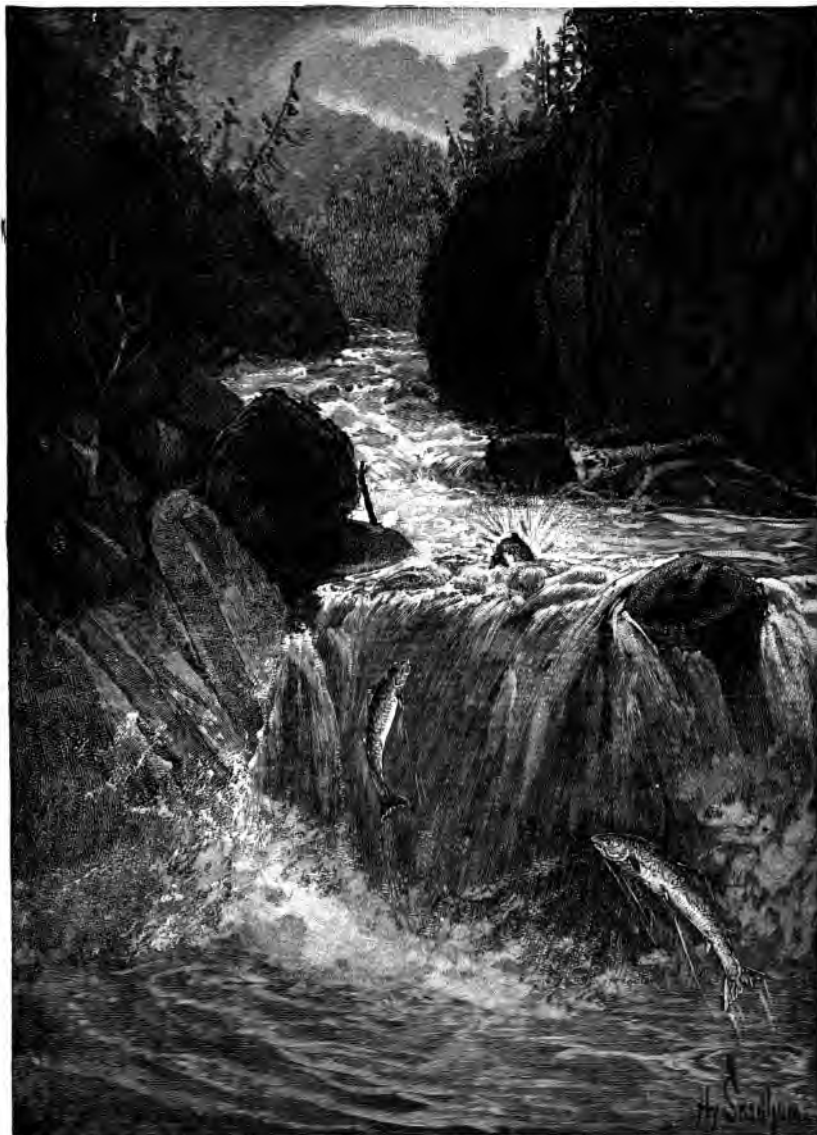


The California Salmon.

THE most important fish in California is the salmon. It is found in all streams emptying into the ocean, north of Santa Barbara, but chiefly in the Sacramento and San Joaquin, with their tributaries. The fish

well-flavored fish, its back being an olive-brown color, its breast a delicate salmon; its weight varies from ten to fifty pounds. Although occasional fish weighing sixty pounds have been caught, twenty pounds is a good average.

These fish enter the Bay of San Francisco and other



SALMON LEAPING THE FALLS.

are born in the rivers, but, being somewhat migratory, go out to the sea for a portion of each year.

The quinnat salmon is the most numerous; a fine,

days of California in the month of November, continued to flock in for three or four months, ascending the rivers and their tributaries, to the very smallest w



U. S. SALMON HATCHERY, McCLLOUD RIVER, CAL

ain streams. Here they deposit their spawn, and about June they go to sea, to again return during the autumn and winter.

They are rarely fat, except in the late winter and early spring. No large food is found in their stomachs, when caught, as they feed principally on animalculæ. They like clear streams, and hence they either remain near the sea, or ascend the rivers to the small, pure mountain streams.

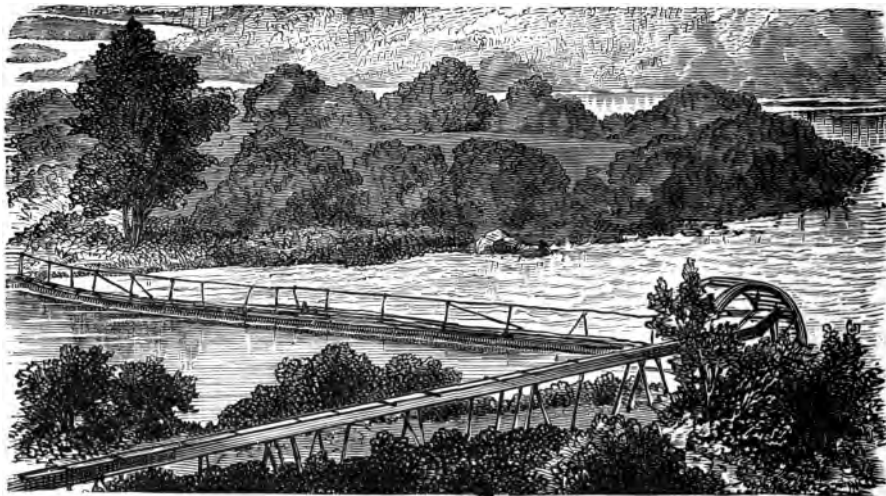
It is stated that salmon ascend the same river year after year, that those born in the Sacramento never enter any bay but the San Francisco, and those born in the Klamath and Eel rivers enter Humboldt Bay.

Having ascended their favorite river, the female sal-

mon digs with her nose a trench in the sand about six feet long, one foot wide, and three inches deep. She here deposits her spawn, and after throwing a little sand over it with her tail, considers her motherly duties accomplished, and departs, leaving the eggs to hatch themselves, and her offspring to feed themselves when hatched.

The government has sought to foster the salmon industry, and placed salmon-hatching establishments, which proved more or less successful, along some of the smaller rivers.

The salmon bites like a trout, and salmon fishing is rare sport to good fishermen, in clear water. Though the salmon are most plentiful in the rivers from Novem-

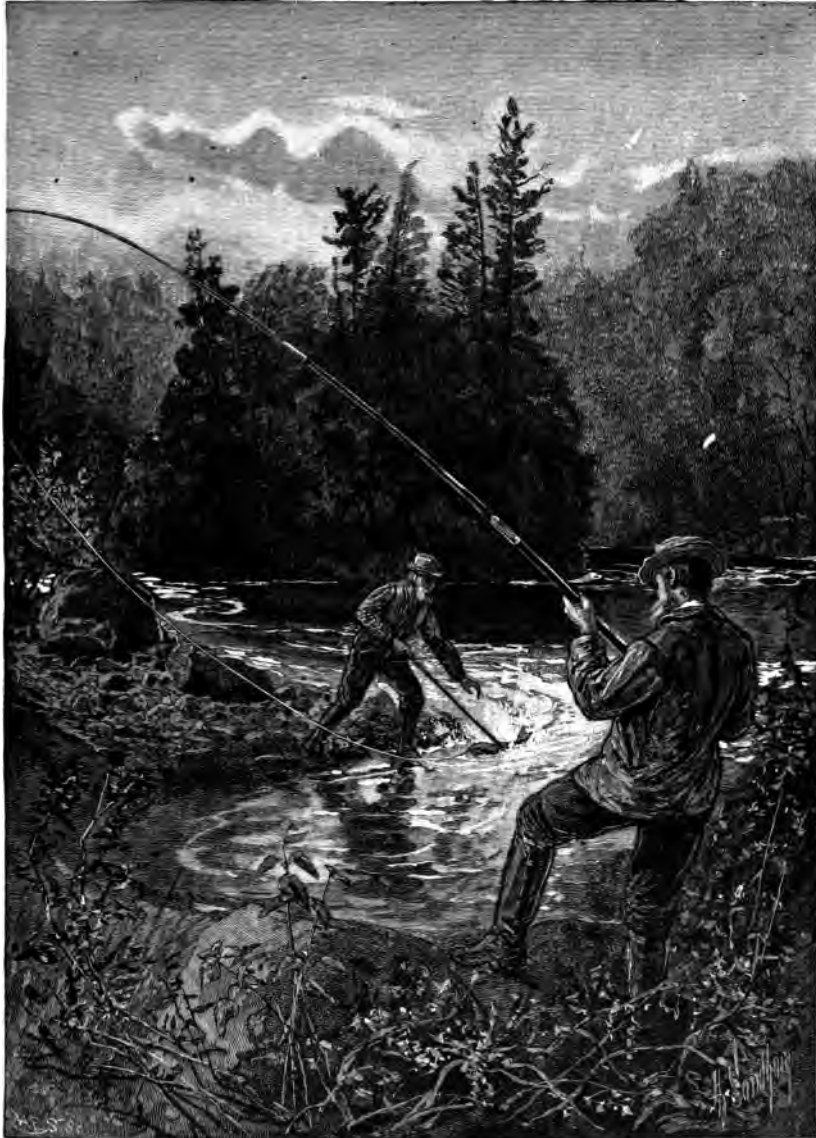


SALMON HATCHERY DAM, McCLLOUD RIVER, CAL.

ber to June, they are found to some extent the whole year round, and they are always to be had in the markets of San Francisco.

There are two species of halibut on the California coast, also the turbot, four species of sole, the mackerel, which is rather small, the rock-fish, of which there are

sheepshead, like blackfish; smelts, of four kinds; two species of anchovy, the sardine, equal to that of the Mediterranean, and the herring. The brook-trout frequents the mountain streams, and is of delicious flavor. A species of salmon-trout is found in the large lakes and rivers of the State.



SALMON FISHING, TRINITY RIVER, CAL.

eight kinds, the largest being the red-rock fish, which often attains a size of twenty pounds. There are three species of sturgeon, always in season; the sunfish, of large size, the green fish, usually called cod, with coarse, greenish flesh; the sea-bass, similar to weak-fish, the

Of shell-fish there are five edible species, the oyster, two mussels, one cockle, and a soft-shelled clam. The lobster, or, more properly, the prawn of California, has no large claws. Crabs are abundant, and shrimps somewhat scarce.



Lumbering.

PREPARING forest timber for industrial purposes is an important industry of California. There is a large home demand for it, as the majority of the houses in the State are built of it; it is also used for planking streets and sidewalks, for fences, posts, railroad ties, flumes, sluices, etc., and for cabinet work.

Immense saw-mills are situated in the lumber districts; the coast mills sawing chiefly redwood, the mountain mills pine and fir. The trade of most lumber firms is not confined to California alone, but spread all along the coast of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. They represent a large amount of wealth, and are composed of keen, far-sighted, energetic men. The following are among the most stirring and reliable of these firms:

Allen-Higgins Lumber Co.
 Chandler, Geo. W.
 Cottoneva Lumber Co.
 Dean, E. B. & Co.
 Fort Bragg Redwood Co.
 Hanson & Co.
 Hooper, C. A. & Co.
 Jarvis, F. C. & Co.
 Jackson, J. G.
 Lewis & Swift.
 Mendocino Lumber Co.
 Preston & McKinnon.
 Renton, Holmes & Co.
 Redwood Manufacturers' Association.
 Sacramento Lumber Co.
 San Francisco Lumber Co.
 Slade, S. E. & Co.
 Simpson, A. M.
 Smith, J. C.
 Wesson, J. W.

All do an immense and thriving business, the largest, perhaps, being Hanson & Co., Renton, Holmes & Co., A. M. Simpson, and, in truth, we might begin and write the whole list over, for all are heavy, reliable, and live firms.

Aside from the home demand, the lumber exports are increasing every year. The body of the trade is made up of redwood, pine, or red fir, cedar, and sugar pine.

A redwood forest is one of the most majestic sights in the world, and great tracts of land are covered with these trees two to three hundred feet in height.

There are over a million acres of this lumber uncut in California. The total cut since operations first began in the forest has been 5,800,000 feet. The redwood forests are among the most wonderful in the world. On the coast it is principally used for building, but its ornamental uses are only beginning, and soon it will probably be one of the most valuable trees in the world.

There is such variety as well of color as of grain and texture (hard or soft), as to make it very serviceable to the furniture and cabinet-maker. Of late there is being used extensively in these branches what is known as burlis, or the huge knots that sometimes grow on the tree-trunks, frequently eight or ten feet in length or breadth. These burlis—harder than iron-wood—consist of innumerable small birds'-eyes or tiny knots, so compactly put together, as to leave no grain whatever. The wood of these burlis, when worked, is of a rich, dark mottled brown, and highly ornamental. Sideboards, tables, mirror frames, and other articles made from these knots are of the most exquisite beauty and durable as iron. It is destined to be used more extensively for veneering purposes, for we doubt if any wood would give better results.

Great attention is being given to redwood as a valuable material for the details of woodwork. Architects

are leaning to a more general use of it for ornamental purposes. No wood gives better results at the band saw or in the shaping-machine—by means of which implements almost any conceivable design is obtained. The fact that seasoned redwood neither shrinks nor checks nor warps, makes it well adapted for this kind

Redwood is used quite extensively as a veneer. The best part of the tree for this purpose is that at the base—just where the trunk joins the root.

The pine or red fir is found west of the Cascade Range between 44 and 52 north latitude, eight degrees or five hundred and sixty miles in length. All the country



SPECIMENS OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD LUMBER.

of work, as indeed it does for all kinds of work known to the builder's art, from the plainest four-post shanty to the most elaborately-finished mansion.

The annual consumption of redwood is as follows:

	Feet.
1881.....	130,465,718
1882.....	152,517,738
1883.....	220,000,000
1884.....	208,405,000
1885.....	215,000,000
1886.....	224,000,000
1887.....	300,000,000

round the basin of Puget Sound, except in the few clearings, is covered with its stately growth. The redwood is king from 37 to 42 north latitude, and takes in 4,125 square miles. The cedar is found wedged in between the redwood and the sea, from 40 to 42 degrees.

The sugar pine is the most valuable timber found in the Sierras, and is present in almost inexhaustible quantity. The yellow pine of Alaska is found extensively in the forests stretching over a territory almost as large as the whole of the rest of the Pacific Coast west of Nevada. The lumber business of the coast, therefore, bids fair to increase annually for many years.

Mining.



OLD mining was the chief industry of California for more than ten years after the first discovery of gold, but ever since 1880 it has been surpassed by agriculture and manufactures.

There has been a complete revolution in mining since the early days when, in the search for gold, rivers were diverted from their courses, rocks and hills were torn asunder, and the fair face of the State changed as much as possible.

The disposition to indulge in wild speculations, visionary schemes, and reckless expenditure, which at one time here so widely obtained, has been largely superseded by those sound and careful methods that control the California mining industry of to-day.

Although there is yet room for improvement in the ethics of mining, there is reason to hope that these will in the course of a few years more, meet with such amendment that the calling will no longer be considered either disreputable or especially hazardous.

Year by year this industry is being made to conform more closely to the rules that cover legitimate and long-established pursuits. No other leading branch of business runs more evenly, nor can the product of any other be more closely estimated in advance than this. We can now at the beginning of each year confidently predict that our mines will yield something over a hundred millions before its close, and so with equal certainty can we forecast their aggregate output for each succeeding year for a long time to come. Seasons of drought may supervene, the rainfall may be excessive, a stringent money market may occur, and political convulsions happen, yet all the same our mines will turn out their accustomed quantities of gold and silver.

We also know that each year will be sustained many losses by reason of ill-advised investments in mining ventures and speculations, to say nothing of losses incurred through gambling in mining shares. Unheeding the warning of the press and the hard experience of others, multitudes of people, trusting to the recommendations of interested parties and the reports of incompetent experts, will before the advent of another year sink millions of dollars in so-called mining investments. This assured feature, though not peculiar to mining, seems inherent to the business.

There were formerly two kinds of mines in California, placer mines, where the gold was imbedded in layers of clay, sand, and gravel; and quartz mining, where the metal was encased in veins of rock. In placer mining, the earthy matter containing the gold, called pay-dirt, is washed in water, which dissolves the clay, carrying it off in solution, while the current sweeps away the sand, gravel, and stones. The gold, by reason of its

higher specific gravity, remains in the channel, or is caught with quicksilver.

In quartz mining, the auriferous rock is crushed to a very fine powder, the gold being caught in quicksilver, or on the rough surface of a blanket, over which the crushed material is borne by a stream of water. Placers are divided into many classifications, deep and shallow, also into hill, flat, bench, bar, river-bed, ancient river-bed, and gulch mines. Again, they are classified according to the instruments with which they are worked, as sluice, hydraulic, tunnel, dry washing, dry digging, and knife claims.

Water is the great agent of the placer miner, and the element of his power. Most of the gold in placer mines is obtained by hydraulic washing—that is, throwing water under a strong pressure against the banks of auriferous gravel, which is then carried by the water into a sluice.

Since this is the case, and the government has confined hydraulic mining to most strict and narrow limits (it can only be carried on where the debris is unobjectionable), hydraulic mining is almost a thing of the past. It is carried on in Del Norte and Siskiyou Counties, on the Klamath River, and is there quite profitable.

Prospecting, or searching for gold deposits, does not require much experience or scientific knowledge. Gold probably exists in every district where granite, slate, and quartz veins are found together, or in near proximity; and it is useless to prospect for auriferous quartz in a country where no placer gold is found. Nearly all the best veins have been found by poor and ignorant men, and not one by a man of special education as a geologist or miner.

Though quartz mining is more expensive than placer, and there is no occupation in which it is easier to waste money by inexperience or carelessness, yet a good quartz mine, well managed, is a most profitable and satisfactory sort of property.

Nevada County is a prosperous locality for quartz mining, chiefly because home capital was retained here and used to improve the quartz mining interests.

If the right men acquire them, quartz mines are usually rendered profitable. California mines are more sought after by capitalists than those of any other mining State.

There is one thing which has given a new impetus to quartz mining, and that is the success which has been attained by those who have become educated in scientific and systematic manipulation, using varied appliances and perfected machinery, which leaves less to chance than formerly.

In other words, quartz mining, and indeed, every sort of mining in California, has become an art industry, where formerly it was simply directed by speculators and carried out by laborers.

In California quartz or vein mining continues the leading branch of the business, as it has been for many years past, fully two-thirds of the gold product of the State being obtained from auriferous ores. This branch of mining is spread over the entire length and nearly the entire breadth of California, being pursued to some extent in three-fourths of the counties in the State.

This industry employs about 4,000 stamps, or their equivalent, some of the crushing being performed by arrastras, roller mills, and similar devices. Of the above number it may be calculated that 3,500 stamps are constantly in active service. Estimating that these stamps crush two tons of ore per day for 300 days in the year, there results an annual total of 2,100,000 tons of ore crushed. As this ore will average nearly \$7 per ton, the yield amounts, at the lowest calculation, to \$13,000,000 per annum.

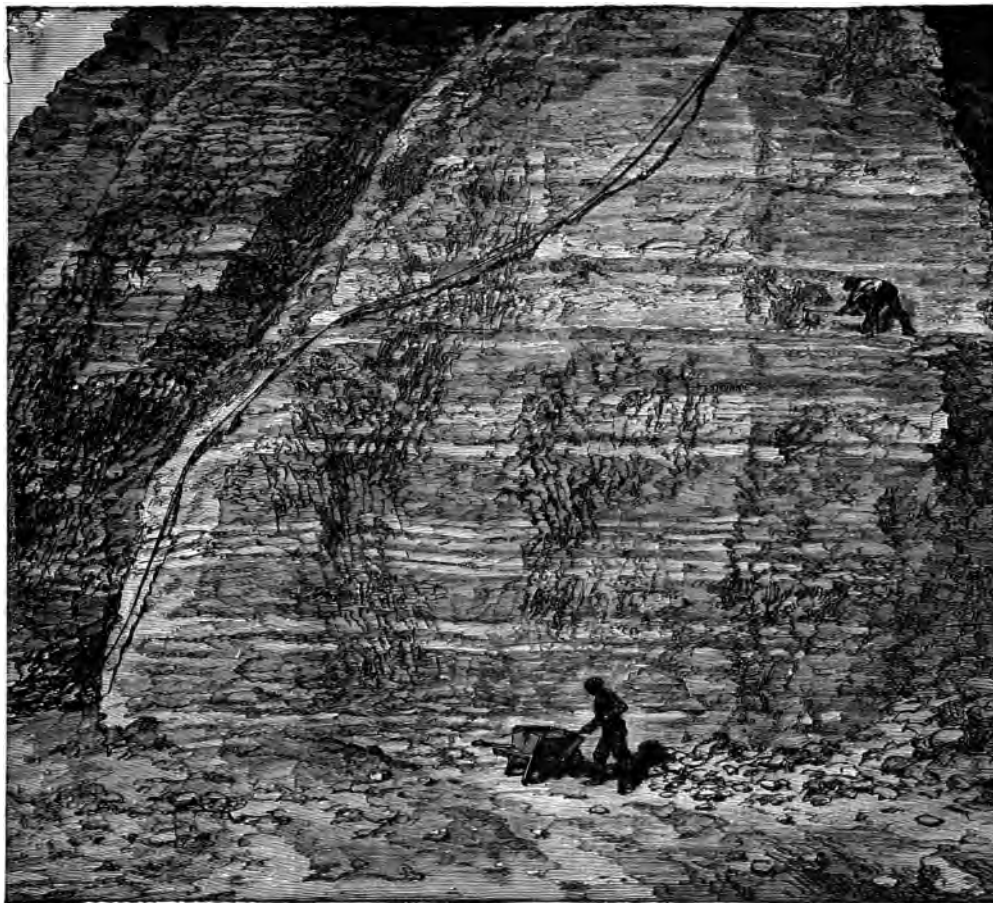
That this product will be steadily increased for many years to come there is good reason to believe. That it would, but for the drought, have been 10 per cent. larger the past year is well understood. More than a third of our quartz mills are now driven by water, wholly or in part. That portion of them that so use water for a motor were nearly all obliged to hang up their stamps, or the greater part of them, for several months during the last half of the year, causing a corresponding shrinkage in the output of bullion.

In mining, as in nearly every other business of the State, the most successful men are those who concentrate their capital, investing it in localities of which they have more or less experimental knowledge, where they are known also, and where they can control their capital and obtain credit if needed, instead of indulging in wild speculations, or investing in distant parts of the State where they are unacquainted, and where they cannot give their investments their personal attention. Of the gold-producing counties of California, Nevada

counties. Here lead and silver are mixed, the chief lead product being derived from silver ore in these two counties.

There is tin ore in San Bernardino, nickel ore in Monterey, and antimony ore in San Benito and Kern Counties, while Santa Clara is noted for its quicksilver. There are cinnabar mines in Fresno, San Luis Obispo, Trinity, Napa, Sonoma, and Lake Counties.

Calaveras, Shasta, and Nevada Counties are the seat of the chief copper mines of the State. The extraction



PROSPECTING.

stands first, Amador second, and Sierra third; though the precious ore is found in considerable quantity in twenty-one counties of the State.

Gravel drift-mining is now giving satisfactory results in Placer, Nevada, Sierra, and other counties, and bids fair to continue a productive industry for some time to come.

Silver is found in nearly every portion of the State, but chiefly east of the main divide of the Sierra Nevada. San Bernardino and Inyo are the most productive silver

of copper ore is somewhat irregular, but copper has recently risen in the market and stimulated the industry.

Iron ore is found in large quantities, but as yet iron mines have been worked but little, owing to high prices of fuel and labor.

In order to make mining of any sort pay, it is absolutely necessary to have the presence and constant attention of an economical, keen, and capable manager, who is interested in the business, and only capitalists should venture where there is uncertainty.

BEET SUGAR.

CALIFORNIA industry now in its infancy, but destined to become great at an early day, is the manufacture of beet sugar.

This sugar is greatly used in Europe, and is extensively manufactured in Germany, France, Austria, and Belgium. Germany annually manufactures 1,000,000 tons of the beet sugar, of which 600,000 tons are exported, and 400,000 tons are consumed in the country. The beet farmers of Germany are nearly all rich, even those who own a few acres only, for the beet-raising lands are worth from \$1,000 to \$15,000 per acre. In some districts the farmers band together and make a company, owning their own factory. The profit of beet sugar making is sometimes as high as 80 per cent.

With her usual adaptability, California has already proven herself to be one of the best beet-raising countries in the world. The California beet is several times as large as the beet grown in the Atlantic States; as the soil is light and deep, there is scarcely a limit to the length a California beet root will grow. Besides, its flavor is of the best; it is never tough and fibrous, but sweet, juicy, and tender, ready to melt in the mouth.

Both size and quality render these beets especially

adapted to sugar making, and experiments have proved that the California sugar beet makes from 15 to 18 per cent. of sugar, while the European beet gives but 11 or 12 per cent.

The greatest fact of all, however, in the beet-raising industry of California, is that instead of impoverishing the ground, the growing of beets is extremely beneficial to it. There is no ground in California that is barren simply on account of the poverty of the soil. Where vegetation does not flourish, it is for one or two reasons, sometimes both occurring at once—lack of water, and too much alkali in the soil.

It has been proven that the beet likes an alkaline soil, and not only this, but when land has been cropped with beets for three or four years, the vegetable absorbs the alkali it contains perfectly, reclaiming it by the simplest as well as the most profitable process known. This has solved a problem hitherto considered a poser, and renders much of the land supposed to be unavailable, on account of the alkali, perfectly good for all purposes.

Raising beets for sugar is extremely profitable, more so than growing wheat, as good land in California will yield thirty tons of beets to the acre. It has been proved in Germany that it makes little difference what weather the season is, wet or dry, as the beet flourishes

always. If dry the roots are not so large, but they contain more saccharine matter than when the season is wet.

Men who are not over sanguine concerning new enterprises declare that the beet sugar industry is destined to be not only the greatest in California, but the greatest in all the United States.

Burdette on California.

Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, said last May, when about to leave California: "I came to the State last January, intending to stay not later than up to the 1st of March, but, you see, I hadn't a correct idea of the size of the contract. I have several times attempted to write up my views on California, but sitting down to work, you know, awoke within me such a realizing sense of the fact that I as yet knew nothing about the subject that I always tore up the copy. It's too big a thing, my boy; too big a thing for the ordinary mind to grasp all in one piece."

California's enormous agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural interests, the extraordinary growth of our population, the wonderful impetus that has been given to general enterprise, the appreciation of real estate and the appreciation of California as a land not only of climate and scenery but of solid investment and rich returns—these prove conclusively the wonderful resources of this grand State.

The Pacific Bank, Cor. Sansome and Pacific streets, San Francisco, California, has won the name of "Old Reliable" through the firm, strong, prudential management and straightforward course of the men who have had it in charge for the past twenty-five years. Its prosperity only illustrates the old "Poor Richard" proverb:

"He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must hold or drive."





CALIFORNIA STATISTICS.

CAREFULLY COLLATED FROM OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FROM THE REPORTS OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS, FROM McCARTY'S STATISTICIAN, AND FROM NUMEROUS OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

LOCAL FREIGHT VIA CENTRAL PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

YEAR.	FORWARDED.	RECEIVED.	TOTALS.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
1873.....	217,654,900	193,694,144	411,349,044
1874.....	240,722,990	268,894,300	509,617,290
1875.....	241,009,790	321,886,570	562,896,360
1876.....	255,560,960	340,674,400	596,235,360
1877.....	239,667,740	345,531,250	585,198,990
1878.....	245,073,460	402,376,780	647,450,240
1879.....	272,978,340	382,624,820	655,603,160
1880.....	361,601,120	419,517,000	781,118,120
1881.....	385,773,200	472,749,280	858,522,570
1882.....	395,835,010	473,135,180	868,970,190
1883.....	345,798,550	510,515,220	856,313,770
1884.....	326,969,440	561,206,820	888,176,260
1885.....	325,357,810	594,261,140	919,458,950

THROUGH FREIGHT VIA CENTRAL PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS TO AND FROM ALL TERMINALS.

YEAR.	EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.	TOTALS.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
1875.....	98,069,080	192,803,810	290,872,890
1876.....	107,756,910	192,088,750	300,845,660
1877.....	101,209,410	186,679,380	287,888,790
1878.....	92,820,900	193,609,200	286,430,100
1879.....	124,478,790	226,585,940	351,064,730
1880.....	173,748,970	285,286,520	459,035,490
1881.....	195,290,380	299,145,540	494,435,920
1882.....	217,422,190	343,055,900	560,478,090
1883.....	220,559,650	387,174,940	607,734,590
1884.....	212,861,540	291,340,800	504,202,340
1885.....	246,062,280	261,889,200	507,951,480
1886.....	364,640,350	402,790,910	767,431,260

LOCAL FREIGHT VIA CENTRAL PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS, ENTIRE.

YEAR.	POUNDS.
1873.....	1,398,827,360
1874.....	1,505,722,710
1875.....	1,449,979,370
1876.....	1,850,622,680
1877.....	1,751,080,390
1878.....	2,419,745,600
1879.....	2,541,742,460
1880.....	2,862,321,310
1881.....	3,725,424,280
1882.....	4,081,059,400
1883.....	3,888,308,510
1884.....	3,984,262,650
1885.....	3,879,882,500

GRAIN SHIPMENTS RECEIVED AT TERMINALS, 1878 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	POUNDS.
1878.....	622,406,320
1879.....	768,621,320
1880.....	841,106,910
1881.....	1,205,401,420
1882.....	1,155,924,120
1883.....	1,001,478,910
1884.....	1,287,086,940
1885.....	1,047,283,350

THROUGH FREIGHT VIA CENTRAL PACIFIC AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

YEAR.	EAST BOUND.	WEST BOUND.	TOTALS.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
1873.....	92,372,070	128,063,360	220,435,430
1874.....	142,718,930	160,826,990	303,545,920
1875.....	113,785,920	253,801,150	367,587,070
1876.....	137,654,690	239,863,270	377,517,960
1877.....	116,231,111	230,247,350	346,478,461
1878.....	121,134,610	239,008,520	360,143,130
1879.....	170,205,880	269,162,290	439,368,170
1880.....	227,589,130	330,849,150	558,438,280
1881.....	260,962,900	357,695,220	618,658,120
1882.....	367,672,180	412,327,050	780,000,130
1883.....	345,486,440	469,306,660	814,793,100
1884.....	308,142,950	413,905,730	722,048,680
1885.....	382,871,840	373,970,110	756,841,950
1886.....	559,213,840	569,835,580	1,129,049,420

MINT COINAGE AT SAN FRANCISCO, 1887.

The Mint Coinage at San Francisco for the year 1887 was as follows:

Double Eagles.....	\$5,680,000
Eagles.....	8,170,000
Half Eagles.....	9,560,000
Standard Dollars.....	1,771,500
Dimes.....	445,485

RATES OF COMMISSIONS AND BROKERAGE

OF THE

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO BE CHARGED WHERE NO EXPRESS AGREE
MENT TO THE CONTRARY EXISTS.*Adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco,
May 9th, 1871, as Amended to date.*

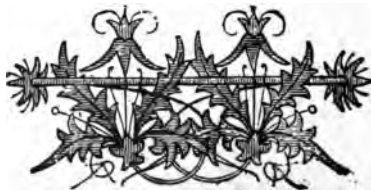
Commission on purchase of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, including the drawing of bills, for payment of same.	1 per ct.
On sale of stocks, bonds, and all kinds of securities, with guarantee of sale, and remittance in bill.	1 per ct.
(But in this and all other cases where no charge is made for guarantee of Bill of Exchange, the party shall remit in first-class paper, without guarantee, unless the Bill be endorsed by him.)	
On purchase or sale of specie, gold dust, or bullion, on amounts not exceeding \$20,000.	1 per ct.
On purchase or sale of specie, gold dust, or bullion, on any excess over \$20,000.	½ per ct.
For drawing or endorsing bills of exchange.	1½ per ct.
On sale of bills of exchange without endorsement.	1 per ct.
On sale of merchandise from domestic Atlantic ports, with guarantee.	5 per ct.
On sale of merchandise from foreign ports, with guarantee.	7½ per ct.
On goods received on consignment, and afterward withdrawn, on invoice cost.	2½ per ct.
(The receipt of the Bill of Lading to be considered equivalent to the receipt of the goods.)	
On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds in hand, on cost and charges, when not exceeding \$2,500.	5 per ct.
On purchase and shipment of merchandise, with funds in hand, on excess over \$2,500.	3½ per ct.
On purchase and shipment of merchandise, without funds in hand, on cost and charges.	5 per ct.
For collecting and remitting delayed or litigated accounts.	10 per ct.
For collecting general claims.	2½ per ct.
For collecting and paying or remitting money from which no other commission is derived.	1 per ct.
For collecting freight by vessels from domestic Atlantic ports, on amount of freight list or charter party.	2½ per ct.
For collecting freight by vessels from foreign ports, on amount collected.	2½ per ct.
For attending to general average matters and collecting contributions, on the first \$10,000, or any smaller amount.	5 per ct.
on any excess over \$10,000 to \$30,000.	2½ per ct.
on any excess over \$30,000.	1 per ct.
(A deposit to cover probable amount of contribution, or security to the satisfaction of the merchant attending to the matter, to be furnished by the claimant of goods.)	

For landing and re-shipping goods at this port from vessels in distress, on market value.	1¼ per ct.
(The merchant entitled to such commission being held in all cases to have assumed the responsibility of the safe keeping of the Cargo, except as to damage resulting from natural accidents.)	
For accepting and paying a bottomry or responsiveness bond.	2½ per ct.
(Interest to be also allowed for the time used.)	
On purchase or sale of vessels.	2½ per ct.
For entering, clearing, and transacting ship's business on vessels with cargo or passengers, on vessels under 500 tons register.	\$100
On vessels of from 500 to 1,000 tons register.	\$150
On vessels of over 1,000 tons register.	\$200
(If the vessel be chartered and cleared by different consignees, the commission not to exceed one-half the above rates to each.)	
For disbursements of vessels by consignees, with funds in hand.	2½ per ct.
For disbursements of vessels by consignees, without funds in hand.	5 per ct.
For procuring freight or passengers.	5 per ct.
For chartering vessels, on amount of freight, actual or estimated, to be considered due when the charter is effected.	5 per ct.
(But no charter to be considered as effected or binding until a memorandum, or one of the copies of the charter party, has been signed. Where no special rate of exchange is stipulated on outward charters, payable in sterling, the pound sterling to be valued at \$4.86 U. S. gold coin.)	
On giving bonds for vessels under attachment in litigated cases, on amount of liability.	2½ per ct.
For receiving and transshipping, or otherwise forwarding goods, on invoice amount, on the first \$3,000, or any smaller amount.	2½ per ct.
For receiving and transshipping, or otherwise forwarding goods, on invoice amount, on any excess over \$3,000.	1 per ct.
For effecting marine insurance, when no commission for sale or purchase is charged on amount of premium.	5 per ct.
The foregoing commissions to be exclusive of brokerage and every charge actually incurred.	
Brokerage, on purchase or sale of merchandise.	1 per ct.

RATES OF STORAGE ON MERCHANDISE.

On bonded goods in warehouse, per month, 62½ cents per ton of 40 cubic feet, or of 2,000 lbs., as per class; except Plate Glass, the rate on which is \$1.00 per ton. On bonded goods stored outside or in yard of warehouse, 37½ cents per ton of 40 cubic feet. On free goods, as per class, 25a37½ cents per ton of 40 cubic feet.

In all cases, a fraction of a month to be charged as a month.



BANKS OF CALIFORNIA.—Statistics Compiled from the Reports of the Bank Commissioners.

On July 1st, 1887, there were 145 banks in California, and 24 savings banks; of the 145 banks, 83 were incorporated State commercial banks; 5 branches of foreign banks; 29, private banks; 23, national banks. The total assets of the 145 banks were \$140,705,286.86; and of the 24 savings banks, \$77,584,602.65.

RESOURCES.

	Savings Banks.	Incorporated Commercial Banks.	National Banks.	Private Banks.	Totals.
Bank premises.....	\$931,989.20	\$2,081,230.46	\$468,641.78	\$693,691.94	\$4,175,553.38
Real estate taken for debt.....	2,172,887.18	1,107,001.36	188,500.30	.....	3,448,397.84
Invested in stocks, bonds, warrants.....	17,860,209.64	2,378,217.07	3,009,068.10	478,077.05	23,725,572.46
Loans on real estate.....	42,963,926.78	13,508,018.93	.....	1,536,604.72	58,008,550.43
Loans on stocks, bonds, warrants.....	8,536,016.97	8,030,444.44	1,034,952.61	206,104.84	17,807,518.68
Loans on other securities.....	35,046.81	9,965,189.17	815,528.50	314,780.90	11,130,545.38
Loans on personal security.....	1,000,815.05	34,653,984.40	14,367,635.99	4,684,088.07	54,708,623.51
Money on hand.....	1,994,883.30	15,579,298.25	4,421,831.59	1,548,508.51	23,544,521.65
Due from banks and bankers.....	1,609,286.18	10,335,491.59	4,310,113.95	813,903.26	17,068,794.98
Other assets.....	479,541.54	3,725,794.08	147,336.17	321,139.43	4,673,811.23
Totals.....	\$77,584,602.65	\$101,364,670.35	\$28,743,717.99	\$10,596,898.52	\$218,289,889.51

LIABILITIES.

	Savings Banks.	Incorporated Commercial Banks.	National Banks.	Private Banks.	Totals.
Capital paid up.....	\$4,216,377.10	\$31,061,935.06	\$6,200,000.00	\$3,578,468.14	\$45,056,780.30
Reserve and profit and loss.....	2,731,089.01	11,402,287.27	1,611,837.83	400,577.60	16,145,791.71
Due to Depositors.....	70,077,893.40	52,513,971.50	18,001,082.45	6,118,496.82	146,711,444.17
Due to banks and bankers.....	591.99	5,872,134.18	1,356,594.22	340,531.22	7,569,851.61
Other liabilities.....	558,651.15	514,342.34	1,574,203.49	158,824.74	2,806,021.72
Totals.....	\$77,584,602.65	\$101,364,670.35	\$28,743,717.99	\$10,596,898.52	\$218,289,889.51

EIGHTY-THREE COMMERCIAL BANKS, STATE INCORPORATIONS.

TWENTY-FOUR SAVINGS BANKS.

NAME OF COUNTY.	No. of Banks.	Capital, July 1st, 1887.	Due Depositors, July 1st, 1887.	NAME OF COUNTY.	No. of Banks.	Capital, July 1st, 1887.	Due Depositors, July 1st, 1887.
San Francisco.....	7	\$9,774,160.00	\$24,033,851.55	San Francisco.....	8	\$1,002,740.00	\$60,726,381.72
Alameda.....	1	100,000.00	60,899.34	Alameda.....	2	675,000.00	4,381,634.54
Butte.....	2	550,000.00	338,667.22	Fresno.....	1	192,400.00	137,872.78
Colusa.....	3	725,000.00	654,788.41	Los Angeles.....	3	145,000.00	507,452.69
Contra Costa.....	1	100,000.00	187,443.17	Mendocino.....	1	.....	356,614.80
Fresno.....	3	196,200.00	368,484.52	Merced.....	1	60,000.00	430,714.04
Humboldt.....	2	100,000.00	363,067.05	Sacramento.....	1	225,237.10	351,121.57
Kern.....	1	53,000.00	136,511.73	Santa Barbara.....	1	26,000.00	45,951.22
Lake.....	2	108,760.00	140,411.53	Santa Cruz.....	1	20,000.00	225,873.52
Los Angeles.....	9	880,000.00	5,892,601.73	Santa Clara.....	1	300,000.00	688,137.90
Marin.....	1	100,000.00	51,625.13	San Diego.....	1	10,000.00	99,758.17
Mendocino.....	2	280,000.00	158,372.91	San Joaquin.....	2	800,000.00	2,026,736.12
Merced.....	1	41,475.00	106,354.78	Solano.....	1	70,000.00	119,644.32
Monterey.....	1	300,000.00	283,474.20	Totals.....	24	\$4,216,377.10	\$70,077,893.40
Napa.....	2	276,300.00	182,935.14				
Nevada.....	1	30,000.00	121,830.06				
Plumas.....	1	12,500.00	48,533.82				
Sacramento.....	2	400,000.00	2,802,350.35				
San Benito.....	1	250,000.00	227,954.53				
San Bernardino.....	4	282,500.00	1,311,175.61				
San Diego.....	2	32,500.00	125,078.80				
San Joaquin.....	1	158,550.00	164,147.56				
Shasta.....	1	31,100.00	70,131.90				
San Luis Obispo.....	1	100,000.00	330,594.42				
Santa Clara.....	5	728,000.00	1,407,375.61				
Santa Cruz.....	3	303,350.00	658,120.32				
Siskiyou.....	1	100,000.00	197,063.80				
Solano.....	4	413,100.00	352,821.83				
Sonoma.....	8	1,158,660.00	1,175,168.35				
Stanislaus.....	1	175,000.00	121,331.56				
Tehama.....	1	300,000.00	331,835.25				
Tulare.....	3	275,000.00	515,530.39				
Ventura.....	1	90,000.00	334,102.02				
Yolo.....	3	1,091,800.00	914,127.73				
Yuba.....	3	38,375.00	49,577.60				
Totals, 35 counties.....	83	\$19,555,900.00	\$44,149,188.70				

COMPARATIVE INCREASE OVER 1886.

Increase in counties.....	2
Increase in banks.....	16
Increase in capital.....	\$2,164,878.00
Increase in deposits, commercial banks.....	\$10,721,271.10
Increase in deposits, savings banks.....	7,255,854.96
Increase in deposits, branches foreign banks.....	1,303,581.81
Total increase of deposits in banks under jurisdiction of this board.....	\$19,280,707.87

The amount due depositors in the savings banks July 1st, 1887, was \$70,077,893.40. The largest savings bank was the Hibernia of San Francisco, having 32,735 depositors, and over twenty-two millions of assets.

Comparative Statistics.

The five branches of Foreign Banks, being chartered commercial banks, are included in the Incorporated Commercial Banks, previously given. The total aggregate assets and liabilities of these foreign banks were on July 1, 1887, \$21,169,250, which, deducted from the \$101,364,670.35 there given, leaves \$80,195,420.35 for the State Incorporated Commercial Banks.

The total assets of the State Commercial Banks during the following periods were, July 1, 1882, fifty-seven Banks, \$57,898,020.90; 1883, sixty-three banks, \$62,903,302.98; 1884, sixty-nine banks, \$67,191,957.35; 1885, sixty-eight banks, \$57,473,986.90; 1886, sixty-nine banks, \$64,980,482.10; 1887, eighty-three banks, \$80,195,420.35.

The total assets of the San Francisco Branches of Foreign Banks were, July 1, 1882, four branches, \$13,062,252.82; 1883, four branches, \$14,637,704.58; 1884, five branches, \$16,942,947.72; 1885, five branches, \$18,111,361.60; 1886, five branches, \$19,154,274.98; 1887, five branches, \$21,169,250.

The total assets of the Savings Banks of California on the first of July, during the last six years have been: in 1882, seventeen banks, \$53,383,326.14; in 1883, seventeen banks, \$62,503,060.69; in 1884, eighteen banks, \$65,739,845; in 1885, twenty-one banks, \$65,873,069; in 1886, twenty-two banks, \$69,985,288; in 1887, twenty-four banks, \$77,584,602.67.

ACTIVE SAVINGS BANKS OF CALIFORNIA.	21 BANKS. Jan. 1, 1886.	23 BANKS. Jan. 1, 1887.
Number of depositors.....	84,956	90,500
Amount due ".....	\$60,435,918.99	\$66,196,189.54
Average amount due each depositor.....	711.37	731.38
Net earnings.....	2,767,490.65	2,747,008.18
Dividends paid depositors.....	2,211,231.39	2,294,434.76
Capital paid in coin.....	3,478,299.60	3,961,272.10
Dividends paid stockholders..	271,883.81	313,754.13

Gold and Silver Productions.

(From the Reports of the Maverick National Bank.)

The discovery of America considerably increased the quantity of gold, and immensely increased the quantity of silver in existence.

The discovery of the Russian gold mines made that country, at a later date, the chief gold producing country, but this position was taken from her on the discovery of the California and Australian mines.

The production of the precious metals from the earliest times to 1886 is estimated at \$26,883,000,000, of which \$14,852,000,000 is put down to gold and \$12,031,000,000 to silver. Allowing for loss the present amount is placed at \$13,974,000,000—\$8,352,000,000 gold and \$5,622,000,000 silver. Of this, \$11,000,000,000 represents coin and bullion, and the remainder represents watches, plate, jewelry, and ornamental works.

Of the amount now in existence, \$10,621,000,000 are estimated to have been obtained from America, \$1,618,000,000 from Asia (including Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania), \$1,089,000,000 from Europe, and \$646,000,000 from Africa.

In 1885 the product of the world was, gold, \$101,556,000; silver, \$124,968,000; of which the United States is credited with \$31,801,000 of gold and \$51,600,000 of silver; a total of \$84,301,000.

Recent figures give the product of the United States in 1886 as \$35,000,000 gold and \$51,000,000; a total of \$86,000,000.

AVERAGE TO EACH SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR.

(From the Maverick National Bank Manual, 1855-86.)

Maine.....	\$320	New Jersey.....	\$276
New Hampshire.....	389	Pennsylvania.....	261
Vermont.....	237	Maryland.....	395
Massachusetts.....	324	Ohio.....	371
Rhode Island.....	445	Minnesota.....	254
New York.....	378	California.....	711

Cautionary Suggestions of the Bank Commissioners.

There are measures of caution we have respectfully urged on bank officials as most necessary to guard them against the danger of inside dishonesty, and the Directors of banks which do not insist on their adoption in the conduct of their banks, are almost criminal in their neglect. The "Daily Trial Balance," which a few country banks still disregard, is one of these that we consider absolutely necessary to insure reasonable safety in the conduct of a bank. Another is to keep a strict watch on the certificate of deposit register. The issuance of a certificate of deposit, and the making of the proper entries in regard to it in the register, is a transaction that should always be checked by a second employee of the bank. This is a precaution adopted by most of the banks and should never be disregarded.

Every certificate after payment should be pasted back on the stub found, with number, name, and amount corresponding. The certificate of deposit register should be carefully examined and balanced at least once every month. If these precautions are observed, it will be found almost impossible to issue improperly a certificate of deposit except where there is a collusion between two or more employees of the bank, which is so dangerous that it is seldom or never attempted. Frauds in the certificate of deposit accounts of banks have often been so adroitly concealed by false entries that detection was almost an impossibility, except by an expert examination of the whole business of the bank.

The cash on hand should be counted after the close of business each day, and again in the morning before the bank is opened for business. Nothing should be taken for granted as being safe in the vaults, or elsewhere. All should be actually seen and counted each time, and no cash in the bank, whether the property of the bank or not, if accessible to the officers or employees of the bank, should be omitted from the count. There is no safety in any other way of dealing with the cash of a bank.

There are many other useful recommendations our experience induced us to name in former reports as means of safety against inside dishonesty; but these here named we deem of absolute necessity. No matter how honest, honorable, and above suspicion the manager and employees of a bank may be deemed, yet its accounts should, at stated periods, not to exceed two years apart, undergo an expert examination by a professional expert accountant unconnected with the bank. In a word, no precaution known in the banking fraternity should be omitted from the conduct of a banking institution. No bar should be left down; for experience in this State, and, in fact, all the world over, warns us how weak poor human nature is under strong and aggravating temptations.

We discourage the loaning of money to flouring mills, lumber mills, and all sorts of enterprises, such as fruit canning corporations and the like, without demanding ample security for the money loaned. And it is a curious fact, that so far, our advice in this respect, when disregarded, has always resulted in a loss to the bank, sometimes sweeping away its whole reserve, and in some instances even impairing its capital as well. We do all we can to prevent and discourage the officers and directors of banks from loaning the bank's money to one another. The practice is bad in itself, and liable to abuse that is almost criminal. We sometimes find officers and directors of a bank partners in some extensive enterprise of great apparent usefulness to the location in which the bank is doing business, influencing the Board of Directors of the bank to make large loans to this favorite enterprise, without requiring security, that is absolutely and beyond all doubt good. This is all wrong and generally ends in disaster to the bank. Nine out of every ten banks that fail, do so from abuses in this direction, and the stockholders of a bank cannot be too watchful of the action of their officers and Directors in this respect.

A DOLLAR IN THE BANK is worth two in the pocket.

Contributed by the Bank Commissioners.

As a rule we now find much more currency than formerly in the banks. This is particularly so in Southern Counties of the State. The marked change in this respect is undoubtedly owing to the large Eastern immigration that for the last four years has been flowing into these counties.

The prejudice in California against paper money is still very strong, but undoubtedly modified.

The silver standard dollar seems every day to increase in popularity in our State. The country banks find the unabated demand for it hard to meet. Most of them receive from one to three thousand dollars a week from the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco, the expense of the transfer being paid by the General Government. This rapidly goes into circulation and disappears, no one knows where, as it never returns to the banks. It seems to remain among the people as a necessary medium of trade. We find by our investigations on this point that it does not return to the city through the agencies of the country merchants, for they do not pay their bills in San Francisco in silver. They seldom send a dollar of silver into the city, either to liquidate their debts or purchase new goods. All this is done by drafts on the city banks, or with gold and currency sent through the Post Office or express. The two avenues by which the silver seems to find its way back to the city, is through settlements made by the country Post Office with the main Post Office in San Francisco, and the settlements made with the various railroad stations throughout the State, and the head office in San Francisco.

But through these avenues cannot be traced one-fifth of the amount constantly streaming into the interior of the State through the local country banks.

There never was a proposition so unanimously unpopular with the people of California, as that proposing to stop the coinage of the silver dollar.

The fight so bitterly waged against silver by the Eastern money dealers, has had the effect of keeping our large city banks in a constant state of alarm, lest they might be caught with the depreciated currency in their vaults. The consequence is, that though disapproving of this anti-silver crusade, they are yet forced, as it were, to take part in it in a quiet way, by avoiding silver as much as it is possible. It seems plain that if the anti-silver war in the Eastern States were decidedly discouraged by our government it would soon cease, and that there would be but little further trouble in the continued coinage of silver.

A Friendly Warning.

A time has come in California as it seems to us when it behooves the managers and directors of our banks to be on their guard lest, in the excitement of coming events, they forget the severe lessons of the past, and again loan out money on fictitious values, which would surely result, as it did eight years ago, in many instances in converting their institutions into real estate agencies.

A sudden and extraordinary tidal wave of apparent prosperity seems to be steadily advancing on our whole State. Two years ago it was just perceptibly felt in the Southern Counties, and it has continued to flow on with unabated volume until it has now made every property holder in that section seem a rich man.

The population of some of our Southern Counties has more than doubled within the past year. The assessed value of taxable property in those counties has advanced within the same period, until in the county of Los Angeles alone it reaches the enormous figure of nearly ninety-three millions of dollars, or about one-third of the assessment of the City and County of San Francisco. This is an increase in that county of much more than double in one year. Nine new banks have opened for business within the past twelve months in the three counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino. The increase in the deposits in the banks located in those counties is wonderful, and to be counted by millions only. Before this wave recedes it bids fair

to press on north, until it is felt in every county to the Oregon line.

Let no one, however, imagine that the time is not to come when this sudden and wonderful wave will recede. If there is any truth in the records of events in the past, that time will surely come; and although it will undoubtedly leave California far in advance of where it found her, in prosperity and resources developed; yet as it recedes it will leave, high and dry, as a total wreck, many and many a well-planned speculation that once filled its projectors with well grounded hopes of a successful outcome.

This state of things we deem worthy of serious reflections by the bankers of our State, and particularly so by the officers and directors of the banking institutions, just newly organized for business; for them the wisdom gathered from experience is yet to come, and the utmost vigilance is necessary, or it may cost them too much or come too late.

In conclusion we wish to say, that we view the banks under our supervision nearly without an exception, as in a financially sound and satisfactory condition; while the great majority of them are paying their shareholders uncommonly large profits on their investments. Prudent men must not forget, however, that it is in time of great prosperity that dangers are apt to lie in the financial pathway, which often, when least expected, overthrow the proudest money king of them all.

Regulations Concerning Delivery of Merchandise, Payment of Freight, etc., of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

When no express stipulation exists per Bill of Lading, goods are to be considered as deliverable on shore.

Freight on all goods to be paid, or secured to the satisfaction of the captain or consignee of the vessel, prior to the delivery of goods.

After the delivery to the purchaser of merchandise sold, no claim for damages, deficiency, or other cause, shall be admissible, unless made within three days, and no such claim shall be admissible after goods sold and delivered have once left the city.

When foreign Bills of Lading do not expressly stipulate the payment of freight in a specific coin, foreign currency shall be reckoned according to the United States value thereof, and payment be made in any legal tender of the United States.

When foreign Bills of Lading expressly stipulate that the freight shall be paid in a specific coin, then the same must be procured, if required, or its equivalent given—the rate to be determined by the current value at the time in San Francisco.

When no special agreement is contained in a charter party, lay days shall commence as follows: For vessels from foreign ports with general cargo, as soon as vessel is in her discharging berth, and a general order has been issued by the Custom House.

For vessels with Coal from Atlantic or Australian ports, five running days after arrival, provided that discharging berth can be procured.

In the case of Coal laden vessels, when no special quantity is fixed by the charter party, the minimum quantity to be discharged per working day shall be 100 tons.

In the case of Grain-loading vessels, when the charterer does not furnish stiffening within forty-eight hours from the time notice is given him by the captain or consignee, the time lost should count as lay days on the charter.

For tare on Wool Bags, two pounds is to be allowed for each new sack, and three and one-half pounds for each second-hand sack.

For tare on China Sugar, four pounds is to be allowed for each mat containing four pockets of about 25 pounds each.

All other rates of tare are to be allowed as by custom in New York, except when otherwise provided.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

THE California wheat receipts for 1887, though heavy, were less than usual, owing to various causes. There has been an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in the population of the State since 1880, and more flour is required for home consumption than formerly. Besides, producers were unwilling to sell at prices current during the latter half of the year. The stock on hand is the largest in several years.

WHEAT AND FLOUR—COMPARATIVE EXPORTS. 1874 to 1888.

YEARS.	WHEAT.		FLOUR.	
	CENTALS.	VALUE.	BARRELS.	VALUE.
1887.....	9,063,051	\$14,683,783	801,183	\$3,422,433
1886.....	15,832,155	21,443,167	1,124,615	4,372,965
1885.....	11,842,242	16,428,985	1,298,169	5,326,258
1884.....	12,158,714	17,329,448	1,201,761	5,288,575
1883.....	12,960,540	22,978,530	1,246,218	6,220,627
1882.....	18,756,239	31,355,452	959,889	4,801,298
1881.....	20,006,540	30,821,996	785,078	3,589,190
1880.....	9,452,099	15,243,378	560,770	2,754,267
1879.....	10,540,197	19,258,457	511,600	2,548,486
1878.....	8,062,287	14,462,182	489,462	2,614,764
1877.....	4,931,437	11,020,343	434,684	2,691,691
1876.....	9,967,941	17,034,758	503,143	2,560,759
1875.....	7,505,320	14,025,802	497,163	2,476,151
1874.....	8,054,670	14,144,150	535,695	3,042,000
From July 1, to Dec. 31, 1886	8,161,504	11,158,263	610,645	2,378,620
" " " " 1885	3,885,579	5,644,651	591,291	2,491,872
" " " " 1884	8,157,261	10,696,931	604,170	2,462,110
" " " " 1883	7,366,814	12,659,605	664,760	3,378,573
" " " " 1882	9,007,031	15,203,186	522,430	2,622,185
" " " " 1881	12,530,337	20,351,119	423,391	2,024,745
" " " " 1880	5,895,400	8,594,757	299,076	1,361,671
" " " " 1879	7,009,993	13,407,344	234,881	1,238,230
" " " " 1878	6,542,016	11,253,416	253,829	1,260,814
" " " " 1877	2,449,457	5,741,616	206,428	1,256,640
" " " " 1876	8,031,124	13,337,500	296,629	1,471,028
" " " " 1875	4,199,651	8,675,050	233,629	1,294,408
" " " " 1874	5,488,186	8,625,890	219,016	1,134,722

Exports of Flour, Wheat, Barley, and Oats, for year ended December 31, 1886, by sea only.

TO	FLOUR. Barrels.	WHEAT. Centals.	BARLEY. Centals.	OATS. Centals.
New York.....			187,005	
Great Britain, etc.....	469,385	12,714,973	391,151	
China.....	421,498			943
Japan.....	22,603			107
Hawaiian Islands.....	44,134		89,098	22,375
British Columbia.....	4,324		3,100	30
Mexico.....	2,264			1,271
Central America.....	78,648	6,160		46
Panama.....	19,780			760
Society Islands.....	10,079		4,350	37
Russian Possessions in Asia.....	18,411			
South America.....			47,721	
Farther India.....	4,575			
France.....		1,936,086		
Belgium.....		457,389		
Australia.....	18,855	215,213		
Italy.....		105,179		
Africa.....		124,735		
Gibraltar.....		205,739		
Other countries.....	9,859	68,681	1,223	
Totals, 1886.....	1,124,615	15,832,155	723,648	25,509
Totals, 1885.....	1,298,169	11,842,242	171,369	30,734
Totals, 1884.....	1,201,761	12,158,714	455,363	28,912
Totals, 1883.....	1,246,218	12,960,540	183,676	31,553
Totals, 1882.....	959,889	18,756,239	183,955	28,507
Totals, 1881.....	785,078	20,006,540	101,390	22,740
Totals, 1880.....	560,770	9,452,099	470,612	15,373
Totals, 1879.....	511,600	10,540,197	587,057	11,507
Totals, 1878.....	489,462	8,062,287	303,969	31,927
Totals, 1877.....	434,684	4,931,437	90,330	4,544
Totals, 1876.....	508,143	9,967,941	351,897	8,721

GRAIN AND FLOUR

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM
JULY 1, 1857, TO JAN. 1, 1888.

FROM	RECEIPTS.		
	FLOUR, BARRELS.	WHEAT, CENTALS.	EQUAL TO CENTALS.
July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858	35,956	243,052	350,920
July 1, 1858, to July 1, 1859	68,554	493,002	638,694
July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860	91,407	985,026	1,259,247
July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861	113,779	2,160,723	2,502,060
July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1862	103,565	1,361,218	1,680,913
July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863	159,588	1,864,652	2,343,416
July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864	100,602	1,846,118	2,147,924
July 1, 1864, to July 1, 1865	134,735	527,881	932,086
July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1866	181,498	2,207,158	2,751,652
July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867	300,749	4,999,346	5,901,593
July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868	201,186	5,031,966	5,635,524
July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	223,350	6,046,350	6,716,400
July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	181,517	6,172,635	6,716,186
July 1, 1870, to July 1, 1871	123,513	4,422,729	4,793,268
July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	139,982	2,391,666	2,811,612
July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873	222,279	10,780,895	1,447,732
July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	469,533	7,829,821	19,238,420
July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	461,845	9,807,776	11,193,311
July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	457,365	6,597,288	7,969,383
July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	514,298	10,803,776	12,346,670
July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	382,697	4,454,838	15,602,929
July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	472,155	10,101,075	11,517,540
July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880	492,911	10,887,604	12,366,337
July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881	594,876	16,217,284	28,001,912
July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882	810,844	20,883,788	33,316,320
July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883	1,031,499	15,337,207	8,431,704
July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884	1,280,591	12,817,069	16,085,842
July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	1,301,019	17,298,686	19,201,743
July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886	1,141,002	12,604,635	16,147,641
July 1, 1886, to Jan. 1, 1887	646,585	8,599,583	10,539,338

(Qr. Sacks)

Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1888. 3,798,745 10,493,433 13,342,402

FROM	EXPORTS		
	FLOUR, BARRELS.	WHEAT, CENTALS.	EQUAL TO CENTALS.
July 1, 1857, to July 1, 1858	5,387	3,801	19,962
July 1, 1858, to July 1, 1859	20,577	123	61,854
July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860	58,926	381,768	558,546
July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1861	197,181	1,529,924	2,121,467
July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1862	101,652	851,344	1,156,800
July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1863	144,883	1,043,652	1,478,301
July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864	152,683	1,071,292	1,529,196
July 1, 1864, to July 1, 1865	91,479	25,369	299,801
July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1866	279,554	1,039,515	1,877,177
July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867	465,337	3,636,190	5,032,101
July 1, 1867, to July 1, 1868	423,189	3,803,778	5,073,345
July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869	453,920	4,374,524	5,736,284
July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	352,962	4,863,891	5,922,776
July 1, 1870, to July 1, 1871	196,219	3,571,846	4,160,503
July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	270,079	1,404,382	2,214,619
July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873	263,615	9,822,688	10,613,623
July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	614,710	7,273,241	9,207,571
July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875	485,551	8,793,544	10,241,007
July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1876	445,143	6,136,460	7,571,899
July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	524,885	10,513,104	12,087,759
July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	442,061	3,969,728	5,295,911
July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	530,549	10,012,220	11,603,867
July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880	496,572	10,626,602	12,116,408
July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881	330,763	13,371,603	15,353,892
July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882	860,850	22,279,545	24,862,095
July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883	1,099,652	14,601,796	17,900,752
July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884	1,262,351	11,368,267	15,155,320
July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	1,304,412	16,113,929	20,027,160
July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886	1,087,191	11,322,325	14,583,898
July 1, 1886, to Jan. 1, 1887	610,645	8,161,504	9,993,439
Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1888	801,133	9,063,051	11,466,418
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1888	59,979	9,730,660	9,930,597

The officers of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal., keep thoroughly informed of the wheat, grain, and flour market, and are prepared at all times to make loans on flour, wheat, and barley, and other approved merchandise in warehouse.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CUSTOMS DISTRICT IN EACH MONTH FOR THE YEAR 1886.

	COLLECTIONS.	TOTAL
January	\$102,464 07	\$1,709,637 76
February	110,645 87	1,983,880 53
March	162,748 83	2,703,215 59
April	160,498 80	2,322,716 00
May	263,646 69	3,901,757 50
June	153,271 39	3,642,939 80
July	123,817 64	2,734,276 82
August	131,388 27	
September	124,374 35	
October	130,765 42	
November	126,624 52	
December	129,391 91	
Totals 1886		\$1,709,637 76
Totals 1885		2,616,773 48
Totals 1884		2,703,215 59
Totals 1883		2,322,716 00
Totals 1882		3,901,757 50
Totals 1881		3,642,939 80
Totals 1880		2,734,276 82
Totals 1879		
Totals 1878		
Totals 1877		
Totals 1876		
Totals 1875		
Totals 1874		
Totals 1873		
Totals 1872		
Totals 1871		
Totals 1870		
Totals 1869		
Totals 1868		
Totals 1867		
Totals 1866		
Totals 1865		
Totals 1864		
Totals 1863		
Totals 1862		
Totals 1861		
Totals 1860		
Totals 1859		
Totals 1858		
Totals 1857		

WINES AND BRANDIES.

WINE receipts of 1887 exceed those of 1886 by about thirty-three per cent. Receipts of brandy have exceeded those of 1886 by about twenty-five per cent.

RECEIPTS OF WINE AND BRANDY FOR 1887.

MONTHS.	WINE GALLONS.	BRANDY GALLONS.
January	546,630	95,049
February	612,728	20,220
March	714,786	11,745
April	778,303	6,130
May	1,036,600	9,590
June	849,140	13,055
July	795,612	7,640
August	807,518	23,489
September	697,368	5,400
October	426,798	13,405
November	567,035	25,242
December	669,410	15,350
Total	8,502,023	246,306

PROBABLE WINE YIELD BY COUNTIES WAS AS FOLLOWS.

1887.	GALLONS.
Napa	2,700,000
Sonoma	1,500,000
Santa Clara	2,000,000
Alameda and Contra Costa	1,000,000
Fresno	2,000,000
Los Angeles and San Bernardino	2,000,000
Sacramento, etc	1,000,000
Other counties	1,000,000
San Joaquin	500,000
Santa Cruz	200,000
Total	13,900,000

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF CALIFORNIA WINES.

MONTHS, 1886.	BAY. GALLONS.	COAST. GALLONS.
January	382,309	.....
February	456,942	.....
March	641,227	.....
April	638,288	.....
May	623,063	.....
June	540,396	.....
July	595,939	.....
August	546,619	.....
September	435,845	.....
October	350,729	.....
November	525,310	60
December	472,405	.....
Totals	6,209,071	60
Increase in 1885	315,459	.....
Decrease in 1886 .....	.....	1,428

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.

MONTHS, 1886.	BAY. GALLONS.	COAST. GALLONS.
January	19,922	.....
February	14,800	.....
March	13,900	.....
April	7,480	.....
May	15,070	.....
June	15,940	63
July	12,440	.....
August	1,712	.....
September	7,437	.....
October	11,870	.....
November	19,370	.....
December	49,320	.....
Totals	180,261	63

There is a steady advance in the value of our wine trade and the total value of our wine crop. Since 1880 receipts in San Francisco have more than doubled.

EXPORTS OF CALIFORNIA WINE BY SEA.

TO	1886.		
	GALLONS.	CASES.	VALUE.
New York	610,366	180	\$239,762
Central America	19,099	2,099	24,625
Br. Columbia	10,249	80	9,291
Mexico	24,330	401	16,965
Japan	10,124	204	4,570
Honolulu	41,066	1,520	44,565
Europe	3,768	314	3,192
Panama	18,345	63	13,500
China	668	673	2,242
Other countries	11,397	280	6,459
Totals	749,442	5,823	\$415,201

EXPORTS OF CALIFORNIA BRANDY BY SEA.

TO	1886.		
	GALLONS.	CASES.	VALUE.
New York	19,173	2	\$37,702
Central America	581	14	1,319
Mexico	527	61	1,425
England, etc .....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	1,650	148	4,219
Totals	21,868	225	\$44,665

OVERLAND SHIPMENTS OF CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES.

	1886.		
	BRANDY.	WINES.	
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.	
January	190,840	1,264,580	
February	289,100	2,392,100	
March	784,120	13,461,700	
April	163,910	5,937,700	
May	174,050	1,335,300	
June	82,350	2,021,200	
July	45,090	2,278,770	
August	78,710	2,963,060	
September	206,410	2,960,610	
October	171,690	4,013,950	
November	82,160	3,386,126	
December	115,110	2,237,170	
Totals	2,383,350	44,282,240	

COMBINED EXPORTS.

	1886.		
	BRANDY.	WINES.	
By sea from San Francisco, gals.	22,430	764,000	
By rail from the State	238,365	4,428,224	
Totals	260,795	5,192,224	

The outlook for the year 1888 is very satisfactory. There is at present an available stock of about 13,000,000 gallons of wine, which will all be exhausted by the close of 1888, and with no surplus to frighten the growers of 1889, wine-growers will expect to swell their bank accounts considerably. Prices now are steadier and higher than they have been for a long time.

There are probably 225,000 acres of vineyards in California, 100,000 acres bearing fruit at the present time.

WOOL.

Wool receipts for 1887 were lighter than for 1886, but the product was better, lighter, and cleaner.

PRODUCT OF YEAR 1887.

	POUNDS.
Total fleece wool	30,228,841
Pulled wool	1,335,290
California Wool product 1887	31,564,231

EXPORTS 1887.

	POUNDS.
Exports by railroad	22,048,564
Exports by water	5,413,896
Total exports	27,461,950

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886.

PRODUCTION.

Jan.	282 bags	July	8,100 bags
Feb.	35 "	Aug.	4,969 "
March	2,111 "	Sept.	12,199 "
April	15,140 "	Oct.	17,460 "
May	16,655 "	Nov.	3,518 "
June	12,832 "	Dec.	932 "
Total			94,240 "

	POUNDS.
Of which Spring Wool, 59,124 bags, weighing	18,328,440
Spring Wool, shipped direct from interior	4,984,390

Total Spring production	23,312,770
Fall Wool rec'd, 35,116 bags, weighing	11,763,860
Fall Wool, shipped direct from interior	1,731,690

Total Fleece Wool	36,811,260
Pulled Wool, shipped direct from interior	1,697,960

Total production of California	34,509,166
On hand December 31, 1885, about	2,000,000
Received from Oregon, 21,565 bags	6,465,500
Foreign Wool received, 493 bales	246,500

Grand total	47,225,160
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EXPORTS—DOMESTIC, FOREIGN, PULLED, AND SCOURED.

Per rail, inclusive of shipments from interior	31,073,120
Per sail and steam	3,510,330
Total shipments	34,583,450
Value of Exports	\$5,500,000
On hand December 31, 1886, about	4,500,000

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION.

Year.	Pounds. Year.	Pounds.
1854.	175,000 Brought forw'd.	110,431,239
1855.	300,000 1871	22,187,188
1856.	600,000 1872	24,255,468
1857.	1,100,000 1873	32,155,169
1858.	1,428,351 1874	30,356,781
1859.	2,378,250 1875	43,532,223
1860.	3,035,325 1876	56,550,970
1861.	3,721,998 1877	53,110,742
1862.	5,990,300 1878	40,862,061
1863.	6,268,480 1879	46,903,360
1864.	7,923,670 1880	46,074,154
1865.	8,949,931 1881	43,204,769
1866.	8,532,047 1882	39,448,349
1867.	10,288,600 1883	40,484,610
1868.	14,232,657 1884	37,415,360
1869.	11,413,970 1885	36,561,379
1870.	20,072,660 1886	30,509,160

Carried forw'd 110,431,239 Total 751,623,043

HOPS.

The shipments East by rail were 419,612 pounds. The season opened well and contracts were made with growers at 20 cents per pound in June and 15 cents later. The idea was that the crop of England and Germany had been much damaged. This, however, proved not to be the case and the market dropped to 12½ cents. From that they dropped lower still—reaching 5 to 9 cents. Toward the close of the year they again advanced.

A leading authority has estimated an increase in the acreage of the Pacific Coast of about 1,500 acres for the year 1887. It was the opinion of those who had visited the hop sections that the yield was fairly full and equal per acre the yield of 1886.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF CALIFORNIA HOPS.

MONTHS.	1886.	
	BAY.	COAST.
	Bales.	Bales.
January	176	
February	403	
March	594	
April	324	
May	89	
June	56	
July	413	
August	342	
September	3,008	
October	6,750	
November	814	
December	504	
Totals	13,473	

EXPORTS BY SEA.

TO	1886.	
	POUNDS.	VALUE.
New Zealand	20,506	\$2,921
Australia	41,421	3,876
Honolulu	5,974	771
China	8,546	916
Mexico	968	150
Central America	6,313	1,341
Japan	61,743	4,644
South America		
Calcutta	6,648	831
England	115,432	3,453
New York	9,861	2,465
Other countries	6,110	910
Totals	283,516	\$22,378

COMBINED EXPORTS.

The exports by rail and sea during the years 1885 and 1886 were as follows:

	1885.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
From San Francisco by sea	419,982	283,516
From San Francisco by rail	2,458,100	2,085,350
From the interior by rail	300,350	3,541,730
Grand totals	6,178,432	5,910,596



LUMBER EXPORTS BY SEA 1887.

1887.		
FEET.	13,833,364	VALUE. \$348,148
1886.		
TO	FEET.	VALUE.
Mexico.....	2,745,100	\$46,680
Panama.....	75,565	2,342
Central America.....	348,640	7,109
Russian Asia.....	39,000	775
China.....	5,429	235
Navigator's Island.....	965,000	16,550
Hawaiian Islands.....	1,580,900	40,834
Australia.....	1,632,002	39,324
New Zealand.....	10,610	312
New York.....	4525,944	12,675
Victoria.....	13,920	1,183
Manila.....		
England.....	*4,716,000	76,044
South America.....	36,042	836
Society Islands.....	1,655,820	35,693
Japan.....	84,495	1,205
France.....	4611,000	10,015
Belgium.....	4105,000	1,595
Marquesas Islands.....	34,000	688
Gambier Islands.....		
Marshall Islands.....	159,142	3,049
New Britain Island.....		
Canton Islands.....		
Gilbert Islands.....		
Holland.....		
Germany.....	15,500	340
South Africa.....	23,800	739
Gibraltar.....	72,000	1,100
Totals.....	15,458,903	\$309,223

* Mostly dunnage lumber. #Dunnage lumber.

LUMBER EXPORTS BY RAIL.

	1887.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
From San Francisco.....	5,742,080	4,982,510
From the interior.....	1,091,590	5,038,200
Totals.....	6,833,670	9,020,710

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

	1887.	1886.
Pine, feet.....	209,908,981	197,381,640
Redwood feet.....	118,663,590	101,616,248
Railroad Ties, No.....	1,063,536	
Shingles, M.....	59,689,702	



CANNED SALMON.

PACIFIC COAST PACK 1887.

	CASES.
Columbia River, Spring.....	347,500
Fall.....	26,300
Sacramento River, Spring and Fall.....	36,500
Rogue River, Spring and Fall.....	17,400
Smith's River, Fall.....	3,600
Eel River, Fall.....	7,600
Coquille River, Fall.....	13,200
Umpqua River, Fall.....	8,300
Siuslaw River, Fall.....	17,700
Nestucca River, Fall.....	5,100
Tillamook River, Fall.....	17,400
Nehalem River, Fall.....	7,500
Coos Bay, Fall.....	12,500
Alsea Bay, Fall.....	11,100
Yaquina Bay, Fall.....	5,600
Shoalwater Bay, Fall.....	23,700
Gray's Harbor, Fall.....	31,300
Puget Sound, Fall.....	13,400
Alaska, Fall.....	190,200
British Columbia.....	201,990
Total Packing 1887.....	997,890
Increase over 1886.....	64,536

CANNED SALMON PACKED ON THE PACIFIC COAST DURING 1886.

WHERE PACKED.	CASES.
Columbia River, Oregon, Spring Pack.....	440,000
Fall.....	20,000
Rogue River, Oregon, Spring and Fall Pack....	9,000
Eel River, Oregon, Fall Pack.....	6,000
Coquille River, Oregon, Fall Pack.....	10,000
Smith's River, Oregon, Fall Pack.....	3,500
Umpqua River, Oregon, Fall Pack.....	20,000
Tillamook River, Oregon, Fall Pack.....	25,000
Sacramento River, California, Spring Pack....	45,000
Puget Sound, Washington Territory, Fall Pack.	9,000
Gray's Harbor, Fall Pack.....	26,020
Alaska.....	130,000
Total.....	743,500
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
Fraser River.....	100,660
Skeena.....	37,950
Alert Bay, etc.....	24,388
	163,004
Grand total for year 1886.....	906,504
Grand total for year 1887.....	935,715
Increase in 1886.....	70,789

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS.

To	1886.	
	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Australia.....	67,394	\$323,505
Honolulu.....	6,786	42,300
Tahiti.....	1,737	10,697
Central America.....	148	774
Panama.....	457	2,380
England, etc.....	79,224	386,667
New Zealand.....	9,440	52,679
New York, etc.....	*17,941	98,838
Other countries.....	6,618	34,183
Totals by sea.....	189,685	952,028
Shipments by rail, lbs.....	8,874,020	

* Includes 255 for St. Paul, Minn., \$1,560; 2,668 for Chicago, \$16,986; 325 for Wilkesbarre, Pa., \$1,625; 328 for Providence, R. I., \$1,640; 675 for St. Louis, \$3,360, and 13,690 for New York, \$73,647.

In transit, and not included in above statement for 1886: England, 7,629 packages, \$33,287; Australia, 10,466 packages, \$61,623; Honolulu, 100 packages, \$600.

QUICKSILVER.

The quicksilver business probably reached its lowest ebb in this State in 1885 and 1886. During the whole of 1887 there was an improvement more or less marked, which culminated toward the close of the year, when the market here reached \$48 @ \$50. The result of the better feeling was the marked increase in production and export noted above. The exports by sea were fully three-fold of those of 1886. One of the leading features of the trade was the export to China toward the close of the year of large quantities, caused by the fact that the market advanced in London to £11 5s., the equivalent of about \$56, while here sales were made at \$47 @ \$49. This caused the Chinese to seek this market for the first time almost in a couple of years.

The general advance in the price of metals all over the world, leads to the belief that the market may probably continue to keep at the figures to which it has advanced. In that case a renewed impetus will be given to quicksilver mining on this coast, and the article itself will become, as of yore, one of our leading articles of export. Some new mines were opened during the year. The market which opened at \$38 @ \$39, dropped to \$38 @ \$38.50 in March. In April as high as \$40 was asked. In June it weakened a little. In July it dropped to \$37.50 @ \$38.50, and in August to \$36.50 @ \$37.50. It advanced to \$37 @ \$39 by October, but weakened slightly in November. In the same month it advanced to \$45 to \$50, and in December to \$48 @ \$50.

PRODUCTION OF QUICKSILVER IN CALIFORNIA SINCE 1880.

MINES.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
New Almaden.....	23,465	26,060	28,070	29,000	20,000	21,400	18,000	20,000
Ætna and Napa Consolidated {	4,416	5,552	6,842	5,890	2,931	1,309	3,478	2,880
Great Western.....	6,442	6,241	5,179	3,869	3,292	3,469	1,949	1,446
Sulphur Bar k.....	10,706	11,152	5,014	2,612	890	1,296	1,449	1,490
New Idra.....	3,209	2,775	1,953	1,606	1,025	1,144	1,406	1,890
Great Eastern.....	1,279	1,065	2,124	1,669	332	446	735	689
Redington.....	2,139	2,194	2,171	1,894	881	385	409	673
Guadaloupe.....	6,670	5,228	1,138	84	1,119	35		
Varion.....	1,600	584	241	101	7	392	786	1,998
Total Flasks.....	59,926	60,851	52,732	46,725	31,913	32,073	29,981	33,760

PRICE PER FLASK.

Lowest price per flask.....	\$27 55	\$27 90	\$27 35	\$28 00	\$26 00	\$28 50	\$32 00	\$36 50
Highest " ".....	34 45	31 75	29 10	28 50	35 00	32 00	39 00	48 00
Average " ".....	31 00	29 80	28 25	27 25	30 50	30 25	35 50	38 65
Total value average price.....	\$1,860,000	\$1,810,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,275,000	\$975,000	\$970,000	\$1,060,000	\$1,305,000

EXPORTS BY SEA IN 1887.

TO	FLASKS.	VALUE.
Mexico.....	6,397	\$251,953
New York.....	8,370	329,811
China.....	3,605	159,587
New Zealand.....	100	3,965
British Columbia.....	28	1,104
Central America ..	113	4,283
Total.....	18,613	\$750,703

Included in the shipment to China were 50 flasks imported Spanish quicksilver, valued at \$18,300

SHIPMENTS EAST BY RAIL.

	FLASKS.	VALUE.
Total by rail.....	3,015	\$116,830
By sea.....	18,613	750,703
Grand Total....	21,628	\$867,533

EXPORTS BY SEA IN 1886.

To	FLASKS.	VALUE.
Mexico.....	5,530	\$190,652
New Zealand.....	91	3,319
Japan.....	3	108
Central America.....	23	762
Br. Columbia.....	53	1,885
New York.....	600	22,500
Totals.....	6,300	219,226
Exports by rail.....	3,730	
Total Exports....	10,030	

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS.

YEAR.	FLASKS.	YEAR.	FLASKS.
1852.....	900	1870.....	13,788
1853.....	12,737	1871.....	15,205
1854.....	20,063	1872.....	13,080
1855.....	27,165	1873.....	6,359
1856.....	23,740	1874.....	6,770
1857.....	27,263	1875.....	28,060
1858.....	24,142	1876.....	41,140
1859.....	3,309	1877.....	46,280
1860.....	9,448	1878.....	84,280
1861.....	35,995	1879.....	52,190
1862.....	31,747	1880.....	34,648
1863.....	26,014	1881.....	35,260
1864.....	36,927	1882.....	40,160
1865.....	42,469	1883.....	37,873
1866.....	30,287	1884.....	21,806
1867.....	28,853	1885.....	25,495
1868.....	44,506	1886.....	10,030
1869.....	24,415	1887.....	21,628



PRECIOUS METALS.

MR. JOHN J. VALENTINE, Vice-President and General Manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, has kindly furnished the following statement of Precious Metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River (including British Columbia, and receipts by express from the west coast States of Mexico), during 1886, which shows aggregate products as follows: Gold, \$30,773,759; Silver, \$53,776,055; Copper, \$9,276,755; Lead, \$9,185,192. Total gross result, \$108,011,761.

As stated hitherto, the facilities afforded for the transportation of bullion, ores, and base metals, by the extension of railroads into mining districts, increase the difficulty of verifying the reports of the products from several important localities; and the general tendency is to exaggeration when the actual values are not obtainable from authentic sources; but the aggregate result, as shown herein, we think, may be relied on with reasonable confidence as approximately correct.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gold Dust & Bullion by Express.	Gold Dust & Bullion by other conveyances.	Silver Bullion by Express.	Ores and Base Bullion by Freight.	TOTALS.
California	\$12,579,356	\$628,678	\$918,403	\$563,948	\$14,680,385
Nevada	1,739,959		5,502,596	1,927,365	9,169,920
Oregon	451,907	250,000	1,310		703,217
Washington	139,694	25,000			164,694
Alaska	394,975	50,000			444,975
Idaho	1,816,500	300,000	2,602,000	3,015,000	7,733,500
Montana	2,100,000	500,000	7,840,000	10,400,000	20,840,000
Utah	19,140		3,080,759	5,531,696	8,631,595
Colorado	3,500,000		5,750,000	15,750,000	25,000,000
New Mexico	104,784	50,000	279,909	3,387,178	3,821,871
Arizona	583,827	100,009	1,371,083	4,048,468	6,103,378
Dakota	405,250	200,000	251,437		2,856,687
Mexico, W. C.	469,490		1,627,204	12,000	2,106,694
B. Columbia	692,845	50,000			742,845
Totals	\$26,997,727	\$2,153,678	\$29,224,701	\$44,635,655	\$108,011,761

The gross yield for 1886, shown above, segregated, is approximately as follows:

Gold	29.87%	\$30,773,759
Silver	52.21%	53,776,055
Copper	9.00%	9,276,755
Lead	8.92%	9,185,192
		\$108,011,761

ANNUAL PRODUCTS OF LEAD, COPPER, SILVER, AND GOLD

In the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, 1870-1886.

	Products as per W. F. & Co.'s Statements, including amounts from British Columbia and West Coast of Mexico.	Product after deducting amounts from British Columbia and West Coast of Mexico.	The net product of the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, exclusive of British Columbia and West Coast of Mexico, divided, is as follows:			
			LEAD.	COPPER.	SILVER.	GOLD.
1870	\$54,000,000	\$52,150,000	\$1,080,000		\$17,320,000	\$33,750,000
1871	58,284,000	55,784,000	2,100,000		19,286,000	34,368,000
1872	62,236,959	60,351,824	2,250,000		19,924,429	38,177,365
1873	72,258,693	70,139,860	3,450,000		27,483,302	39,206,558
1874	74,401,045	71,965,610	3,800,000		29,699,122	38,466,488
1875	80,889,057	76,703,433	5,100,000		31,635,239	39,968,194
1876	90,875,173	87,219,859	5,040,000		39,202,924	42,866,935
1877	98,421,754	95,811,582	5,085,250		45,846,109	44,880,223
1878	81,151,622	78,276,167	3,452,000		37,248,137	37,576,030
1879	75,349,501	72,688,888	4,185,769		37,032,857	31,470,262
1880	80,167,936	77,232,512	5,742,390	\$298,000	38,033,855	32,559,067
1881	84,504,417	81,198,474	6,361,902	1,195,000	42,987,613	30,653,959
1882	92,411,835	89,207,549	8,008,155	4,055,037	48,133,039	29,011,318
1883	90,313,612	84,639,212	8,163,550	5,683,921	42,975,101	27,816,640
1884	84,975,954	81,633,835	6,834,091	6,086,252	43,529,925	25,183,567
1885	90,181,260	87,311,382	8,562,991	7,838,036	44,516,599	26,368,756
1886	103,011,761	100,160,222	9,185,192	9,276,755	52,136,851	29,561,424

The exports of silver during the year 1886, to Japan, China, the Straits, etc., were as follows: From London, \$26,519,328; from Marseilles, \$956,650; from San Francisco, \$16,558,612.

Total, \$44,034,590, as against \$56,109,949 in 1885. Pounds sterling estimated at \$4.84.

The Pacific Bank makes a specialty of collections, insuring despatch, accuracy, and the lowest rates.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TREASURE
EXPORTS FROM
SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE YEARS 1885 AND 1886.**

TO	* 1885.	* 1886.
New York, by rail.....	\$32,378,585	\$12,435,575
China.....	12,490,449	11,101,776
Japan.....	2,001,423	2,050,062
India.....	3,496,923	4,097,761
Hawaiian Islands.....	619,800	923,363
Other countries.....	75,365	36,919
Totals.....	\$51,062,557	\$30,645,456
Gold coin.....	\$16,555,210	\$12,849,520
Silver bars.....	7,953,494	7,812,329
Silver coin.....	16,072,868	53,960
Mexican dollars.....	9,910,330	9,242,733
Currency.....	200,000	594,087
Gold Dust.....	37,605	26,606
Foreign silver coin.....	33,050	6,180
Foreign gold coin.....		59,592
Gold bars.....		450
Nickels.....		
Totals.....	\$51,062,557	\$30,645,456

* Transfers of coin to New York, on Government account, included.

The combined exports, treasure, and merchandise, exclusive of merchandise by Overland Railroads, during the last two years were as follows :

	1885.	1886.
Merchandise, value.....	\$36,102,842	\$40,201,727
Treasure, value.....	51,062,557	30,645,456
Totals.....	\$87,165,399	\$70,847,183
Decrease in 1886.....		16,318,216

MINT COINAGE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Mint Coinage at San Francisco for the year 1886 was as follows :

Standard dollars.....	\$ 750,000
Eagles.....	8,280,000
Half Eagles.....	16,340,000
Dimes.....	20,652

Total coinage for 1886.....	\$25,370,652
" " " 1885.....	23,508,869
" " " 1884.....	24,278,996
" " " 1883.....	31,251,000
" " " 1882.....	37,915,000
" " " 1881.....	41,845,000
" " " 1880.....	37,427,000
" " " 1879.....	38,065,700
" " " 1878.....	50,186,500
" " " 1877.....	49,772,000
" " " 1876.....	42,704,500

The Pacific Bank, San Francisco, Cal., receives the accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, manufacturers, firms, and individuals, and will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who may contemplate making changes or opening accounts.

TRADE WITH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Value of Merchandise Exports.....	\$2,178,660	\$2,652,075	\$2,603,188	\$3,031,536	\$2,571,558	\$2,428,748	\$3,057,320
Value of Treasure Exports.....	567,735	139,188	54,350	356,753	1,175,700	610,800	923,363
Combined Totals.....	\$2,746,455	\$2,791,261	\$2,657,538	\$3,388,289	\$3,747,258	\$3,039,548	\$3,980,683
Value of Imports of Merchandise.....	\$4,833,646	\$6,406,815	\$7,655,435	\$7,880,750	\$7,062,441	\$8,528,011	\$10,762,792
Value of Treasure Imports.....	34,400	13,100		11,641	532,706	114,287	44,100
Combined Totals.....	\$4,868,046	\$6,419,915	\$7,655,435	\$7,892,391	\$8,515,147	\$8,642,298	\$10,746,892
IMPORTS FROM THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.							
Rice, pounds.....	6,822,660	7,287,748	12,673,977	12,453,015	9,763,678	7,238,800	7,300,750
Sugar, pounds.....	63,074,271	88,438,531	97,920,670	112,216,135	139,759,963	163,023,491	218,106,199
Coffee, pounds.....	104,942	23,020	3,668	13,716	3,853	1,350	3,213





IMPORTS OF TEA.

Imports of Tea from China and Japan during twenty-seven years, commencing January 1, 1860, and ending December 31, 1886.

YEAR.	CHINA.		JAPAN.		TOTALS.	
	POUNDS.	VALUE.	POUNDS.	VALUE.	POUNDS.	VALUE.
1860.....	965,543	\$265,292	179,287	\$35,474	1,144,830	\$300,766
1861.....	1,233,381	307,903	124,235	25,067	1,357,616	332,970
1862.....	1,430,163	425,734	204,015	46,305	1,634,178	470,039
1863.....	1,822,585	439,435	382,633	105,678	2,205,218	545,113
1864.....	1,388,408	364,820	464,796	127,545	1,853,204	492,365
1865.....	700,780	178,333	923,456	236,737	1,624,236	415,070
1866.....	1,032,499	291,389	1,263,620	435,188	2,296,119	726,577
1867.....	1,334,660	445,686	552,070	188,560	1,886,730	634,246
1868.....	876,282	241,492	1,277,862	447,686	2,154,144	689,178
1869.....	725,430	201,264	1,283,023	440,106	2,008,453	641,370
1870.....	981,919	313,969	2,137,144	746,043	3,119,063	1,060,012
1871.....	8,215,439	3,633,221	7,710,389	3,136,827	15,925,828	6,770,148
1872.....	5,709,895	2,512,660	6,881,628	2,768,507	12,591,523	5,281,167
1873.....	4,104,972	1,529,130	8,431,894	3,276,557	12,536,776	4,805,687
1874.....	2,828,570	1,066,480	10,386,331	4,066,758	13,214,901	5,163,236
1875.....	1,881,651	518,926	17,090,578	6,491,368	19,872,229	6,244,871
1876.....	1,095,800	340,301	17,556,236	5,904,480	18,652,036	5,456,099
1877.....	4,721,858	1,550,014	13,507,258	3,906,085	18,229,116	4,324,871
1878.....	3,249,082	1,148,464	13,867,586	3,384,630	17,116,668	4,533,094
1879.....	5,884,856	2,035,813	14,062,816	4,289,169	19,947,672	6,324,982
1880.....	4,997,527	1,513,583	17,081,997	4,674,437	22,079,524	6,188,020
1881.....	5,278,766	1,526,907	12,704,741	4,257,461	17,983,507	5,784,368
1882.....	4,701,588	1,209,870	19,469,028	4,444,458	24,170,616	5,654,328
1883.....	4,775,129	1,038,209	17,194,448	3,048,575	21,969,577	4,146,784
1884.....	2,039,691	467,546	8,536,660	1,287,971	10,576,351	1,755,517
1885.....	1,581,606	305,773	5,205,178	737,476	6,786,784	1,043,249
1886.....	2,035,023	411,134	6,904,729	888,501	8,939,752	1,300,035
Totals.....	75,603,083	\$24,371,438	206,343,578	\$59,398,049	281,946,661	\$83,769,487

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF TEA FOR 1886.

MONTHS.	CHINA.		JAPAN.	
	POUNDS.	VALUE.	POUNDS.	VALUE.
January.....	20,632	\$3,705	236,660	\$34,775
February.....	55,199	10,348	786,973	88,613
March.....	116,932	18,431	289,995	39,341
April.....	113,564	17,055	209,869	28,664
May.....	2,070	421	117,910	15,900
June.....	168,183	41,211	507,285	90,617
July.....	326,325	46,944	795,018	111,728
August.....	132,754	30,770	1,043,449	130,312
September.....	515,560	110,228	1,487,701	172,368
October.....	87,047	21,879	569,769	69,669
November.....	417,836	96,386	377,874	44,429
December.....	78,921	13,756	482,226	62,485
Totals, 1886.....	2,035,023	\$411,134	6,904,729	\$888,901

The Pacific Bank is a favorite depository of estates, trust funds, and lawyers' business. It issues drafts of £1 and upward, made negotiable in any part of the commercial world.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF MERCHANDISE

EXPORTED FROM

SAN FRANCISCO BY SEA DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

TO	1885.	1886.
Great Britain.....	\$20,194,226	\$20,471,074
New York, etc.....	3,116,791	3,054,201
China.....	3,602,484	3,613,914
Hawaiian Islands.....	2,428,748	3,057,230
Mexico.....	1,409,111	1,146,416
British Columbia.....	1,190,390	968,028
France.....	262,259	2,708,425
Belgium.....	17,888	612,897
Central America.....	692,036	714,958
Australia.....	1,286,548	1,312,608
New Zealand.....	154,166	147,860
Japan.....	627,777	591,828
Society Islands, etc.....	357,498	508,835
Cape Verde Islands.....		
Panama.....	258,240	185,610
South America.....	14,173	110,394
Asiatic Russia.....	128,609	167,781
East Indies.....	37,198	62,862
Germany.....	67,655	111,196
Holland.....	45,458	
Gibraltar.....		273,880
Africa.....		229,197
Italy.....		144,600
Other countries.....	211,667	7,933
Totals.....	\$36,102,842	\$40,201,727

COFFEE IMPORTED FROM	1885.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
Central America.....	20,173,499	16,149,978
China.....	418,860	346,843
Hawaiian Islands.....	1,350	3,213
Chile.....		210
Mexico.....	155,025	256,536
Spanish Possessions.....	66,500	133,000
French Possessions.....		
Dutch East Indies.....	6,405	217,779
British East Indies.....	633,019	609,136
Total Imports by sea.....	21,460,678	17,716,694
Imports by rail.....	420,828	*1,903,055
Total imports.....	21,881,506	19,519,749

* Domestic, by sea and rail.

COFFEE EXPORTED FROM	1885.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
Mexico.....	484,524	548,535
British Columbia.....	151,363	144,782
Australia.....		460,897
Other countries.....	211,537	153,920
Total Exports by sea.....	847,424	1,303,134
Exports by rail.....	2,900,410	3,335,307
Combined Totals.....	3,747,834	4,643,441

SUGAR IMPORTED FROM	1885.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
Spanish Possessions.....	15,533,273	4,460,000
Hawaiian.....	163,023,491	218,100,199
Central American.....	6,960,957	7,664,147
China.....	412,420	585,888
Mexican.....	4,144	9,513
Refined, from Eastern States.....	276,580	133,140
British Columbia.....	2,100	
British East Indies.....		1,850
Totals.....	186,212,965	231,308,537

SUGAR EXPORTED TO	1885.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
China.....	30,622	8,900
Japan.....	152,030	185,538
Mexico.....	471,415	106,053
British Columbia.....	1,953,983	882,055
South America.....		87,599
Hawaiian Islands.....	601,163	84,672
New York.....		3,687,598
Australia.....	25,000	
New Zealand.....	19,608	15,000
Other countries.....	346,658	397,416
Total Exports by sea.....	3,600,488	6,216,126
Exports by rail.....	56,042,030	103,767,820
Combined Exports.....	59,651,518	109,983,946

RICE IMPORTED FROM	1885.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
China.....	35,749,392	35,885,761
Hawaiian.....	7,238,800	7,909,750
Japan.....	195,000	2,730
British East Indies.....		
French Possessions.....	1,949	5,060
Totals.....	43,185,191	43,803,501

RICE EXPORTED TO	1885.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
British Columbia.....	924,206	* 315,511
Other countries.....	1,744,057	1,312,364
Totals.....	2,668,263	1,627,875

* Also, in transit, 184,570 pounds.

TEA EXPORTED.	1885.	1886.
	POUNDS.	POUNDS.
By sea.....	153,129	174,019
By rail.....	18,866,570	25,042,350
Totals.....	18,519,699	25,216,369



COAL.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS AT SAN FRANCISCO, FROM 1861 TO 1886.

YEARS.	Mount Diablo Bay.	Coos Bay.	Bellingham Bay.	British Columbia.	Chili.	Australia.	English and Scotch.	United States.	Anthracite.	Queen Charlotte.	Tacoma.	Seattle.	Rocky Mountain.	Saghalien.	Fukushima.	Japan.	Total.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1861.....	6,620	4,630	10,045	6,475	12,495	23,370	23,565	2,975	28,000								116,245
1862.....	23,400	2,815	10,050	8,870	5,110	12,590	16,055	4,970	36,685								120,545
1863.....	43,200	1,185	7,750	5,745	1,700	16,800	14,680	5,070	38,690								135,550
1864.....	50,700	1,200	11,446	12,785	2,323	21,100	18,330	7,275	41,690								167,398
1865.....	60,530	1,500	14,446	18,181	1,410	17,610	9,655	4,230	22,585								150,147
1866.....	84,020	2,120	11,380	10,852	1,480	53,700	7,400	9,524	12,124								192,801
1867.....	100,490	8,800	14,899	14,899	14,899	28,619	29,561	12,117	48,518								248,025
1868.....	132,657	10,524	15,866	23,348	8,511	31,500	39,561	2,292	29,502							500	292,025
1869.....	148,722	14,824	20,552	14,890	1,114	75,115	17,386	11,536	21,844								328,973
1870.....	129,761	20,567	14,355	12,640	7,350	83,982	31,196	9,322	21,330								320,468
1871.....	133,485	28,690	20,294	15,621	4,161	38,942	54,191	10,051	19,618								315,194
1872.....	171,511	32,562	4,100	26,008	3,682	96,435	8,857	18,295	8,857								434,467
1873.....	171,511	38,066	21,211	31,435	400	130,109	52,616	15,475	14,293							50	454,582
1874.....	206,255	44,867	13,685	51,017		130,109	37,826	10,328	18,810								531,947
1875.....	108,078	41,296	10,445	100,065	3,150	131,065	121,948	12,520	11,871								538,209
1876.....	96,172	30,941	10,475	102,421	8,145	131,065	80,362	10,608	21,791								576,790
1877.....	122,034	35,124	2,820	140,323		131,065	44,005	8,080	21,004								628,733
1878.....	134,435	45,900		160,142		80,175	38,588	1,777	21,982								618,519
1879.....	158,723	35,415		169,162		50,872	96,690	20,916	19,620								654,118
1880.....	103,055	21,246		158,629	250	126,206	281,313	24,982	13,697								890,680
1881.....	113,955	23,538		157,762	580	158,901	188,771	14,890	24,996								982,898
1882.....	76,182	23,382		120,528	606	162,183	174,179	11,458	29,704								120,808,454
1883.....	77,485	43,600		201,546		190,497	129,951	14,200	29,924								1,035,076
1884.....	71,615	67,601		224,298		206,751	190,884	11,934	17,900								1,022,330
1885.....	91,664	73,654		253,519		287,203	180,604	13,072	6,505								1,097,680
1886.....	121,701	60,314		290,534		155,649	103,863	16,068	8,034								1,113,178

NOTE.—There were received in the years 1871 to 1879, inclusive, from Sitka 18 tons, Oumalaska 640 tons, Ione 4,223 tons, Buckeye 41 tons, Carbonade 5,428 tons, and Carmel Bay 425 tons, which are included in the totals. *The arrivals at Wilmington are included in the above figures.

SPOT QUOTATIONS OF FOREIGN COALS, 1886.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Australian.....	\$5.87	\$5.55	\$5.50	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$5.87	\$5.87	\$6.12	\$6.20	\$6.25
English Steam.....	5.75	5.55	5.50	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.75	5.90	6.12
Scotch Splint.....	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.50
West Hartley.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00

SPOT QUOTATIONS OF FOREIGN COALS, 1887.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Australian.....	\$6.25	\$6.12	\$6.25	\$6.70	\$6.90	\$7.25	\$7.50	\$7.70	\$7.87	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$9.00
English Steam.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.70	7.00	7.25	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.00	9.00
Scotch Splint.....	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.70	6.80	7.20	7.25	7.55	7.87	8.30	8.50	9.50
West Hartley.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.80	7.37	7.75	8.25	8.50	8.50	9.50

The Pacific Bank, Corner Pine and Sansome streets, San Francisco, California, is well located, well-offered, and well-equipped in every way to give promptly, correct information in reference to all financial matters, and relating to investments. Correspondence solicited from those who may contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

RAIN-FALL IN SAN FRANCISCO DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1849 TO 1926

YEARS.	INCHES.	DAYS.
1849-50.	33.10	53
1850-51.	7.40	39
1851-52.	18.44	48
1852-53.	35.26	70
1853-54.	23.87	79
1854-55.	23.68	67
1855-56.	21.66	54
1856-57.	19.81	61
1857-58.	21.88	56
1858-59.	22.22	68
1859-60.	22.27	73
1860-61.	19.72	70
1861-62.	49.27	83
1862-63.	13.62	52
1863-64.	10.08	37
1864-65.	24.78	59
1865-66.	22.93	69
1866-67.	34.92	71
1867-68.	38.84	78
1868-69.	21.35	58
1869-70.	19.31	47
1870-71.	14.10	46
1871-72.	34.71	79
1872-73.	18.02	49
1873-74.	24.73	81
1874-75.	30.55	51
1875-76.	31.19	74
1876-77.	11.04	42
1877-78.	35.18	90
1878-79.	24.44	67
1879-80.	26.66	70
1880-81.	29.86	68
1881-82.	16.14	68
1882-83.	20.12	68
1883-84.	32.38	81
1884-85.	18.10	59
1885-86.	32.73	74

PASSENGER MOVEMENT.

Statement of the Passenger Movement of this Port during the year 1886.

BY SEA. FROM OR TO	1886.	
	ARRIVED.	DEPARTED.
Panama, N. G.	3,295	3,152
Victoria.....	2,628	1,973
China and Japan.....	10,308	13,366
Australia, Honolulu, New Zealand, etc.	3,490	3,118
Mexico.....	339	475
Other countries.....	141	109

Totals.....	50,201	22,193
By RAIL.....	1886.	
MONTHS.....	ARRIVED.	DEPARTED
January.....	2,631	1,516
February.....	2,853	3,253
March.....	10,189	10,948
April.....	16,992	10,235
May.....	6,029	5,127
June.....	4,684	3,659
July.....	9,365	2,965
August.....	4,353	4,033
September.....	4,367	4,609
October.....	6,085	3,397
November.....	5,844	2,590
December.....	5,200	2,032
Totals.....	78,592	54,181

RECAPITULATION.

Arrivals	1886- 98,793
Departures.....	70,877
Total twelve months' gain.....	27,416

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the Principal Articles East Bound for Eleven Years, ending December 31, 1888, via Central Pacific Railroad
(EXPRESSED IN POUNDS).

[illegible]

**TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS
CLEARED FROM PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO,
For Foreign Countries during the fiscal years 1880-86.
(From Reports by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics.)**

YEAR.	AMERICAN VESSELS.		
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.
1880-81.			
Sail.....	242,743	34,792	277,535
Steam.....	221,757		221,757
Total.....	464,500	34,792	499,292
1881-82.			
Sail.....	292,298	16,760	309,058
Steam.....	223,469	3,212	226,681
Total.....	515,767	19,972	535,739
1882-83.			
Sail.....	194,695	17,188	211,883
Steam.....	216,837		216,837
Total.....	411,532	17,188	428,720
1883-84.			
Sail.....	175,244	53,488	228,632
Steam.....	231,730	205	231,935
Total.....	406,974	53,693	460,667
1884-85.			
Sail.....	487,410	30,718	518,128
Steam.....	243,059	883	243,942
Total.....	730,469	31,601	762,070
1885-86.			
Sail.....	417,235	51,089	468,324
Steam.....	218,792	3,562	222,354
Total.....	636,027	54,651	690,678

FOREIGN VESSELS.			
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	AGGREGATE.
262,567	6,653	269,220	546,755
85,291	2,516	87,807	309,564
347,858	9,169	357,027	856,319
488,631	1,138	489,769	798,827
126,399	48,512	174,911	401,592
615,030	49,650	664,680	1,200,419
355,097	5,027	360,124	572,007
106,199	41,638	147,837	364,674
461,296	46,665	507,961	936,681
298,281	35,359	333,640	562,872
61,664	28,843	90,507	322,442
359,945	64,202	424,147	884,814
424,584	30,519	455,103	973,231
59,681	27,053	86,734	330,676
484,265	57,572	541,837	1,303,907
327,953	23,910	351,863	820,187
22,227	5,068	27,295	249,649
350,180	28,978	379,158	1,069,836

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The value of the imports of merchandise at San Francisco during the years 1885 and 1886 was as follows:

FROM	1885.	1886.
China.....	\$5,949,045	\$6,110,470
Hawaiian Islands.....	8,528,011	10,701,792
Central America.....	2,286,825	1,912,764
England.....	2,788,201	12,947,399
France.....	1,442,986	1,438,753
Japan.....	6,448,131	10,212,397
Mexico.....	268,760	294,683
Germany.....	795,107	780,758
Peru.....	163,469	4320,355
French Possessions.....	362,553	289,009
Australia.....	897,859	1,323,224
British Columbia.....	1,197,069	960,344
British East Indies.....	1,172,024	1,241,452
Scotland.....	202,097	
Chili.....	7,329	
Italy.....	29,183	62,079
Spanish Possessions.....	559,681	252,303
Belgium.....	312,562	263,019
Ireland.....	65,112	
Asiatic Russia.....	96,794	105,274
Cuba.....	405,556	359,019
Brazil.....		2,260
Dutch East Indies.....	695	
All other countries.....	65,335	4,207
Total Imports.....	\$34,044,447	\$39,582,551
Total Imp'ts by Rail*.....	2,700,196	2,845,544
Increase in 1886.....		5,538,104

* Included in above totals.

† Includes Ireland and Scotland.

‡ Peru and Chili.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

The value of treasure imports during the past two years was as follows:

FROM	1885.	1886.
Mexico.....	\$3,264,157	\$3,037,066
British Columbia.....	549,718	691,942
China.....	5,438	224,240
Japan.....	414,178	274,167
Tahiti.....	60,131	
Central America.....	35,713	25,961
Hawaiian Islands.....	114,287	44,100
Australia.....	5,370,379	1,574,696
Peru.....	30,884	
United States of Columbia.....	6,540	
French Possessions.....		40,225
Totals.....	\$9,851,456	\$5,912,367
Decrease in 1886.....		3,939,089

COMBINED VALUES OF IMPORTS.

The combined values of our imports of merchandise and treasure from foreign countries were as follows:

	1885.	1886.
Value of Merchandise.....	\$34,044,447	\$39,582,551
Value of Treasure.....	9,851,456	5,912,367
Totals.....	\$43,895,903	\$45,494,918
Increase in 1886.....		1,599,015

TONNAGE MOVEMENT.

STATEMENT OF TONNAGE, SAIL AND STEAM,
Entering and Clearing at the port of San Francisco during the year 1886.
ARRIVALS.

FROM	1886.	
	NO. VESSELS.	TONS.
Domestic Atlantic Ports.....	33	59,808
England.....	59	93,647
Australia.....	155	218,355
China.....	53	110,339
Panama, N. G.....	43	69,729
British Columbia.....	160	193,619
Mexican Ports.....	57	16,296
Central America.....	2	396
Hawaiian Islands.....	199	92,133
Society Islands.....	20	6,990
France.....		
Navigator's Island.....	1	165
Chile.....	8	5,832
Calcutta.....	5	7,258
Germany.....	2	1,788
Japan.....	9	11,937
Bombay.....	2	3,141
Peru.....	3	1,503
Italy.....	2	1,698
Buenos Ayres.....		
Russian Asia.....	2	359
Pacific Islands.....	3	671
Uruguay.....	2	2,694
Belgium.....	5	6,555
Fiji.....		
Scotland.....	9	15,580
Wales.....	38	60,841
Fishing and hunting voyages.....	16	3,074
Whaling voyages.....	43	12,618
Philippine Islands.....	1	1,778
Marshall Islands.....	6	1,247
Ecuador.....	4	657
Mauritius.....	1	1,440
New Zealand.....	1	1,741
Sea in Distress.....	4	4,784
Foreign vessels from American ports.....	2	1,579
Total arrivals.....	930	1,010,232

TONNAGE ENTERED AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF
THE UNITED STATES
During the year ended June 30th, 1886.

Ports.	AMERICAN	FOREIGN.	TOTALS.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New York, N. Y.....	947,256	4,611,682	5,558,938
Boston, Mass.....	261,932	922,176	1,184,108
Philadelphia, Pa.....	217,549	937,517	1,155,066
San Francisco, Cal.....	423,730	350,960	774,690
Baltimore, Md.....	45,799	475,671	521,470
New Orleans, La.....	56,977	646,643	703,620
All other Ports.....	806,552	1,523,355	2,331,907
Totals.....	2,761,795	9,468,004	12,229,799

In 1886, there were only thirty-seven vessels built on this coast, with a total gross tonnage of 4,147 tons, and 3,763 net. The largest was 592 gross tonnage. The estimated ship building for 1887 is valued at over \$2,000,000.

CLEARANCES.

TO	1886.	
	NO. VESSELS.	TONS.
Domestic Atlantic Ports.....	9	11,657
England.....	*91	157,540
Australia.....	24	34,022
China.....	37	85,492
Hawaiian Islands.....	137	62,836
Society Islands.....	23	3,357
Mexican Ports.....	40	17,270
Panama, N. G.....	42	68,810
Central America.....	3	1,404
British Columbia.....	142	170,748
Russian Possessions, Asia.....	8	2,968
Pacific Islands.....		
Belgium.....	8	13,617
France.....	36	58,072
Chile.....	3	2,859
Navigator's Islands.....	6	1,700
Foreign vessels to Domestic Ports	12	17,968
Whaling voyages.....	47	15,278
Fishing, sealing & trad'g voyages.	21	1,338
Philippine Islands.....		
Germany.....	2	1,891
Wales.....		
Japan.....		
Marshall Islands.....	3	406
Holland.....		
South Sea Islands.....		
Ecuador.....	2	314
Scotland.....	3	3,671
Ireland.....	183	260,800
Gibraltar.....	5	6,028
Italy.....	2	3,209
Isle of St. Denis.....	1	1,265
South Africa.....	4	3,727
Total clearances.....	894	1,011,294

* Includes Ireland and Scotland.

1886.		
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.
American vessels Entered from For- eign Ports.....	455	427,341
Foreign vessels Entered from Foreign Ports.....	375	496,276
1886.		
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.
American vessels Cleared for Foreign Ports.....	459	497,220
Foreign vessels Cleared for Foreign Ports.....	346	467,803



Rushing Westward.



WESTWARD-BOUND trains are bringing in settlers to California in large numbers. The *Santa Rosa Republican* says: "The whole East seems to have the California fever. The California gold fever was the epidemic that caused the first big rush to the Occident, but it was the means of settling up the State. It has taken a long time for the people east of the Rocky Mountains to find out that California has the best climate in the world. But they have at last awakened to a full realization of that fact. There is no great wonder, considering the severity of their long winters, that once they know to a certainty just what California is, thousands of them should sell out their old homes and seek homes in this favored clime.

Let the reader imagine himself in any of the Eastern States in midwinter and see a car-load of oranges arrive from California. Isn't it reasonable he would make inquiries concerning a climate in the Union that produced oranges? And when told that that same State possessed all the thousand and one superior advantages not necessary to hint at here, is it in the least surprising that he should long to live in such a country and should make up his mind to go and take a look at it the very first opportunity?

Once he has seen California he is done for. The old home must go to the stranger, and California has another inhabitant. This thing has been going on now so long that it would seem nearly everybody back East are selling out and coming West.

The only bar to Pacific Coast progress just now, appears to be the lack of transportation facilities on the transcontinental lines. Shrewd investors who have studied the situation in Chicago and many other Western cities, predict that San Francisco will be the next city to shoot ahead and are taking advantage of the situation.

The trains bound for the extreme West, says a *Kansas City* dispatch, 'are in demand far beyond their carrying capacity. The depots are crowded with people for an hour or two before each train is made up, and California is the prime topic of conversation. The people who pass through here en route to the Pacific Coast all report a general movement toward California from the Middle and Western States, and a business man of Indianapolis says that nearly 10,000 people are expecting to leave that place for the Golden State.' All the transcontinental roads have more business than they can handle.

The several transcontinental roads are working with might and main to keep pace with the demands of the vast volume of travel and traffic and are utterly unable to. The station yards and round houses of the Southern Pacific Company have been cleaned of the locomotives and the

great shop at Sacramento is worked to its full capacity to supply engines and still there is not enough motive power to answer the demand. The means of carriage is being increased by every transportation company. The Canadian road has just issued an order for 2,500 flat cars and 5,000 box cars, while the Southern Pacific people want over thirty new engines. There is not a railroad line that enters the State but what is blockaded with freight. At Ogden, fifty cars are landed to every thirty-five that can come westward."

Small Farms.

Wonderful transformations are taking place all along the line of the Pacific Coast Railway, from San Luis Obispo to the foot of the Santa Barbara Range of Mountains in Santa Barbara County. Great ranches have lately changed hands, and the new owners are displaying the right spirit and conforming to the demands of the poor by subdividing these lands into farms of ten acres and upward, as may be desired by the home-seeker.

Preparations are now being made for planting the olive extensively. The soil is finely adapted for this industry as well as for wheat and various fruits and vegetables. The water is excellent and abundant, large tracts can if necessary be irrigated, and in all respects this new country through all of which the railroad runs, is one of the most desirable to be found on the Pacific Coast.

The price of land is so low as to be within the reach of men of limited means, and the facilities for reaching the great markets of the State insure a grand living for the purchaser of small holdings, if, from the first year of his ownership, he will raise vegetables, small fruits, poultry, etc. In the meantime his vineyard or olive orchard arrives at full bearing age and lands for which he now pays thirty or forty dollars an acre will, in four or five years, readily command from three to seven hundred dollars an acre. —*San Luis Obispo Tribune*.

Railroad Progress.

California, during the past year, has made a stride in railroad progress that has added hundreds of miles to her lines, brought a hundred new places into easy communication with the rest of the world, and added millions to the present and prospective wealth of the State.

1887 was especially notable for the completion of the California and Oregon Railroad and for the construction of numerous short roads extending from the Southern Pacific and other main lines, into the fertile and retired districts. The wonderful increase in the patronage of the various roads, the number of passengers transported, and amount of freight carried is almost beyond belief. Blockades of everything movable were frequent and the outlook is that the carrying capacity of all the roads will be taxed to the utmost. Altogether, during the year past 292½ miles of track were laid in California.

The Southern Pacific chiefly confined its operations to northern and central California, while the Santa Fe system has extended its lines in various directions through the south. The California Central built 44 miles of road in 1887, and a line to connect Santa Rosa and Sonoma valley with the Southern Pacific system was begun. Altogether, the year 1887 will be regarded as one of the most prosperous years in the history of California railroads.



GOVERNMENT LANDS,

SUITABLE FOR

General Farming, Fruits, and Vineyards,

Open to New Settlers under the Homestead and Pre-Emption Laws.

FINEST CLIMATE IN THE WORLD.

Beauty and Grandeur of Scenery and Fertility of Soil Unsurpassed.

INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

Specific Information sent Free on Application.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF TRADE,

16 & 18 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Begs to extend an official, cordial, and general invitation to all well disposed, industrious people who desire to better their conditions in life, to come to California and help to settle up her vast territory, and make for themselves comfortable and happy homes—to dwell under their own vines and fig trees—not only in the land of promise, but the land of real *fruition*.

If in the State, please call at these *Headquarters*, where you will find on exhibition as an object lesson, the products of the several counties of the State, and printed matter pertaining thereto.

California has an area of 100,000,000 square acres of land, has a population of *less than one million*. Over 21,000,000 acres, suitable for agricultural purposes.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF TRADE, organized for the purpose of disseminating reliable information, has no interest directly or indirectly in the sale of lands, its mission is to inform people of every class and in all countries that lands are to be had in all parts of the best State in the Union, at rates that, compared to the real value, as measured by their producing capacities and advantages of climate, are very cheap, cheaper, indeed, than in any State or Territory in the country. Neither this Board nor those who support it are expecting to receive any advantage from the sale of these lands; but their sale and the breaking them up into small farms, and their cultivation, will bring great benefit to all the people of the State and to the State Government itself. The settlement of a country makes a country. The occupation and cultivation of the lands in a State bring property and wealth into the State and benefit the State by enhancing all the present property in value, and adding other property, and consequently increasing revenues and permitting a reduction of taxation. The railroads and navigation companies will have more freight and people to carry, and in turn can afford to reduce freights and fares; the merchant will sell more goods and can sell his goods cheaper, and the farmer can get better prices for his crops, and thus the whole country and all the people will be benefited.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF TRADE represents the *Boards of Trade* and *kindred organizations* of the several counties in disseminating correct and reliable information regarding their resources, and the advantages offered to the settler—hence invites inquiries from those who desire information regarding the State. Inquiries will be promptly answered.

It also extends a cordial welcome to every one visiting the State, when in San Francisco, to make its headquarters their headquarters. It has a large reading and reception room, where the papers of the State are kept on file, and maps of the Counties are displayed.

Letters and baggage will be cared for, without expense.

HEADQUARTERS, 16 & 18 SECOND ST., Near Market.

Adjacent to leading Hotels and Ticket Offices.

J. Q. BROWN, General Manager.

J. M. DAVIES, Secretary.



CALIFORNIA.

Geography.

It has been truly said that "California has a peculiar topography. No other State comprises within so small a space such various, so many, and such strongly marked natural divisions, isolated volcanic peaks, vast domes of granite, steep and rugged mountain ridges, fertile and beautiful valleys, bare deserts, spacious bays, magnificent rivers, unparalleled waterfalls, picturesque lakes, extensive marshes, broad prairies, and dense forests—all these are hers." The State extends in a northwesterly and southeasterly course about 750 miles, with an average breadth north of Monterey of 200 miles, and south of that point of 300 miles, and comprises within its limits an area of about 155,000 square miles, or 99,000,000 acres, and is the second largest State in the Union.

Population.

It has a population of about 1,000,000, much scattered, yet the total annual production of the mines, farms, and manufactories amounts to over \$150,000,000. The people have nearly \$150,000,000 in the savings and other banks, and are generally enterprising and prosperous.

Topography.

There are two great mountain ranges running northwest and southeast, namely: the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range. The former is from 4,000 to 15,000 feet high, and the latter from 1,000 to 6,000 feet. The two ranges are connected in the southern part of the State at Tehachapi, and in the northern part at Mt. Shasta. The Sierra Nevada extends along the eastern border of the State, and is about 450 miles long; the Coast Range along the coast to the north and south boundaries of the State. The base of the Sierra Nevada Range has an average width of about 80 miles, the Coast Range of about 65 miles.

Between the two ranges are the great Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, which together are about 450 miles long by 55 miles wide, and may be termed the heart of the State.

In the northern part of the State, and north of the junction of the two great mountain ranges, is the Klamath basin, through which runs the Klamath River in a southwesterly course, between steep hills and mountains and rocky cañons, for a distance of about 225 miles, to the ocean. The whole basin of the Klamath is very rugged for a distance of forty miles from the coast, and along the main river there is very little valley or bottom land. However, there are several small, rich valleys, and near the lakes are large bodies. Pine, cedar, and fir forests cover the mountains, and there are other valuable trees both on the mountains and in the valleys.

In the extreme southeastern portion of the State is the Colorado Desert, which is about 140 miles long by 70 miles wide.

Another great basin, called the Mojave basin, and north of the Colorado Desert, extends into the southern part of the State, the surface of which is cut up by the many irregular ridges of mountains.

The Coast Range is composed of a multitude of ridges, and is intersected by numerous long, fertile, and narrow valleys, comprising the Los Angeles, Salinas, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Napa, Russian River, and other valleys. These are among the most fertile in the State.

There are many rivers. In the central portion are the Sacramento and San Joaquin, each about 350 miles long in their meanderings, which are the only navigable streams in the State. There flow from the Sierra Range westward into the Sacramento the Pitt, Feather, Yuba, American, Consumnes, and Mokelumne Rivers. Into the San Joaquin, the Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Chowchilla, and Fresno. Into Tulare Lake the Kings, Tule, and White Rivers; and into Kern Lake the Kern River. All of these are considerable streams, with an average length of about 120 miles. The upper half of each is in the steep and rugged mountains, where they are torrents. After reaching the plain their currents are gentle, and the banks low, fringed with oak, sycamore, cottonwood, and willow.

The rivers of the Coast Range flowing westward into the ocean, south of San Francisco, are the San Lorenzo, Pajaro, Salinas, and Cuyama, Santa Inez, Santa Maria, San Buenaventura, Santa Clara, Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Ana, Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, and San Diego, many of which are constant streams to within ten or fifteen miles of their mouths, and all of them passing through rich valleys. North of San Francisco the main streams of the Coast Range which empty into the ocean are the Russian, Eel, Elk, Mad, Klamath, and Smith Rivers, besides many others of less importance, all of which are permanent streams, bordered with narrow valleys at the foot of the mountains.

To all the rivers of the State there are many tributaries, along which, as on many of the main streams, there is much good government land suitable for farming.

There are many important lakes—the Tulare, Owens, Kern, Clear, Klamath, Goose, Fall, Honey, Elizabeth, Tahoe, Mono, and Dry Lakes. There are also many smaller ones.

Along the coast of 900 miles there are numerous good harbors, the most important of which are those of San Francisco, Humboldt, Wilmington, and San Diego. The former is one of the finest land-locked harbors in the world, and the latter is not excelled by many.

Climate.

One of the chief advantages of California is its admirable climate. It is much varied, differing greatly in different localities. In many counties 15 to 30 miles' travel takes one from the region of oranges to where only the hardy fruits thrive.

In the valleys and foothills the winters are mild. In summer the nights are cool, and cloudy days are few. Violent wind storms, thunder, lightning, hail, snow, and ice are scarcely known.

On the foothills of the Sierra, after a height of about 2,500 feet is reached, also northward, in the Coast Range, the climate as we ascend approaches more that of the North Atlantic States.

At San Francisco ice is rarely seen, and the thermometer never remains at freezing point twenty-four hours. Snow has not been seen, except a few flakes, with two exceptions, for twenty-five years.

In the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys the winters are about four degrees colder, and the mean temperature in the summer is from sixteen to twenty degrees warmer than that at corresponding latitudes on the coast. The weather at mid-day is very warm during the dry season. In the southern part of the State the winters are milder. A temperature of 100 degrees in the southern and interior portions of California, owing to the dry atmosphere, is more endurable than 80 degrees in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. Sunstroke is unknown.

The following table gives the results of observations at various points on the Southern Pacific Railroad, as compared with some of the world's noted climates:

PLACE.	Temperature (degrees above zero).			
	JAN. AV.	JULY. AV.	DIF. DEG.	LAT. DEG.
Austin, Texas.....	36	84	48	30.36
Borden, California.....	42	89	47	36.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	21	77	56	39.06
Chicago, Illinois.....	10	63	53	41.00
City of Mexico.....	52	63	11	19.26
Caliente, California.....	46	92	46	35.00
Delano, California.....	47	86	39	37.00
Dijon, France.....	33	70	37	47.00
Fort Yuma, Arizona.....	56	92	36	32.43
Genoa, Italy.....	46	77	31	44.24
Gilroy, California.....	41	78	37	37.00
Goshen, California.....	51	91	40	36.00
Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.....	71	78	7	21.16
Hollister, California.....	48	73	25	36.00
Jacksonville, Florida.....	58	80	22	30.50
Los Angeles, California.....	55	67	12	34.04
Monterey, California.....	52	58	6	36.36
Milan, Italy.....	33	74	41	45.00
New York.....	31	77	46	40.37
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	55	82	27	29.57
Naples, Italy.....	46	76	30	40.52
Nice, France.....	47	75	28	43.00
Oroville, California.....	50	79	29	38.00
Paso Robles, California.....	52	60	98	35.00
Richmond, Virginia.....	73	77	44	37.00
Redding, California.....	42	82	40	40.00
Red Bluff, California.....	42	87	45	40.00
San Francisco, California.....	48	58	10	36.36
Santa Barbara, California.....	56	66	10	36.36
San Diego, California.....	57	65	8	32.41
Sacramento, California.....	45	73	28	38.34
San Jose, California.....	46	69	23	37.00
Salinas, California.....	47	65	18	36.00
Savannah, Georgia.....	39	82	43	32.00
St. Augustine, Florida.....	59	77	18	30.05
Vallejo, California.....	48	67	19	38.05

The climate in the extreme northern and northeastern parts of the State is cold in winter and warm in summer, and is similar to that of the Eastern States.

The temperature of the coast is generally mild and pleasant in summer.

The coast counties are subject to regular trade winds and fogs, for a distance of from six to ten miles inland. The fog at times is thick and wet, and is little less than a fine drizzly rain, beneficial to crops of nearly all kinds. This usually disappears about ten o'clock in the morning.

Seasons.

The year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry. The wet season generally begins about the middle of November, sometimes a little earlier or later, and continues until April or May.

There is occasionally a light shower in June or

July. Between harvest and threshing time there is little danger of rain. Grain is often left lying in sacks upon the field for months, or until sold.

The wet season is much the pleasanter time of the year. It is called the rainy season, not because the rain falls continuously, but because it does not fall at any other time.

Plowing and seeding commence with the first heavy rains. Harvesting begins late in May, and continues through June and July.

The average rainfall of the State is less than at Liverpool and Rome, or of Chicago and St. Louis, and about the same as at Paris. In some localities, however, in the northern part of the State, it is greater than in any of the places named.

Healthfulness.

The climate of California is generally considered conducive to health. In the low lands, where overflowed, there are at certain seasons some miasmatic diseases. But there are no diseases peculiar to California alone.

Portions of the State have long been visited as health resorts, particularly in the winter season.

Among the many places most noted as health and pleasure resorts may be mentioned Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Paso Robles, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Napa, San Rafael, Santa Rosa, and St. Helena. In the mountains, in different parts of the State, are many valuable springs. These are much visited for pleasure and health.

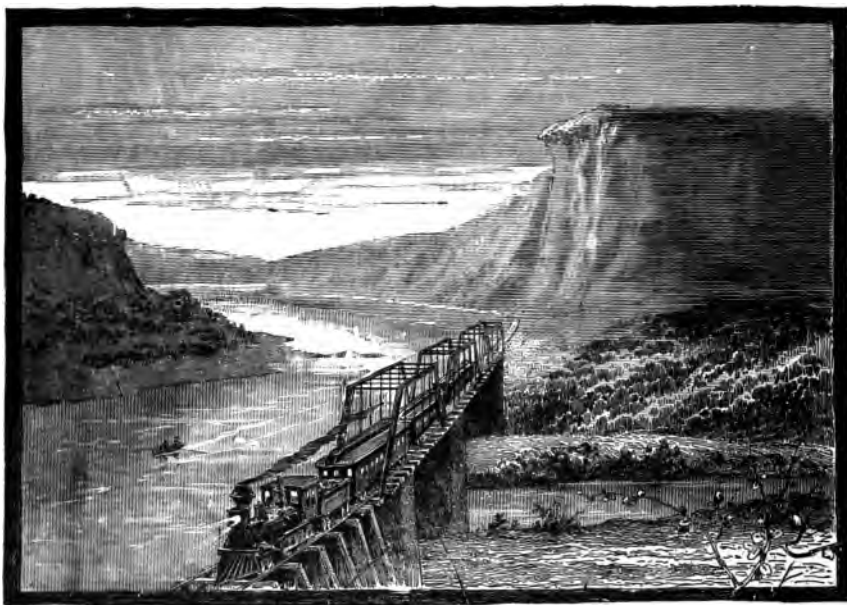


The following table gives the average yearly rainfall by localities:

City or Town.	County.	Inches.
Crescent City.....	Del Norte.....	34
Humboldt Bay.....	Humboldt.....	22
San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....	23
Monterey.....	Monterey.....	15
Santa Barbara.....	Santa Barbara.....	14
Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles.....	12
San Diego.....	San Diego.....	10
Bakersfield.....	Kern.....	5
Fresno.....	Fresno.....	7½
Sacramento.....	Sacramento.....	19
Redding.....	Shasta.....	38
San Jose.....	Santa Clara.....	15

When it rains in the valleys, the snow usually falls in

are not common in California forests. The redwood is the second tree in size in the State, and the first in commercial value. It is used for lumber, fencing, ties, and fuel, and for all kinds of rough and fancy building. It grows on the coast from one to thirty miles inland, and the forests extend from the north boundary of the State to the south boundary of Monterey County. The redwood tree is never found outside of this State. The white oak grows to a considerable size, but is of but little value except for fuel. Laurel is one of the most beautiful trees of the coast, madrona the most striking. There are other valuable and beautiful trees in the State, such as the juniper, yew, walnut, cypress, poplar, willow, live oak, sycamore, buckeye, cottonwood, etc. The eucalyptus tree, or Australian gum, as it is sometimes called, when set out grows in all the coast counties of the State rapidly, and a grove of these in a few years becomes valuable for fuel. White and sugar pine, fir, and cedar grow in forests, and to great height and size, in both the Coast and Sierra



ALONG THE RIO GRANDE.

Scene on the Route of the Southern Pacific R. R.)

the higher mountains. It is probable that as much snow falls on the mountains in the eastern and northern portions of the State as in any part of the United States. From the north part of Sonoma, Napa, and Solano Counties northward, light snow falls occasionally, and may remain on the high mountains until May.

Timber.

California produces many varieties of valuable trees, which grow both on the mountains and in the valleys. The greatest portion of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is covered with timber. The oak, manzanita, nut pine, and other varieties grow to an elevation of about 2,500 feet above the sea, and dense forests of cone-bearing trees are found at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The trees ranking first in size (known as the Big Trees) attain a height of 300 to 400 feet, with a diameter of 35 feet, but

Nevada Mountains. These make most valuable lumber.

Soil.

The soil is much varied. In some of the valleys it is a loose, rich loam. In others it is an adobe, a light or heavy clayey soil, which produces excellent crops when once under cultivation. The soil on the hills and mountains is rich and mellow, and is very easily worked.

The prairies are not covered with sod, and the first plowing is nearly as easy as the subsequent ones. The severe task of breaking prairie is not known in this State. The soil of the timber lands is similar to that of the timber lands in the Western States.

Productions.

The agricultural productions of California are more varied than those of any other State in the Union. The soil produces with equal facility in the peculiar cli-



mates found here, the vines of continental Europe, the hardier cereals of North America, and the luxuriant fruits and flowers of semi-tropics.

California is noted the world over for the excellent quality and size of her fruits.

The blooming flowers in winter are the admiration of visitors.

Wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, broom corn, and hops are extensively raised in nearly all parts of the State. California is the third largest exporter of wheat of all the United States. The California wheat is a fine, full berry, light colored, and being very

dry is particularly desirable for export. California barley is of exceptionally fine quality, and is highly prized by Eastern brewers. Hops, also, do well in this State, and are an important article of export. Fruits, honey, wool, and hides are exported in large quantities.

Garden produce of all kinds is easily raised everywhere. Peas, beans, onions, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, melons, tomatoes, beets, carrots, radishes, cabbages, celery, sweet potatoes, etc.

Tobacco and cotton are grown in the southern part of the State, and both promise to become important productions.

The apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, prune, cherry, apricot, nectarine, olive, and other fruits, and the English walnut, almond, chestnut, and peanut thrive exceedingly well.

The orange, lemon, lime, fig, pomegranate, etc., grow luxuriantly in the southern gardens and orchards, and do well as far north as Shasta County, and in the semi-tropical belt of the foothills of both the Sierra Nevada and Coast Ranges.

Blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and other small fruits do well in very many parts of the State. The grape, both for wine and raisins, does exceptionally well, and raisins are competing successfully with the best brands of Malaga. France is also yielding the palm to California for the excellence of her wines.

It has been demonstrated beyond question that California is well adapted to the raising of silk. Its equable climate and the rapid growth of the mulberry tree have proved in various parts of the State that the raising of the silk worm will become an important branch of industry. It requires but little capital, and can be carried on by women and children as an addition to other farm work. None of the diseases which have affected the worm in Europe have appeared in this State. Samples of the silk raised here have been sent to England, France, and Italy, and manufacturers have expressed the opinion that it is equal to that produced in the most noted districts of Japan and Asia Minor.

Alfalfa often produces three and even four crops of hay in a single season, and is considered invaluable for stock.

The climate is so mild that all vegetable life in ordinary seasons is almost as active here in January, as in July in other States. Trees and shrubs have nearly twice as much time to grow each year as in the Atlantic States.

The State is also noted for its rich gold, silver, and quicksilver mines, and is well supplied with coal, iron, copper, stone, and marble.

Irrigation.

If the rainfall is less than ten inches during any season, irrigation is necessary. Although there are few localities in the State where the average rainfall, for a long series of years, does not exceed ten inches, still in nearly all the counties south of Sacramento and San Francisco, there are often years when it is less. In the San Joaquin Valley and further south in the State, irrigation is general. It is always beneficial if not used to excess, and when provided, adds much to the value of the land, and causes it to produce astonishing crops.

Artesian water, which is found at various depths in the valleys, varying from 50 to 1,000 feet, is largely used for irrigation purposes. A good well will irrigate 40 to 160 acres, and costs from \$250 to \$1,500. Ordinary wells, sunk to a depth of from 10 to 100 feet almost anywhere in the State, yield abundant water.

Domestic Animals.

Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs are raised in every part of the State, and south of San Francisco can live without shelter. Fine blooded stock of all kinds has been introduced, and many farms are devoted specially to raising blooded animals. There are blooded stock farms in California unsurpassed in the world. Wild oats and grasses grow voluntarily in abundance during the wet season, and without cutting retain their nutritious qualities when dried by the summer sun; these make excellent feed for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs during the dry season. The fall and early winter in California is the feeding season for stock. Hay is generally obtained by mowing small grain, wheat, oats, rye, and barley before maturity. Timothy may be grown in the mountains.

Markets.

Good markets abound for all productions in the State. The mining districts furnish markets for farmers and fruit raisers, situated within easy reach by wagon. Farming is generally as profitable in this State as elsewhere. Wheat, barley, and various other crops can usually be sold on the land where produced, to the agents of millmen and shippers, who traverse the country making purchases. Wheat is shipped to Europe by sailing vessels. Fruits, honey, wool, hides, etc., are shipped to the Eastern States by the overland railroads. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is transporting California wheat, flour, and other produce to New Orleans for Europe.

Railroads.

Although it is but thirty-five years since the discovery of gold in California, at which period the State was a vast wilderness, yet in that short time the progress of civilization has been rapid and permanent. Railroads have kept pace with the increase in population, and there are now over thirty railroads in operation,



including the main trunk lines and their branches, and many others are contemplated. Those in operation are the Southern Pacific Company, Pacific System, with its following divisions: California Pacific R. R. and Northern Railway; Napa Branch; Sacramento; Visalia, Yosemite, Goshen, Los Angeles, Yuma, Wilmington, and San Diego; Los Angeles and Independence; Western Division and Amador Branch; Western, Northern Ry., and San Pablo and Tulare Divisions; Ore-

gon; Stockton and Copperopolis; Vaca Valley and Clear Lake; Southern Pacific, Northern Division, including the Tres Pinos, Soledad, and Santa Cruz Lines; Southern Branch Railway; and Sacramento and Placerville. Also Atlantic and Pacific R. R., Western Division; San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada R. R.; the South Pacific Coast R. R.; Northern California; Carson and Colorado; California Southern; Nevada County Narrow Gauge; North Pacific Coast; San Francisco and North Pacific; Sonoma Valley; Pacific Coast Railway; Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley.

The overland roads have direct communication with the commercial centers east of the Rocky Mountains. The through traffic from the Atlantic sea coast to San Francisco is carried on by the different overland railroad companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and clipper lines. The railroads receive, however, the larger portion. The Southern Pacific Railroad, extending south of San Francisco, through California, Arizona, and Texas to New Orleans, connects with steamer lines going direct to Europe.



CEREUS GIGANTEUS.

(Natural Spires along the Route of the Southern Pacific R. R., Gila River, Arizona. The same Cactus grows in Southern California.)

Cities and Centers of Communication.

There are many important towns and cities. San Francisco, on the bay of the same name, is the most important city, and the commercial metropolis of the Pacific Coast. It is the gateway of Oriental trade with the United States. It is to the Pacific Coast what New York City is to the Atlantic Coast. The population is about 300,000. Oakland, on the opposite side of the same bay, has a population of about 40,000. Sacramento, the capital of the State, is on the Sacramento River, and on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, about one hundred and twenty miles northeasterly from San Francisco. The population is 30,000 to 35,000. Los Angeles, San Jose, and Stockton are also of great importance, and have a population ranging from 12,000 to 40,000. Los Angeles is the metropolis of the southern part of the State, and is situated in the heart of the orange region. There are eighteen towns which have each a population exceeding 2,000 and less than 10,000. There are twenty-two with a population of over 1,000 and less than 2,000.

There are forty-four towns with a population of over 500 and less than 1,000, besides a multitude of smaller villages.

Schools, Churches, and Benevolent Associations.

The common schools are the pride of the State. Free education is provided, and is within the reach of all.

In all the leading towns the principal benevolent associations and fraternal societies have organizations.

Private Lands.

Private lands vary in price from two dollars and fifty cents an acre for unimproved lands remote from towns, to fifty dollars an acre near towns; and from ten dollars to one hundred dollars an acre for improved land, ac-



TWIN PALMS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Wherever fifteen children can be gathered to form a school, it is entitled to support at the public expense.

In the large towns are first-class high schools. There are also a number of academies and colleges, some of them first-class institutions. There are also military, medical, and theological schools. San Francisco supports three commercial colleges. Besides these are the State Normal School and the University, both supported by the State.

The leading church denominations are well established.

According to value of improvements, and proximity to large or small towns.

Free Government Lands.

The IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION has searched the United States records in California, to ascertain the exact location and quality of the millions of acres of unimproved Government lands in the State, for the purpose of inducing immigrants to locate on them with the least possible expense and loss of time. It has been found

there are Government lands suitable for general farming, which can be recommended for settlement, in nearly every county in the State.

The following will give some idea of their location and character:

Area of California (Total).....	98,000,000 acres.
Area of unentered Government land...	88,000,000 "
Area suitable for lumbering, mining, and other pursuits.....	15,000,000 "
Area suitable for some agricultural purpose.....	18,000,000 "
Area of lakes, bays, navigable rivers, and lands steep or rocky, or otherwise not productive.....	10,000,000 "

COUNTIES.	ACRES.
Alpine.....	400,000
Amador.....	100,000
Butte.....	125,000
Calaveras.....	200,000
Colusa.....	200,000
Eldorado.....	885,000
Kern.....	2,500,000
Lake.....	20,000
Lassen.....	3,000,000
Los Angeles.....	100,000
Mendocino.....	1,000,000
Merced.....	200,000
Monterey.....	40,000
Napa.....	40,000
Nevada.....	125,000
Placer.....	175,000
San Benito.....	150,000
San Bernardino.....	5,000,000
San Diego.....	3,000,000
San Luis Obispo.....	300,000
Santa Barbara.....	400,000
Santa Clara.....	50,000
Santa Cruz.....	5,000
Shasta.....	1,000,000
Sierra.....	250,000
Siskiyou.....	2,500,000
Sonoma.....	50,000
Stanislaus.....	150,000
Tehama.....	500,000
Tulare.....	1,500,000
Tuolumne.....	750,000
Ventura.....	500,000
Yolo.....	25,000
Yuba.....	100,000
Humboldt County is estimated at.....	1,500,000
In 17 other counties.....	11,000,000

Total..... 38,000,000

In Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Alameda, Napa, Sonoma, Solano, and the south part of Lake and Mendocino, and in all other counties in the State near the railroads and important towns, the Government lands are those which are left after selections of the best have been made. They are generally very mountainous, and often rocky and bare, but frequently covered with valuable timber, occasionally having good soil, and springs or small streams. These lands, much scattered, are from four to twenty-five miles from towns or railroads, sometimes near settlers, and occasionally close to valuable farms. Some are doubtless suitable for grazing, or perhaps for growing grapes or fruit, or for general farming.

The Government land of San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties is on the foothills, mountains, and deserts. How much of it can be utilized without irrigation, is uncertain. It is generally understood that irrigation is necessary in these counties, and that on the foothills and deserts water cannot be obtained for this purpose. Whether true or not, farming without would be experimental at present. On the mountains, at an elevation of 2,000 to 4,500 feet, there is more rainfall, and lands there in all these counties would be more certain to produce crops without irrigation.

In Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties the Government lands are generally mountainous, with narrow valleys, small plateaus, numerous springs and small

streams, and scattering timber. Many good homes can be made on these lands.

In San Luis Obispo, Monterey, and San Benito Counties the Government lands are in the mountains, rolling hills, and narrow valleys. In the two former counties there are good mountain lands near the ocean, and rolling hills in the interior. In San Benito County there is yet some good valley land. It is thought irrigation is necessary. Running water is scarce, and water in wells is deep down. Irrigation is not necessary in Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, and portions of San Benito Counties, but if water can be obtained, and it should be properly used, it would be beneficial.

In Lake, Mendocino, and Humboldt Counties the Government lands are generally mountainous, with narrow valleys and plateaus, covered with valuable timber of pine, oak, cedar, laurel, etc., with considerable undergrowth. There are many open places, either level or sloping enough to be plowed, and where nutritious grasses grow during the rainy season. Nearly every section is well watered by pure, cold springs or running streams. Some of these lands are stony and the soil light, but generally there is good soil to the very summits of the mountains. Rich tracts for farming can be had by clearing off the trees and underbrush. There is very little Government land left on the coast, and it is necessary to go into the interior from fifteen to fifty miles to get good land. Thousands of splendid mountain homes can be made here. There is an abundance of rainfall, and failure of crops is almost unknown. In Trinity and Del Norte Counties the lands are more mountainous and rugged, and the mountains higher. There are a few pretty valleys, with some Government land still subject to settlement.

In Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, and the northern portion of Shasta Counties, the Government lands are in the mountains, hills, valleys, and plains. There are extensive valleys and plains from 3,500 to 4,500 feet above the sea. The mountains are 3,000 to 14,400 feet high. Favorable locations for general farming, grain, hay, stock, and hardy fruits can be secured for thousands of settlers. The seasons are well defined, the winters being similar to those of the Northern States. They are long, and the snow deep on the higher mountains.

The foothills are a tract of rolling, rounded country, along the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, extending in height to about 4,000 feet, and in length about 850 miles through Shasta, Tehama, Placer, Yuba, Butte, Plumas, Nevada, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties. There are near 3,000,000 acres yet belonging to the Government in this district. It consists of rolling hills, narrow valleys, small flats, plateaus, deep ravines, with rocky and steep places. It is well timbered,



CASCADE FALLS.

has an abundant rainfall north of Tuolumne County, and has a semi-tropical climate extending through the full length. Every agricultural product that can be grown in the valleys can be grown with equal facility in these foothills, including the semi-tropical fruits. Oranges, etc., grown here are pronounced equal to the best Los Angeles. Ordinarily the land must be cleared of trees and brush. Throughout the whole region living streams are numerous. There are over fifty considerable tributaries to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers passing through this district, besides innumerable smaller streams.

The foothills on the east side of the Coast Range extend through Shasta, the most of Tehama, Colusa, Yolo, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties. In Shasta, Tehama, and Colusa Counties, these lands nearly all belong to the Government, and many of them will make good homes for general farming. The soil is good, and there is plenty of timber. On the higher mountains there is an abundance of timber, suitable for lumber of all kinds. Many of these lands are gently rolling hills, sometimes nearly level, with scattering trees. There is not as much rainfall as in the Sierra Nevada in the same latitude, nor are there as many springs or streams. Irrigation is not necessary.

East of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the elevations receive for each 100 feet of ascent from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of rainfall more, annually, than in the same latitude in the bottom lands.

The temperature, up to a height of about 1,500 feet, is similar to places in the same latitude in the valley.

In Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties these coast foothills also belong to the Government. They have a beautiful appearance, but the rainfall is light, and there are no perpetual streams. If artesian water can be had, no doubt they would become valuable for agricultural purposes.

Title to the Government lands may be acquired under the Homestead, Pre-emption, Timber, Timber Culture, and Timber laws.

Homestead Law.

The word homestead, as now applied in the United States, signifies a tract of land given away by the Government as a free gift forever, on the single condition that the person accepting the gift shall live upon the land and cultivate it, and make it his home for five years. Any citizen of the United States, who is the head of a family, or an unmarried person over the age of twenty-one years, is entitled to a homestead of 160 acres. Persons of foreign birth may avail themselves of the benefit of this law, by declaring their intention to become citizens; and this they can do immediately after their arrival in this country.

A person wishing to enter a homestead must go to the United States Land Office of the district, or to the clerk of the county in which the land he wants is located, and file his application and affidavit in accordance with legal forms which will be furnished him by the Land Office. The Land Office fees are from \$16 to \$22, which must be paid at the time of filing the application. Within six months after filing his application at the Land Office the settler must commence living upon and improving the land, and thereafter for five years he must make this tract his actual home. A soldier who served not less than ninety days in the army during the late rebellion is required to live on the land five years, less the time he served in the army. At the expiration of five years, or within two years thereafter, on making proof at the Land Office by two competent witnesses that he has complied with all the requirements of the law, and paying an additional fee of from \$8 to \$12, he will receive from the Government a complete and absolute title to the land.

If at any time after six months' residence the homestead settler should desire to get a full title to his land, he can do so by making proof of settlement and cultivation up to date, and paying the Government price of \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre for the land, according to location—that is within or without the boundary lines of railroad grants.

Homesteads, until the issuing of the patents, are free from taxation, and cannot be taken away or sold for debt, but are absolutely secured to the settler up to the time the requirements of the Homestead Law have been fulfilled.

Pre-emption Law.

Any person qualified to take a homestead is also entitled to 160 acres under the pre-emption law (but not at the same time). Within ninety days after settlement on the land he must file his application in the District Land Office where the land is located, which will cost \$3. But he must commence settlement before making his application. At any time after six months' residence, and up to thirty months after filing his application, the settler may pay for the land at the rate of \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre, according to location, and receive his patent from the United States.

Timber Culture Law.

Under the timber culture act an applicant is entitled to 160 acres on any section naturally devoid of timber; the whole section must be devoid of timber. On one section only one timber claim can be taken. It requires eight years to acquire a title. Actual residence is not required. The first year five acres must be broken. Second year must cultivate this five and break five more. Third year must plant the first five acres in trees and cultivate the second five acres. Fourth year plant the second five acres in trees, which make the ten acres. On the day of the final proof, 675 trees must be living and in a thrifty condition on each acre.

Timber Law.

Any person qualified to take a homestead may also purchase 160 acres of land, valued chiefly for its timber, and unfit for cultivation, for \$2.50 an acre. Sixty days' notice must be given by the applicant, at his expense, in a newspaper published nearest the land desired to be purchased. After the expiration of sixty days, if there is no adverse claim, the applicant may pay for the land and receive title thereto.



HALF DOME—YOSEMITE.



YOSEMITE.

Capital Necessary for New Comers.

The question arises as regards the smallest sum considered necessary for a new comer to start with. Those who come here to make homes for themselves should have \$500 to \$1,000 to start with, even on the Government lands. There will be some years of close effort. Poultry must be kept, vegetables raised, odd jobs of work done for the neighbors. But thus, on even this small capital, a valuable property can be developed in the course of eight or ten years. If private lands are preferred, it is best to purchase only as much as can certainly be paid for. A small piece of good land is better than a large piece of poor land. Develop this thoroughly, and make it profitable, and more land can be had at some future time. Many failures have arisen from attempting too much. The new settler who deserves success begins at bed-rock, keeps out of debt, buys as little as he can, wears his old clothes, works early and late, plants trees and vines for the future, leaves whiskey alone, and has a definite aim and plan in life. Such a man can come to California with a small capital, and find it a "good State for the poor man." Those who are content to work and be patient here will find the reward sure and ample. Is it not worth while to have a home in a land where there are no violent extremes of heat and cold, and where the farmer can work in comfort every month in the year?

Approximate Wages per Day and Week without Board.

Wages for ordinary day laborers range from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, or \$12.00 per week; good labor, requiring familiarity with the work in hand, brings \$2.50, and skilled workmen, such as machinists, jewelers, etc., receive \$3 and \$4, and even more per day. Bricklayers, \$2 and \$3.50 per day, or \$21 per week; carpenters, \$2 and \$3 per day, or \$18 per week; masons, \$21 per week; painters, \$2 and \$3.50 per day, or \$18 per week; blacksmiths, \$21 per week; cabinetmakers, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per day, or

\$21 per week; shoemakers, \$16 per week; tailors, \$17 per week; tinsmiths, \$15 per week; stone cutters, \$3 to \$4 per day, or \$21 per week. Harvest hands, with board, \$2 and upward. Regular farm hands, with board, per month, \$30 to \$30.

There is, and has been for many years, a surplus of labor at certain seasons. The best opening in this State is for agriculturists, who come with experience, and money sufficient to establish homes for themselves.

Wearing apparel is about as cheap as in the Atlantic States.

Household goods, farming implements, stock, fruit trees, plants, and other supplies required by new settlers, can be purchased nearly as cheap in California as in the East.

It is well to bring good, plain clothing, and any little household treasures or heirlooms that are neither bulky nor heavy. But it is best to find a home before endeavoring to transfer anything in the way of heavy freight, and then find out cost of transportation before acting in the matter.

It Will Pay Good Men.

The question: "Is California a good place for an ordinary laboring man?" is often asked by men who are dissatisfied with their lot in the East, and anxious to better it, if possible.

To such men, Van Dyke's *Southern Californian*, gives the following practical and sensible advice: "There are plenty of openings and always will be for the honest, energetic workingman with fair amount of 'gumption,' who will make his employer's interest his own.

"The Chinese can never supply the large and increasing demand for such men. The Chinese only fill the place of the man who drops his half-raised shovel of earth back into the hole at the sound of the whistle or bell rather than toss it out; of the man whose favorite motto is that 'it is as cheap to play for nothing,' meaning by 'nothing' anything less than the very highest wages paid; of the man who saddles his horse and starts for the groggery when his employer starts for town; and of the man who never does anything except what he is especially told to do. Such are the majority of the white men whose places are filled with Chinamen, because the Chinaman is no meaner than they are, and is much cheaper. But no one considers a Chinaman half a substitute for a reliable white man."

Climate Favorable to Production.

IN no other country in the world can the laborer produce so much each year as in California; because of the fine climate which renders constant labor and constant growth of vegetation not possible only, but perfectly natural.

A bricklayer can work at his trade in Chicago or New York about six months in the year; here the whole year. A plasterer not to exceed seven months; a roofer less than six months, and the clothing required there is more than double what is necessary here to secure warmth. The fuel for domestic purposes in the Eastern States is more than three times greater than that required in California. Nearly every article of food grown on this continent is cheaper in California than in any other State in the Union, because more of it is produced by the same amount of labor.

In 1884 California had 85,000 men between the ages of 16 and 60 engaged in agriculture. Many of them were proprietors who did no work. The favoring conditions of our seasons enabled these laborers to produce 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000,000 of barley, 5,000,000 bushels of corn, 4,000,000 bushels of oats, 1,500,000 tons of hay, 500,000 tons of potatoes, etc., and more fruit than any other State in the Union.

Thus the practical value of a fine climate, mild without being enervating, is most fully illustrated in California, and more particularly in the southern and central portions of the State.



A DESERTED MINING CAMP.

The Colloquy of the Old Timers.

FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO *Mining Review*.

BY DR. HENRY DEGROOT.

This poem entirely exhausts the nomenclature of the present as well as of the early mining towns and camps of California, and for this reason it should be carefully placed among the archives of the Pioneer Association and be pasted in the scrap-book of every Forty-niner. The names of the mining camps alluded to all have, or at least had, an actual existence.

"Hello!" "Hello!" "Why, Jim!" "Why, Dan!"
 "Good Lord! I want to know!"
 "Well, well! old fell, give us your han'—
 But, Jim, how does it go?"

"Oh! sometimes gay and sometimes rough—
 And how's it go with you?"
 "Well, times jus now's a little tough
 Up here in Idaho!"

"But where ye been, Jim, ever since
 We left the Stanislaw,
 And pulled up stakes down there at Dent's,
 Now eighteen years ago?"

"Wal, since the time that we put out
 On that stampede from Stoney,
 Been mos' the time knockin' about
 Down into Air-e-zony.

Only been back a month or so,
 And thought I'd take a tramp
 Through the old diggin's long with Jo,
 Who stops at Nigger Camp.

Started from Alpha on our trip,
 And passed up the Divide,
 Through Tangle-Leg and Let-Her-Rip,
 Red Dog and Whiskey Slide.

Then after leaving thar we went
 Down by the Tail-Holt Mill,
 'Crost Greenhorn Mountain to Snow Tent,
 And up to Gouge-Eye Hill.

From Gouge-Eye down to Esperance,
 Slap Jack and Oro Fin,
 Through Deadwood over to Last Chance,
 Root Hog, and Lost Ravine.

From Petticoat to Shirt-Tail Flat,
 And on by Murderer's Bar,
 'Crost Bloody Run and thro' Wild Cat,
 To Poker and Lone Star.

From Angel's Camp down by Rawhide
 We took a run one night,
 Through Chinese Roost and Satan's Pride,
 Across to Hell's Delight.

Then came along to Poverty,
 Dead Broke, and Bottle Ridge,
 By Hangtown, Poor Man, and Lone Tree,
 Garrote, and Smash-Up Bridge.

Through Nip and Tuck and Old Bear Trap,
 Coon Hollow and Fair Play,
 Along by Scorpion and Fir Gap,
 Kanaka and El Rey.

- We stopped one day at Never Sweat,
Another up at Ophir,
Then moved our boots on to You Bet,
And struck across by Gopher.
- To Sucker, near Grass Widow Bend,
Whar, as 't was getting late,
We brought our journey to an end
Down by the Devil's Gate."
- "Well, Jim, you must uv seen a heap,
I'd like to make the rounds
As you have done, and take a peep
Through the old stamping-grounds."
- "Y-a-s, but I tell you what it is,—
The times they ain't no more
In Californy as they was
Way back in Fifty-four.
- 'Hit's swarming with them Chinese rats,
Wots tuk the country, sure.
A race that lives on dogs and cats
Will make all mean or poor."
- "But 'bout the girls and Schneider's frow,
And Kate and Sal Maice?
I s'pose they've all got married now—
Leastwise they ought to be."
- "Married! You can buck high on that;
Some of them, two, three times;
First fellows they just had to get,—
They didn't have the dimes."
- "Well, well, do tell! is that the way
The gals is going on?
But how's the boys and old man Ray,
And Ike, and Steve, and John?
- And what's become of Zachus Wade,
Who run the big mule train?"
- "Wal, Zack he made his pile, they said,
And then went back to Maine.
- And so did old Pop Ray and Steve,
And Ike and Johnny Yates—
All made a raise at last, I b'lieve,
And went home to the States."
- "And Slater, him that took the trip
With us to Yazoo Branch?"
- "Wal, Slate, he kind o' lost his grip,
And settled on a ranch."
- "And Jackass Jones, that came about
With whiskey on the Bar?"
- "Wal, Jackass, too, he petered out,
And went—I don't know whar."
- "And tell me where is Jerry Ring,
Who kept the Grizzly Bear,
Jes' down forninst the Lobscoust Spring,
And kilt the Greaser there.
- That Greaser, Jesus, don't you know?—
That stabbed Mike at the ball
The time we had the fandango
At Blood and Thunder Hall?"
- "Oh! Jerry didn't do no good,
Got crazy 'bout a woman,
And tuck at last to drinking hard,
'Cause she got sort o' common—
- Y-a-s, was by nature low inclined,
And went clean to the bad,
Which worked so on to Jerry's mind
Hit almost made him mad.
- Dick went one day up Pike Divide,
And thar lay Jerry dead,
*A navy pistol by his side,
A bullet through his head."*
- "Tight papers them on Jerry Ring,
But, Jim, as sure as you live,
Them women is a dreadful thing
For a man to have to do with."
- "But Plug Hat Smith that kept a stand,—
Sold pens and ink and sitch?"
- "Wal, Plug he held a poorish hand,
And never struck it rich.
- Got sort o' lunny and stage-struck,
Cut up a heap o' capers,
And final went below and tuck
To writing for the papers."
- "And jolly Jake, that drove so long
There on the Lightning Line,
And afterward from One-Horse Town
To Webfoot and Port Wine?"
- "Got hurt on Bogus Thunder Hill,—
Threwed on his horses' necks;
Was carried up to Coyoteville,
And thar hant in his checks.
- 'T was kind o' queer; but theses, they said,
War the last words of Jake,—
'Wal, boys, I'm on the down-hill grade,
And cannot reach the brake."
- "And Butcher Brown, that used to boast
He'd killed so many men?"
- "Ah! Butch, he met his match at last—
Van Sickle settled him;
- Went out to Washoe, kilt three thar,
And found it getting hot;
His health required a change of air,
And he got up and got.
- Said how he'd sent a baker's dozen
Acrost lots to the grave;
Would like to make the number even
Before he took his leave.
- So went for Van and came blamed nigh
A gittin' him, they say,
Then on his horse, that stood near by,
He jumped and rode away.
- Now Henry ain't no hand to blow,
But jes' that sort o' feller,
On which it's always safe to go
Your very bottom dollar.
- Said to himself, like, 'Now this whelp,
To get his even tally,
Will very likely go and skelp
Some neighbor up the valley.
- Reckon I'd better block his game,
And do the thing at onc't;
Besides, I don't much like this same
Rough way o' being bounced."
- When Sam had got off 'bout a mild,
He heard a minie hum,
Looked round, and thar war Van well-heeled—
Just coming after him.
- Not fancying much that minie's tone,
Sam he put off and ran,
Like he would rather save his own
Than raise the ha'r o' Van.
- And so they rid—wal, I suspect,
Nigh on a three-mild race—
Exchanging shots without effect,
When Van gave up the chase—
- Leastwise lay off, for about midnight,
When Sam came back to Lute's,
He let him out in a squar fight
Jes' standin' in his boots."

Next day the jury found deceased,
His name was Samuel Brown,
And further that they all believed
He had been taken down

By one Van Sickle, and somewhar
About Lute Old's last night,
And on their solemn oaths did swar
He served the d—d cuss right!"

"Bully for Van! He's hard to beat—
And for the jury too—
Though most a shame that way to cheat
The gallows of its due.

Where's sailor Jack, that used to cruise
With Alaban and Yank,
Them chaps that bilked the boarding-house
And bust the faro-bank?"

"Jack left the country on a ship,
And t'others, I don't know as
They ever got back from a trip
They tuck to Barbacoas."

"Learn anything 'bout Teddy Kearu
Or Bruisse Bob Magroon?"

"Both down thar at the Bay, I learn,
Keeping a 12¼ cents saloon."

"And him that wore the big moostache?"
"You mean that rich French count?
He's down thar too,—a slinging hash
At the Miners' Restaurant.

Yas, Frisco's lousy with them sorts
And bums of all condition,
Some of them capping for their sports,
Some playing politician."

"But tell me, Jim, about the sights,
And what you've done and seen;
Reckon you've had some 'Pache fights,
Down yonder where you've been?"

"Y-a-s, got us in a rocky pass,
And there corralled one day,
They had a dead sure thing on us—
Could n't fight nor get away.

And 'fore our party could back out,
They shot poor Fred McKean,—
The arrers flying thick about,
But not a varmint seen.

And when I found that Fred would die,
I felt almighty bad,
And jist laughed out,—I could n't cry,
I was so thundering mad.

And then I said, 'Now, look here, boys,
Ef you would save your lives,
You jist put up them shootin' toys,
And sail in with your knives.'

And raisin' quick the 'Pache whoop,
I started on ahead—"

"And did the t'others back you up?"
"Yes, Dan, you bet they did!

And when the cusses seed us come,
They raised a scrounging yell,
To which our boys sang out each one,
'Wade in, and give 'em —fits!'

And of our band I b'lieve the whole
Was wounded more or less;
But we made good Ingins of them all,
And they'll stay good, I guess.

Poor Fred, when I came back to him,
Though trying hard to speak,
Could only say, 'Tell mother, Jim,'
He was so powerful weak.

And the next day we made his grave
Upon a little hill,
Under the shade of a mesquit grove,
On the road to Cristoval.

We had after that another fight
With them yar pesky fellows,
Down at Arroya Saucerlite,
Among the little willows.

But thar they didn't get us foul,—
We'd larnt their sneaking ways,—
And you can swar we made 'em howl,
And git between two days.

As for their names, why, Dan, sich frights
You never came acrost—
Espiritu Santo, which the whites
They called the Holy Ghost.

Las Mariquitas, Juan de Dios,—
These names they seemed so funny,
We christened one the Runty Marias,
And t'other Pious Johnny.

We altered heaps o' Greaser names,—
Los Ojos de Inez,
Sierra Blanco, Sebastians,
El Cobra, and La Paz.

So, too, we changed 'mongst other things,
San Pedro to St. Pat,
The Eyes of Inez to Mud Springs,
La Paz to Quaker Flat.

El Pajaro we called The Bird,
La Reina, Gypsy Queen;
Salinas and El Rio Verde,
Salt River and The Green.

San Nicholas we dubbed Old Nic,
Moreno, Dirty Dun;
Arroya Muerto, Murder Creek;
Puerco, Ground Hog Run.

We cut our names on every cross,
And burnt some to the ground,
To let the natives know their boss,
The white man, had been round.

Warm thar! Why, Dan, 't was jes' that hot,
That beaus were cooked well done,
And we always biled the coffee-pot
Hit standing in the sun.

Soldiers who died they nearly froze,—
Least that's the story they tell—
And sent right back for their underclothes
The moment they got to—well

Not to the land of the holy ones,
Whar blood shall cease to flow;
And thar being no use for these sons of guns,
They're not very apt to go.

But, Dan, how has it been with you,
Off on some wild goose chase?"
"Yes, took a trip to Cariboo
And over to the Peace.

Stayed there three years and then turned south,
Came back to Camp McPhail,
And so on down to Quesnelle Mouth,
And cross the La Hache Trail

To Kamloops and Okinagauge,
And through the Grand Coule,
By way of the Samilkameen,
Clean round to Coutenai.

Stopped till I made a raise again,
Then started out anew,
And striking cross by Cour d'Alene,
Came on to Idaho.

I'd a close call at Tete l'June,
In May of fifty-seven,
A little more and there'd have been
Another saint in heaven.

A half-breed Brule, a vicious set,
There—with a fishing-spear—
The broken point is in me yet,
The scar, you see it here.

A well-aimed shot from Johnny Noon,
And at a single bound
That savage passed from Tete l'June
To the happy hunting ground."

"Well, Dan, you've been about some, too—
But tell me, if you know,
What has become of Ned McGrew,
And whar is Sleepy Joe,

And Poker Pete and Monte Bill,
And—I forget his name—
What used to run the whiskey-mill,
And keep the keno game?"

"Well, as for Ned, can't 'actly say,
But 'bout the t'other three,
The last we heard, were up this way
A hanging on a tree.

Went into the Road Agency
Along with Texas Jim;
The Vigilantes of Montany
Likewise also got him.

Sleepy was drown'd at Upper Dalles,
And so was Al La Tour—
Went in a skiff over the falls,
And we didn't see 'em no more.

Some think that Ned was eat by bears,
And I most think so, too,
'Cause didn't one gobbie Nic McNares,
On the trail of Cariboo?

Cold up north! I've known a name
To congeal in my mouth,
And that is how the saying came
About the frozen truth.

Yes, and I've seen still stranger feats,—
You know, Jim, I'm no liar,—
The flames froze into solid sheets,
As they rose from the fire."

"Sure that's right cold! But tell me, Dan,
How goes the mining game,
And what's the chance here for a man
To strike a paying claim?"

"Well, jist about here it's rather slim,
But I've got one that pays,
So pitch right in here with me, Jim,
And when we've made a raise,

We'll put off north with a good rig,
For yesterday I seen
Gus Gape, who said they'd struck it big,
High up on the Stickeen.

Or if you rather like the south
Why, then, it's south we'll go;
The only drawback is the drouth,
Down that ar way, you know."

The next we hear of Dan and Jim
May be on the Soukon,
Or in the forests dark and dim,
That shade the Amazon;

Or what's more likely still, we shall
Hear of them on their way
To the diamond fields beyond the Vaal
In Southern Africa.

And e'en when dead, if there should be
No mines to prospect—then
They'll surely leave the heavenly shore
For the Pacific Coast again.



SECTION OF THE "GIANT," BIG TREE STATION, SANTA CRUZ CO.

(From a Photograph by Watkins.)

FLOWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

“F, as Mrs. Browning suggests of a smaller, smoother country, “God’s finger touched, but did not press in making England,” he must have created California in a moment of sublime and awful passion. Or, since we read, “there were giants in those days,” perhaps, with her deep walled cañons, her tall, rock towers, her rugged, frowning mountains, reckless water-falls, vast plains, and monster trees, she was fashioned as an abode for giants.

But if in his wrath God made California, he must also have remembered mercy; for, after crowning the foreheads of the mountains with snow, he set them knee-deep in flowers, draping their sunnier slopes, and carpeting the valleys with the softest, sweetest, daintiest blossoms, floral carpets and curtains no loom, save Nature’s, could ever match in airiness and beauty of texture.

California has a distinct flora of her own; many of her trees, shrubs, and plants are only found west of the Rocky Mountains; usually, upon beholding her flowers, a stranger is impressed with the belief that he has never seen any of them before. A closer inspection, however, will discover nearly all the annuals cherished in Eastern gardens, here blooming bravely in the wilds: under the kindly sky of California they may be safely consigned to nature and her care.

Near cooling streams, or in cañons where the soil is moist, flowers bloom the whole year through. In Southern California the orange orchards are never without blossoms or fruit, and during many months they have both. In gardens, too, the most tender plants live, even in the latitude of San Francisco, without harm from frost, but since it is drouth and not cold, that nips the wild flower bloom on the lower hills and valleys, the greatest show of blossom comes from annuals.

The rainy season, so-called, not because it is unusually wet, but because it is the only portion of the year during which rains fall, begins any time after October 1st, but chiefly occurs in December, January, or February.



Soon after the rain, the self-sown flower seeds at once begin to sprout and grow. They do, perhaps, stand upon the order of their coming, but many come at once. There is no lingering, or affectation of coyness, after the rain calls them forth; they immediately proceed to don their pale green gowns, and then, adjusting their bright-hued bonnets, are ready to drink the sunshine, nod in the breeze, interlace their stems in affectionate fashion, and coquet with the bees.

Violets come in February; numerous golden-tinted flowers follow, cousins and second cousins to the daisies of the Atlantic Coast; with very few green leaves, and countless flowers. Claytonias, calandrinias, gillias, nemophilas, and hosts of others of varied name and hue come in quick succession, or jostle each other and rub noses in the wind, but the yellow and purple compositae are most conspicuous of all.

In April this bloom is at its height, in May the lilaceous plants blossom. In moist places the annual bloom lasts longer; H. H., for instance, speaking of the little hamlet of San Juan Capistrano, says it "lies in harbor, looking out on its glimpse of sea, between two low spurs of broken and rolling hills, which in June are covered with shining yellow and blue and green, iridescent as a peacock's neck." On the plains, however, in June, the annuals exchange their green gowns and gay caps for sober robes of ecru-brown, and hugging their precious seeds in various burrs, cups, or capsules, or giving them downy wings and trusting them to the winds of heaven, they sink into slumber until the rains of the next year waken them again.

The flowers upon the coast ranges last longer, and are more varied than those of the plains. As one ascends the hills the show of bloom is not a solid field of color, and as the region of flowering shrubs is reached—of manzanita, California lilac, rhododendron, the Western azalia, and many others—the bright patches of the sun-loving flowers, among them many varieties of mint and sage, alternate with clumps and thickets of these shrubs. In moist soils, according to their season, calycanthus, spirea, dogwood, wild roses, lilies, and larkspurs form a tangle of bloom. Golden rod grows high upon the mountain slopes, also phloxes, and many others of the Eastern autumn-blooming flowers.

The manzanita (little apple) is a prominent feature of the California forest. It grows to a height of twelve feet, and is as wide as it is high. The wood is hard, and dark red in color, the branches very thick and very crooked. It bears a flower resembling a diminutive apple blossom in clusters similar to bunches of elder blossoms, its fruit, or berry, is about half an inch in diameter, of a pleasant, acid taste. The ceanothus, or California lilac, is an evergreen shrub with clusters of lilac-like flowers—blue, purple, or red in color, there being many kinds.

The swamps of California abound in reeds and flags, among the first a triangular reed, or tule, as it is called, upon which cattle fatten. The cat-tail grows in wet soils.

In Southern California many varieties of cactus are found; in some of the so-called deserts they form the chief portion of vegetation. The desert lands of the State are not so named because the soil is poor, but because they have no moisture.

It is impossible to name the flowers of California, and still less possible to describe them in anything less than a volume. Each valley, hill, or mountain seems to have some flower all its own, and Shasta, the fire-mountain, has made its own soil, apparently growing its flowers to order. The summit of Mt. Shasta is snow-clad for some distance, then comes a belt of lava, not more than a furlong in width, and below this is a forest-zone of silver firs and other evergreens. Lower still is the flower-zone, widest of all, the plants growing in a soil formed of stones, lava, sand, etc., that the glaciers and the floods have brought from its summit to its base.

California has a number of indigenous grasses, propagated year after year by seed, for except in moist portions of the soil they do not form a sod. The wild oat may be classed among these grasses, and is often cut when green, for hay, though comparatively little hay is cut in California, as the grass, including many kinds of clover, is cured, standing, by the sun, and cattle subsist upon it in a dry state, fattening upon it and its dry seeds. The grass seeds, like those of the flowers, spring up soon after the rains, the grass remaining green until June, when the sun and drouth turn it into hay.

In the gardens of California the flowers of all climes thrive and grow in the most neighborly fashion, under the winterless sky, until they attain an age and size almost incredible to dwellers upon the eastern coast who nurse their flower-beds into bloom, only to be cut down in the prime of their blossoming by the autumn frosts.

A traveler in California thus writes of the flowers of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Oakland: "Like everybody else, I had heard much of the marvelous beauty and wealth of blossom of the flowers of California, and although the season of their glory and pride was far advanced, I was not prepared to see such wonderful exhibitions and floral display as was spread out on all sides.

"Such fuchsias, trained up to and covering the second-windows of the houses, or standing out in trees of many feet high, and weighted with richly-colored buds and blossoms! Such vines of ivy geranium, one solid mass of leaf and flower!

"Such roses, of every imaginable name and kind. Such ivies, with leaves large enough for Mother Eve to have covered herself with quite comfortably, if they grew as large in her day. Such beds of verbenas, and such patches of heliotrope!

"I thought I had seen fine specimens of all these beauties before, but I had never seen anything like these, and I shall look at my own little handful of plants as most feeble attempts at the cultivation of flowers."

Many of the flowers of California are odorless, but others are wondrously sweet. Mosses are abundant high upon the mountains, and ferns grow in the deep shade of the great trees. And the simplest flower that shows itself becomes an object of interest, since it seems to bloom with all its might, whether it be the white sage of the valleys, the wild buckwheat of the wilderness, or the snow-plant, which throws up its stalk and scarlet blossoms from the very bosom of the mountain snows.



Trees of California.

THE species of trees of California are comparatively few; though the State can boast of many of the finest timber-trees in the world, the variety is not great; forests abound only in districts where there is considerable rain, near the ocean, upon the mountains, and north of the thirty-sixth degree of latitude; the low hills, and many of the plains being treeless.

First in importance, or at least first in size, is the Big Tree, a species of redwood (*sequoia gigantea*). It is a conifer; in fact, California has the largest number and the most beautiful coniferous trees in the world, including the big tree, redwood, sugar pine, red fir, yellow fir, cypress, and the cedar or arbor-vitæ. The laurel, madroña, evergreen oak, chestnut oak, and nut-pine trees have foliage like a deciduous tree, but are evergreens. There are also several deciduous oaks, and a horse chestnut which blooms the spring and summer through, furnishing quantities of nuts. There are several wild fruit trees, cherries, plums, and crab apples.

The big tree is the most wonderful production of the vegetable kingdom, and is indigenous only to the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, between latitudes 36 degrees 30 minutes and 38 degrees 30 minutes, at elevations from three to five thousand feet above the sea. It grows in small and widely separated groves, and in forest belts from five to ten miles long.

The redwood is the second tree in size, and the first in commercial value of the California timber trees. A redwood in Santa Cruz Co., called Fremont's tree, is 275 feet high, and 19 feet in diameter. In the article on *Lumbering*, page 154, is given a special description of the redwood.

The sugar pine is the most magnificent of pine trees, and its timber is extremely valuable, scarcely second to that of the redwood. It resembles the white pine of the Atlantic States, but is larger and more symmetrical. It has been known to reach a height of 300 feet, with a diameter of 20 feet, but this is rare, though it is often 200 feet high.

It derives its name from a sweet gum that exudes from it, and it throws its chief strength into its immense trunk, which stands without flaw, a monstrous cone, its branches slight, and its foliage light. The wood is straight-grained and splits freely.

The yellow pine comes next in size but is of less value as a timber tree. The Monterey pine is simply ornamental, a handsome tree of quick growth.

The red fir is an enormous tree, with wood of coarse, uneven grain, used in ship building. There are yellow, black, Santa Lucia, and balsam fir; the western cedar, or juniper, with a hard wood; the white cedar, fragrant cedar, with a strong, pleasant odor, noticeable in its wood, which is used for furniture and finishing houses. Lawson's cedar is an ornamental tree.

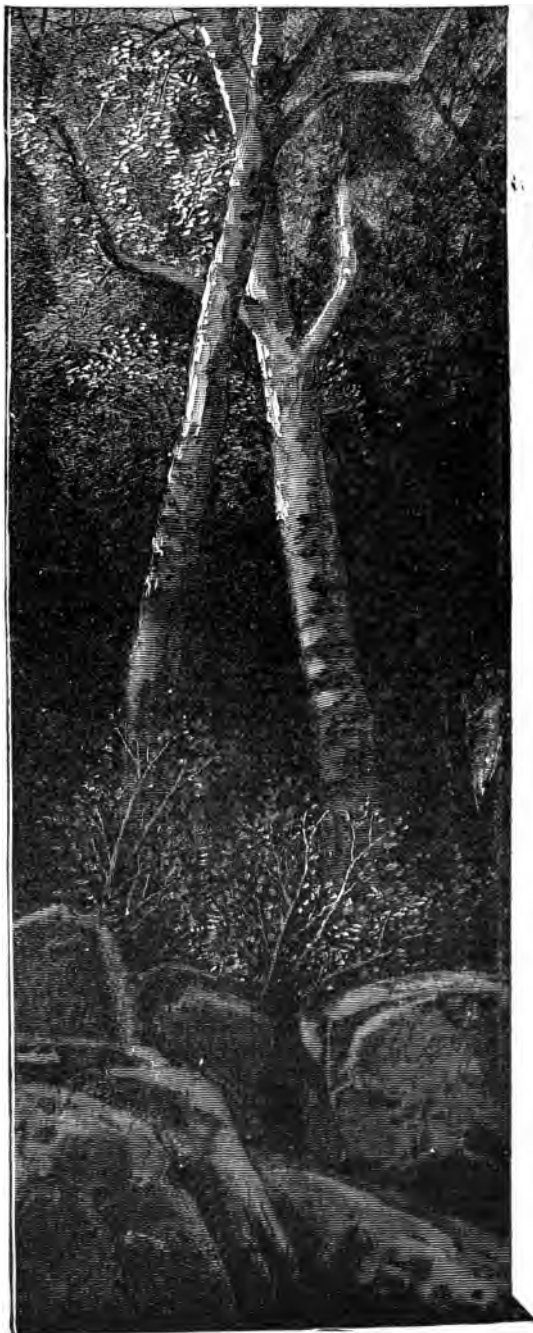
The Monterey cypress is indigenous to Monterey, and a beautiful, quickly-growing tree that can be clipped into any fanciful shape. The western yew has beautiful feathery foliage; the nutmeg tree resembles it, and bears a useless nutmeg; this tree grows from fifty to seventy-five feet high.

The laurel or bay is a handsome tree with dense foliage, long, pointed at both ends, and with a strong odor of bay.

The white oak is majestic and beautiful, sending its chief growth into its long, horizontal branches, which droop at the ends like a weeping tree. It is of no value as timber. There are also the fulvous oak, Kellogg's oak, and many others, all ornamental.

The Mexican sycamore is like that of the eastern States, with a white, scaly bark, straggling growth, and has several balls on one stem. The horse chestnut or buckeye is not large, but of globular form. The mountain mahogany has a glossy leaf, a yellow blossom with a perfume like vanilla, and a red, tough wood.

The ornamental flowering shrubs of the forest are briefly mentioned in the preceding article on flowers.





California Climate.

STRANGERS to California suppose the so-called rainy season to be something in the style of our illustration, when in truth, take for example, the Sacramento Basin, there are on an average two hundred and twenty perfectly clear days in the year, eighty-five days in which clouds may be seen, through which the sun often shows himself, and sixty rainy days.

New York has scarcely half this number of perfectly clear days; even the climate of Italy cannot surpass that of California.

From April first to the first of November there are usually fifteen cloudy days; from November till April, half the days are clear. Weeks upon weeks in winter, and days upon days in summer, pass without a cloud. Near the ocean there often occur fogs or coast clouds, which disappear invariably after ten in the morning.

Nearly all the rain in California falls between the first of November and June, and the amount of rainfall in San Francisco is about one-half as great as the rainfall in the states east of the Mississippi, less than that of Rome or Liverpool, and about the same as Paris.

The average annual rainfall is about thirty-two inches at Humboldt Bay, twenty-three at San Francisco, eighteen at Monterey, fourteen at Santa Barbara, twelve at Los Angeles, and ten at San Diego.

The slight rainfall of the winter, the entire want of rain during summer, the warmth of the sun and the large number of cloudless days, render the climate exceedingly dry.

On this account hot days are less oppressive in California than in the Eastern States; the cool nights serve to invigorate the system, and the dryness of the air hastens the evaporation of perspiration, keeping the body cooler. Evaporation is so rapid, that a piece of beefsteak hung up in the air, will dry up instead of becoming putrid. In many places agricultural tools may be exposed to the night air for weeks upon weeks without accumulating a particle of rust; it follows that there is little dew in California.

Thunder storms rarely occur, and lightning is not seen more than three or four times a year in San Francisco. It is said there has never been more than one death by lightning in all California.

Helen Hunt Jackson said: "Climate is to a country what temperament is to man—Fate." It is certainly a promoter of comfort, an aid to agriculture, and, in fact, to progress of whatever sort.

Sir Charles Dilke said while visiting San Francisco: "The peculiarity of climate carries with it great advantages. It is never too hot, never too cold to work, a fact which of itself secures a grand future for San Francisco."

Hot days in San Francisco are very few; these are scattered, and September is the warmest month of the year. The average temperature for a number of years give 58° to July, August, and October, and 59° to September. The mean temperature of a July sunrise in San Francisco is 52°, cool enough for a slight fire. The winters are also moderate, the mean temperature of January in San Francisco for a number of years being 49°. The mercury does not fall below freezing on five nights in the year, on an average.

The finest season of the year in California is in the early spring for about six weeks, beginning in the middle of February after the heaviest rains are over.

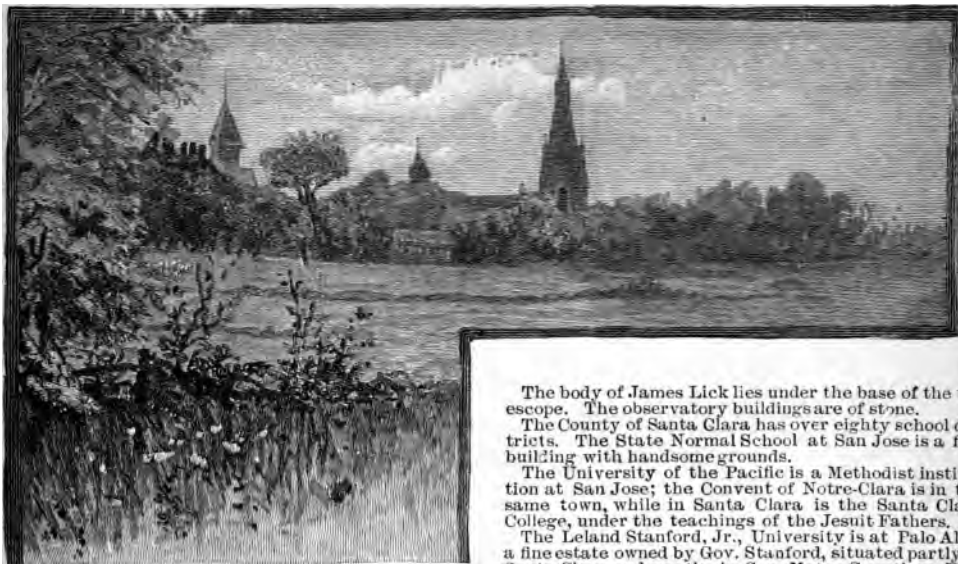
The dryness of the air is not only a protection against lung diseases, but a cure for them also. A warm, moist climate impairs the appetite and causes languor, while a dry, cool atmosphere stimulates the appetite and invigorates the system. Debility being the chief difficulty in many diseases, a warm, moist climate should be avoided. For a cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, no part of the continent is equal to California.

There is no better place in the world for the rearing of healthy children than the coast of California.

A mild climate is of the greatest importance to invalids of every class. Perfect ventilation and exercise are necessary in most cases, and while cold prevents ventilation, heat prevents exercise. And as Prof. John S. Hittell expresses it:

"Here we have every variety needed, from the eternal snows of the Californian Alps, through a dozen different phases of eternal spring and summer. * * * The patient can dwell under the palm trees or in the orange groves of Los Angeles, under the giant fig trees of San Luis Obispo, in the vineyards of Sonoma, in the orchards of Santa Clara or Yolo, in the evergreen oak groves of Alameda, amidst the giant trees of Calaveras, the majestic white oak groves of Napa, under the shadow of the cliffs of Yosemite, or amidst the sulphurous fumes of Geyser Cañon."

And he might have added—though in his loving descriptions of the beauties of California he rarely forgets to state everything, good or bad—that all these pleasant places are most enjoyable resorts for those who are in perfect health.



Educational Advantages.

CALIFORNIANS refer with pride to the educational facilities possessed by their State, and with good reason also. If fifteen children can be gathered to form a school, the State puts out her sheltering arms and supports it. In consequence, every county has excellent public schools; the large towns contain high schools, while the State Normal School is a notable institution.

Alameda is the most progressive county so far as educational advantages are concerned, and Santa Clara follows close in its wake.

Henry Durant was the pioneer of education in California. He came to the State in 1853, went to Oakland, Alameda County, and obtained four blocks of land, and enough money to build upon it a wooden school house. The school started, here was called the College school, and enjoyed many years of prosperity.

Later, all manner of schools were started in Oakland, among them the "Female College of the Pacific," the "California Military Academy," and in 1872, the Convent of "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart." This convent school is still exceedingly prosperous, and one of the leading institutions of learning in the State.

Mills's seminary for young ladies is located four miles east of Oakland, and is the most popular and successful school of the kind in the whole State, having a long list of graduates.

The University of California, supported by the State, is situated at Berkeley, in Alameda County. It is amply endowed, and most prosperous, with its colleges of Agriculture, Letters and Mechanical Arts.

At the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara County, is established, under the name of "The Lick Astronomical Department of the University of California," the most completely equipped observatory, and the largest telescope in the world. The thirty-six-inch object-glass was begun in 1822 by Alvin Clark's Sons, Cambridge, Mass., and completed in 1888. All the peaks surrounding the observatory are owned by it, and are named after some eminent astronomer, viz.: Mounts Copernicus, Kepler, Ptolemy, Galileo, Hipparchus, and Tycho Brahe. See illustrations, etc., on page 103.

The body of James Lick lies under the base of the telescope. The observatory buildings are of stone.

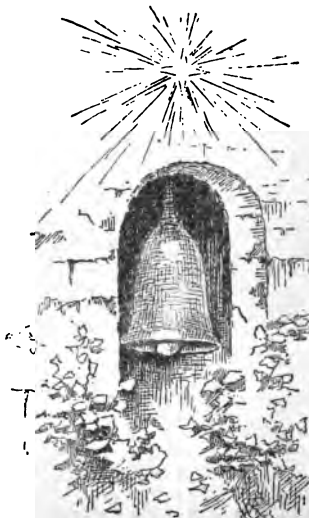
The County of Santa Clara has over eighty school districts. The State Normal School at San Jose is a fine building with handsome grounds.

The University of the Pacific is a Methodist institution at San Jose; the Convent of Notre-Clara is in the same town, while in Santa Clara is the Santa Clara College, under the teachings of the Jesuit Fathers.

The Leland Stanford, Jr., University is at Palo Alto, a fine estate owned by Gov. Stanford, situated partly in Santa Clara and partly in San Mateo Counties. This University is endowed with \$20,000,000, and is designed by Gov. Stanford as a monument to his son—a noble monument indeed. When this is completed, the people of California, will have little further to desire in the line of the highest educational facilities.

San Francisco has three commercial colleges, fine public schools, and colleges, seminaries, and private schools in abundance.

Napa, San Diego, San Benito, Santa Barbara, Sonoma, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, Yuba, and many other counties have academics, seminaries, and private schools.



Pleasure Resorts of California.

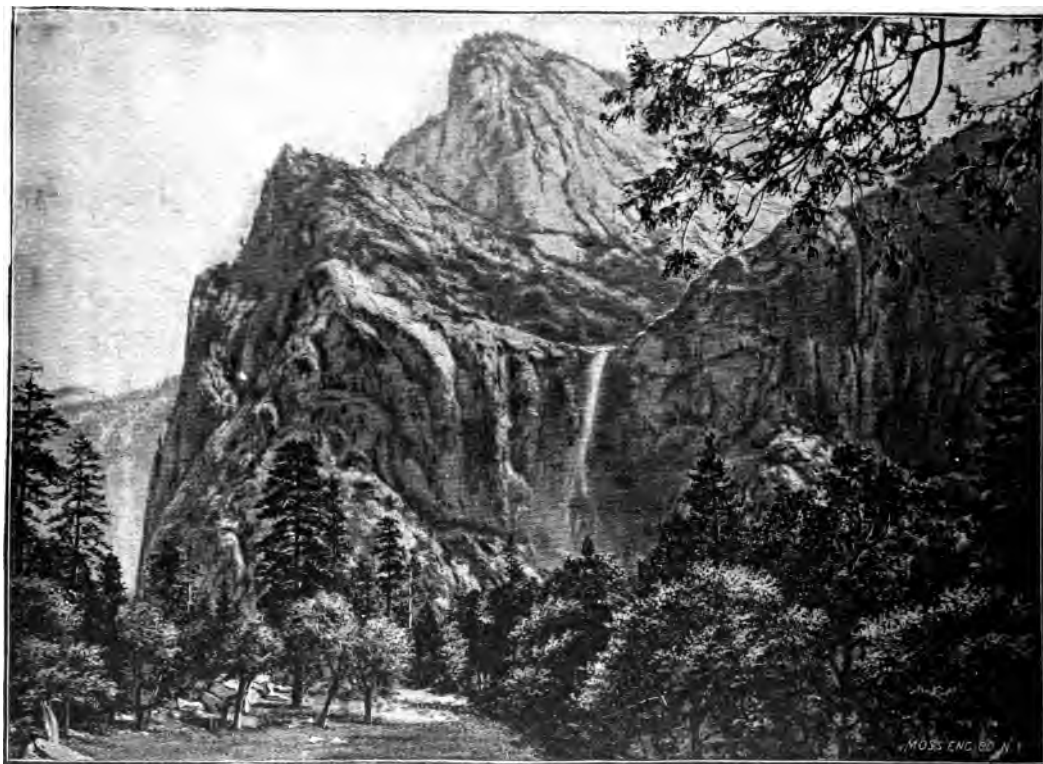
NO mention all the pleasure resorts of California in so brief a space is not to be thought of, this list being only intended as a sort of introductory guide to tourists.

Once a lover of nature has explored a few of the most strange, grand, and beautiful scenes of California, he will not be content until he has given at least a cursory glance over the whole State, for no other country in the world is so wholly and absolutely interesting to the pleasure seeker, as this. Here more variety may be found than all Europe holds, while the people one meets, instead of conspiring to rob the tourist, are polite and generous to a fault. The generosity of native-born Californians is proverbial.

a place within the State which does not possess unusually attractive features of some sort. It is therefore obvious to all, that a complete list of pleasure resorts of California would embrace every town, mountain, valley, lake, river, and plain in the State, and every bit of shore.

YOSEMITE, the grandest freak or phase of nature that we know, is situated in Mariposa County, being illustrated and described in the sketch of the county, beginning on page 40 of this book.

The most noted of the **BIG TREE GROVES**, the **Calaveras** and the **Mariposa**, also one near **Big Tree Station**, Santa Cruz County, are illustrated on pages 25, 26, 46, 102, and 119. There are several groves of big trees in



POHONO, THE BRIDAL VEIL, 900 FEET. YOSEMITE.

(From Photograph by Watkins.)

The most remarkable features of California scenery are:

Yosemite, the Big Tree Groves, Hetch-Hetchy Valley, the Geysers, the Petrified Forest, Mt. Diabolo, Mt. Shasta, Mt. Hamilton, Lake Tahoe, Clear Lake, Mt. Tamalpais, Mt. St. Helena, the Californian Alps, etc.

Aside from these and numerous other grand natural scenes in California, there are numberless towns, great and small, where beauty of scene, climate, convenient location, and the comforts of town life are all combined.

There is scarcely a town in California which, if set out by itself in some less favored State, would not become a favorite resort to the pleasure seeker. It is true some possess superior advantages, but there is scarcely

various other portions of the State, well worth a visit.

HETCH-HETCHY VALLEY, a smaller Yosemite, which is growing more and more popular every year, is illustrated, and briefly noticed in the sketch of Tuolumne County, beginning on page 120.

THE GEYSERS are described in Sonoma County, page 121. See also illustrations, pages 119 and 120. They are the wonder and delight of all who visit them.

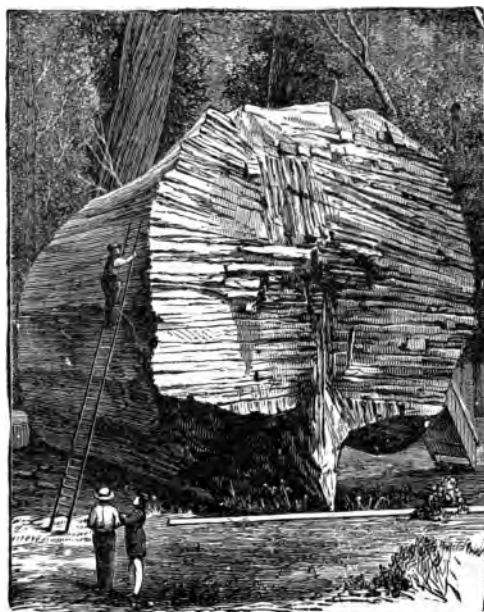
MT. DIABOLO is situated in Contra Costa County, and is celebrated not only for being itself of commanding appearance and a notable feature of the landscape for miles, but for being comparatively easy of ascent, and for the fact that from its summit may be seen a more extensive view of varied and beautiful scenery than

from any other known point in the world. Plain, valley, mountain, river, ocean, are all spread out before it in most charming variety.

MT. SHASTA, the volcano that does not sleep, but is absolutely dead, with its glacier crown, is most beautiful and striking from any point of view. It is in Siskiyou County, a view of it (from the Overland Monthly) being given on page 117, and still another view on page 201.

MT. HAMILTON is a favorite drive, and celebrated for being the site of the Lick Observatory and the largest telescope in the world. It is in Santa Clara County, and mentioned in the sketch of that county, beginning on page 194; the drive to its summit being illustrated at many of the most interesting points.

LAKE TAHOE is noted for its extreme beauty, far and wide, and is a favorite summer resort for San Franciscans, as well as people from all parts of the State, and, indeed, the world. It is situated in Placer and El Dorado Counties, and is partly in

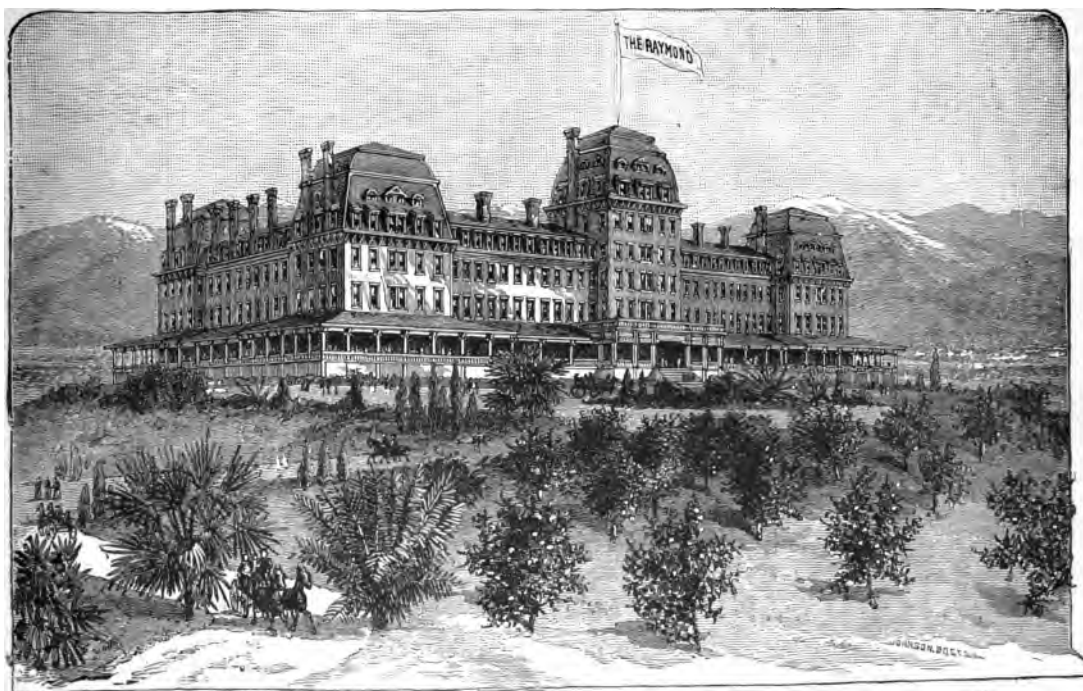


SECTION OF BIG TREE.

the State of Nevada. It is nearly 25 miles long, in fact, a perfect inland sea. It is noticed and illustrated in both El Dorado and Placer Counties, on pages 28 and 72.

CLEAR LAKE is in Lake County, being of sufficient importance to give the county its name. It is a large body of water, being as long as Lake Tahoe, but not so wide. It is twelve hundred feet above sea level, and almost divided into two lakes by Uncle Sam Mountain. It abounds in fine fish, and is a great resort for large flocks of ducks and geese, in winter. Its shores have many camping parties in summer. It has many mineral springs, but only one rises above the surface of the lake,—Soda spring.

MT. TAMALPAIS has three peaks of almost equal height, the middle peak being the lower; the western peak is 2,604 feet. It is in Marin County (see illustration, page 89), and, while giving beauty to the surrounding landscape, presents from its summit a most extensive and attractive view, San Fran-



THE RAYMOND, EAST PASADENA, CAL.—Continued by the Southern Pacific R. R.

cisco and its magnificent bay, as well as its various hills and notable buildings, being clearly visible. Mt. St. Helena, Mt. Diabolo, and (on clear days) Mt. Shasta may also be seen, together with a large extent of beautiful country. A fine road leads to its summit; it is the pride of Marin County, and, being so near San Francisco, it is a favorite drive for health and pleasure-seekers. It is surrounded by elegant residences, as many wealthy men of San Francisco reside in Marin County.

MT. ST. HELENA in the northern part of Napa County, ten miles from Calistoga, has an elevation of 4,343 feet, and commands an extensive view, though not so fine as Mt. Diabolo.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST is of great interest to thoughtful tourists; it is mentioned and illustrated in Napa County, page 68.

There are many peaks that overlook interesting scenes, in various portions of the State. The Californian Alps, illustrated on page 23, are described on page 45.

SANTA CLARA, near San Jose. See Santa Clara Co.

SAN RAFAEL. See Mt. Tamalpais, and page 39.

SAN FRANCISCO, though not, properly, reckoned among pleasure resorts, is one of the most interesting cities in the United States, and is usually the resting place or starting point for the California tourist.

MONTEREY is, perhaps, one of the chief resorts of the State, and is fully described in this book, beginning on page 52.

LOS ANGELES, a most beautiful city, rivals Monterey in its charms; for description see page 35.

SANTA MONICA is 16 miles west of Los Angeles, is a fashionable seaside resort, with good hotels, the Arcadia, overlooking the Pacific, being the chief. Bathing is in order the year round, and the old cañon, two miles north on the beach, is thronged with summer camping parties.

PASADENA (crown of the valley) is 9 miles from Los Angeles. It is twelve years old, and has a population of 12,000. The Raymond is the chief hotel. It commands a charming view, and ease and comfort reign within its walls. See page 199.



ON THE CLIFF ROAD, SANTA CRUZ.—(From a Photograph by Watkins.)

The State contains a number of waterfalls, which, being often formed by streams fed by the snows of the Sierra, are seen at their best in spring, when the rivers are high. Besides the Yosemite cascades, and those of Hetch-hetchy valley, there is a cataract nearly five hundred feet high, on Fall River. (See illustration, page 115.) Another, on the South Fork of the American River, is 380 feet; there is a fall of 300 feet on the Deer Creek, in Nevada County, and the San Antonio River has various cataracts, falling 1,100 feet within a mile.

California has five natural bridges, one on Trinity River, two on Lost River, and two on Coyote Creek, Tuolumne County.

There are a number of caves in the State, the Alabaster, with two large chambers, in Placer County; the Bower Cave, in Mariposa; the Cave of Skulls, in Calaveras; the Santa Cruz Cave, and several smaller ones.

There are various mineral springs aside from the Geysers, each containing some property conducive to the health of those who drink or bathe in them.

SAN JOSE, in the famous Santa Clara valley, is a handsome, luxurious town. See pages 104 to 108.

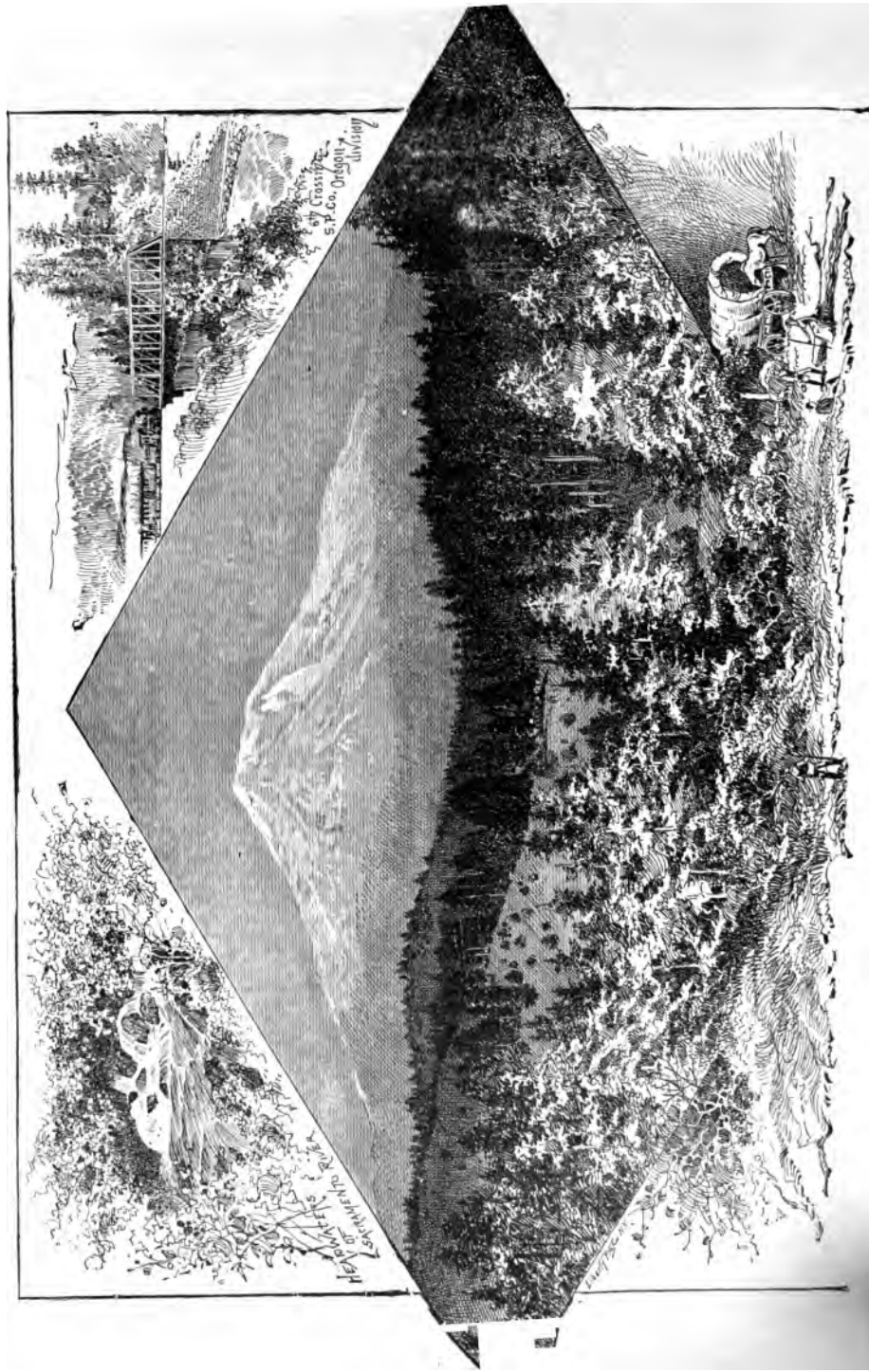
SANTA CRUZ may be called one of the most popular watering places in the State. It is opposite Monterey on the bay, and affords excellent bathing, fishing, and hunting. There are most attractive drives along the coast, where the waters dash over curiously formed rocks. See views of Santa Cruz, pages 80, 109, 110, and 111.

SANTA BARBARA possesses grand climatic advantages. It is said to have less than a dozen days in winter too inclement for a baby to play upon the sea beach. It is a grand old popular resort. Horseback riding is an amusement much indulged in here. See page 102.

SAN DIEGO is a fine old town, recently grown to be an extremely popular resort. See description, page 79.

CORONADO BEACH is connected with San Diego by a ferry. It contains a mammoth hotel—Hotel del Coronado, and a beach several miles long.

ELSIÑORE, with its beautiful mineral lake bearing the same name, is on the line of the Cal. Southern R.R., 92



MT. SHASTA.—(from a Photograph by Taber. Contributed by Southern Pacific R. R.)

miles from San Diego. Sailing, duck-hunting, and bathing in the health-giving mineral springs are some of the amusements of the place, which is one of the most healthy locations in the State. The town has good hotels and a fine bath house. The soil is fertile; there are deposits of clay and coal near the Temescal tin mines, being in the vicinity. It is a fine pleasure resort, and a

pecial to consumptives, a fine view of Mt. San Bernardino, and the old portion of the town is embowered in fruit trees. See pages 77 and 78.

RIVERSIDE. See page 78.
STOCKTON has a climate resembling that of Naples, and suited to invalids who do not require sea air. It is a good starting point for Yosemite and the Big Trees. See page 94.

VISALIA, 150 miles further down the San Joaquin Valley than Stockton, in the midst of a forest of oaks, is said to be an excellent spot for invalids afflicted with throat disease.

NAPA, in the center of the vine-growing district, is said to be a favorable location for nervous invalids of every sort. See page 67.

Lack of space forbids further mention of the many beautiful smaller resorts of California, but the State is one vast pleasure-ground, where the strong enjoy themselves, and the invalid recovers health.

Though at none of the California pleasure resorts are the charges exorbitant, there is naturally a wide difference in point of expense. But information upon such points is easily obtained, and while the millionaire may find everything to please his luxurious taste and purse, a tour of the State may be made on an economical plan, by those who desire it.

The coast from San Francisco to San Diego is dotted with sea-side resorts; there are beautiful islands along it, from twenty to eighty miles out, and inland, the fine old mountains and hills alternate with valleys.

Living is comparatively cheap, camping out popular, and by remaining a short time in the most expensive places, and for a longer period where board may be obtained for a trifle, quite as much pleasure may be gotten out of the trip at a small expense, as by spending a large amount of money.

Those who think of securing a permanent residence should first see the country, and find out for themselves whether their favorite locality is all it is represented to be.

Especially in Southern California, farming is carried on in a very different manner from the way it is done in the Eastern States, plowing and planting being in order at any and every season, and several crops each year are obtained in many of the vegetables, the climate being always mild, and the growth wonderfully rapid.

The money in circulation begins at five cents; there is nothing smaller.

PACIFIC BANK,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

July 1st, 1888.

Capital Stock, - - - - - \$1,000,000
Surplus Fund, - - - - - 700,000

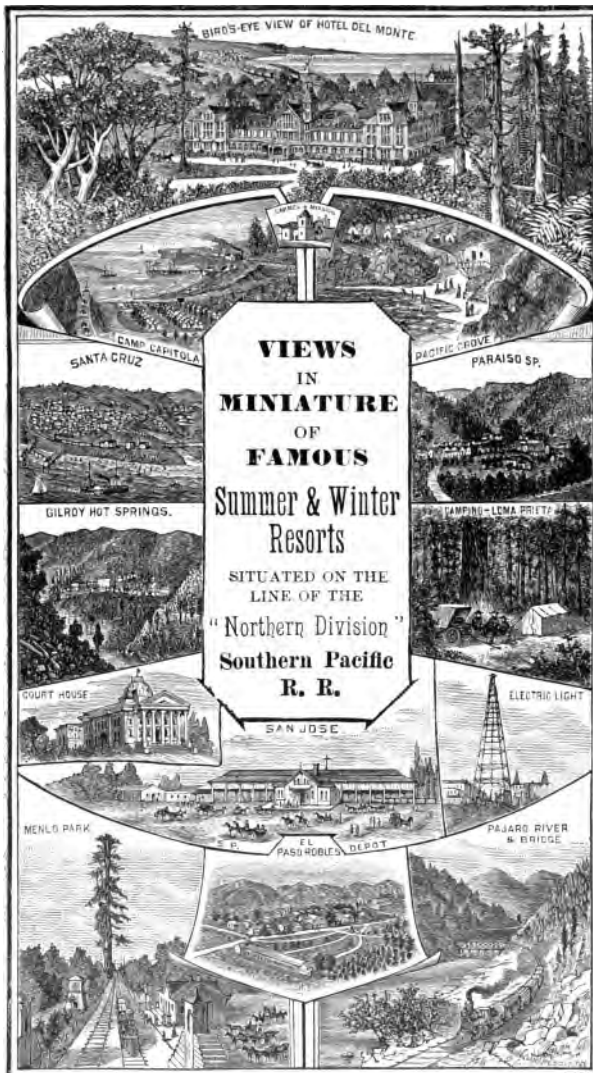
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San Bernardino is a much frequented inland resort on the Southern Pacific, has a dry atmosphere bene-

Game.



Northern California game is still abundant, though, on account of his numerous depredations, the grizzly has been hunted down until he is something of a rarity in most portions of the State.

Among the animals indigenous to California are the grizzly bear, elk, deer, antelope, the black bear, the cougar, wild cat, gray wolf, coyote, three foxes, badger, raccoon, opossum, mountain-cat, weazel,

two skunks, porcupine, three squirrels, two

spermophiles, two ground-squirrels, three ordinary and three jumping rats, nine mice, and one jumping mouse, one mole, the mountain sheep, three hares, two rabbits, the seal, sea-otter, sea lion, and beaver.

Of birds there are the bald eagle, golden eagle, two vultures, the fish-hawk and eighteen other hawks, nine owls, the road runner, twelve woodpeckers, four humming-birds, eleven fly-catchers, over one hundred singing birds, one pigeon, two doves, three grouse, three quails, one sandhill crane, forty-one waders, and sixty-six swimmers, including two swans and five geese.

There are about two dozen snakes, including the rattle-snake.

The largest quadruped of California is the grizzly bear, which grows to be four feet high and seven feet long, and sometimes acquires a weight of two thousand pounds. The grizzly is a grayish brown color, dark brown about the ears and back, with legs nearly black. He is a very dangerous animal to attack, it being out of the question to kill him with a single shot, as his hair is thick and wiry, his hide tough as that of a rhinoceros, and his vital organs further protected by fat.

The grizzly bear is both quick and powerful; his speed being almost as great as that of a horse. He is especially ferocious when wounded, and in the early California days many men were killed yearly by this monstrous brute. The male bear rarely attacks a man unprovoked, but the female, especially when she has cubs, will attack and kill any who approach them.

The grizzly did so much damage to the farms, and besides, he furnished so much meat, he was industriously hunted for years, until his numbers are greatly reduced. His food is largely vegetable, though he is fond of fresh meat of nearly every sort, and

especially of fresh pork. The cub is easily tamed, and is most playful and amusing; he can be taught many clever tricks. The meat of the cub is tender, and like young pork, but that of an old bear is very strong, so much so as to be scarcely palatable.

Black bears are found in the forests of Northern California. They are not so numerous as the grizzly, are less powerful, less ferocious, and feed chiefly upon fruits, vegetables, tender twigs, and occasionally when very hungry, the bark of trees.

The panther is similar to the panther of the Atlantic Coast, or the one which inhabited the regions about the Atlantic in former days. Its coat is a brownish yellow, the hairs tipped with black, except the breast, which is a muddy white. It is as heavy as a large dog, and has a long tail. The panther is sly, prowls chiefly at night, when it attacks colts and smaller animals. It is never found except in forests or unfrequented underbrush, except when in quest of food.

The wild-cat is common in California, though like all game, is growing more scarce each year. It is of a light brown color, mottled with dark brown on the sides, and faintly darker stripes on his back. He feeds on fish, water-fowl, and the smaller land animals.

The coyote is similar to the prairie wolf, and in portions of the State not thickly settled, is a great annoyance to farmers, as he is especially fond of young pigs and fowls of every sort, and helps himself without being invited, whenever opportunity offers. He is very crafty, quite as much so as the fox. His coat is of a reddish color, he howls considerably, and is fond of rabbits, small birds, and mice, but will eat grasshoppers and bugs when hungry. He is a most notorious thief, employing strategy to obtain his prey. When coyotes go in packs, they attack larger animals. The gray wolf is rare.

The red fox is found in Northern California; the gray fox in many of the forests; the coast fox is of small size and rare, found only on the island of San Miguel. The desert fox sometimes makes its appearance, coming from the east of the Sierra Nevada.

The badger is shy, found only on the mountains, and not abundant. The raccoon is similar to that of the Atlantic States, and is extremely fond of grapes. The pine-marten is rare; the mountain cat is sometimes tamed; it has a sharp nose like a fox, is playful and





gentle when tamed; it is a dark gray, with black rings on its tail. The mink is valuable for its skin, which is a soft, chestnut color.

Among the squirrels are the gray or tree squirrel, ground and pine squirrels; the two

spermophiles are known as ground squirrels and are very destructive to grain. So also are the rabbits, of which the California and prairie hares are the largest.

The sea-lions are a great curiosity to the stranger, and frequent the coast from May to November. They collect on rocks near the water's edge and bask in the sun, barking and growling to their hearts' content. Their chief food is fish and gulls.

The sea otter is abundant on the southern coast of the State; its skin is valuable, and the Russian Fur Company, many years ago, established a post at Ft. Ross, and employed Aleutian Indians to hunt them, the skins then being worth sixty to eighty dollars each.

The deer are growing rare. The American elk was at one time plentiful, but has become almost extinct. Mendocino County is the best place for hunting elks. They sometimes attain a weight of a thousand pounds, are seven feet from nose to tail, and about five feet high, chestnut brown in color, dark head, neck, and legs. The black-tailed deer is also found, but only occasionally of late. The antelope was once abundant, but is now quite scarce.

Of birds the vulture is the largest not in California only, but upon the continent, being next to the condor in size. It is ten feet or more from tip to tip of wing, is four feet from head to tail, being a most powerful bird; four vultures were once seen to carry off a young

grizzly bear weighing over a hundred pounds. It is of a brownish black color, with a white mark across the wings. Head and neck are bare.

The turkey-buzzard, like that of the Atlantic States, is found in California; it is about six feet from tip to tip of wing; its head and neck are bare with a red wrinkled skin; next comes a ruff, and then the regular feathers, black in color.

The golden eagle inhabits California, also the bald eagle, which subsists chiefly upon fish. It is from thirty to forty inches long, and is of a brownish black, with white on the head and at the base of the tail.

The fish-hawk is found along the larger rivers; its head and breast are white, while back, wings, and tail are brown.

There are nearly twenty different kinds of hawks in the State, but nearly all are small and rare.

California has nine owls—the great horned, screech, long-eared, short-eared, barn, great gray, burrowing, saw-whet, and pigmy owls. All save the burrowing and pigmy are found in other States.

Of the smaller birds there are a large number; the game birds being the partridge, quail, grouse, and pigeon; there are also many wild ducks, geese and gulls; among the former, canvas-back and mallard. Many ducks and geese spend the winter in California, subsisting upon the grain left in the fields, and the tules along the marshes.

The Pacific Bank of San Francisco, California, has risen steadily in the estimation of its customers, and the surrounding community, ever since its beginning, twenty-five years ago, and consequently its financial standing, always sound as a nut, has risen as steadily.

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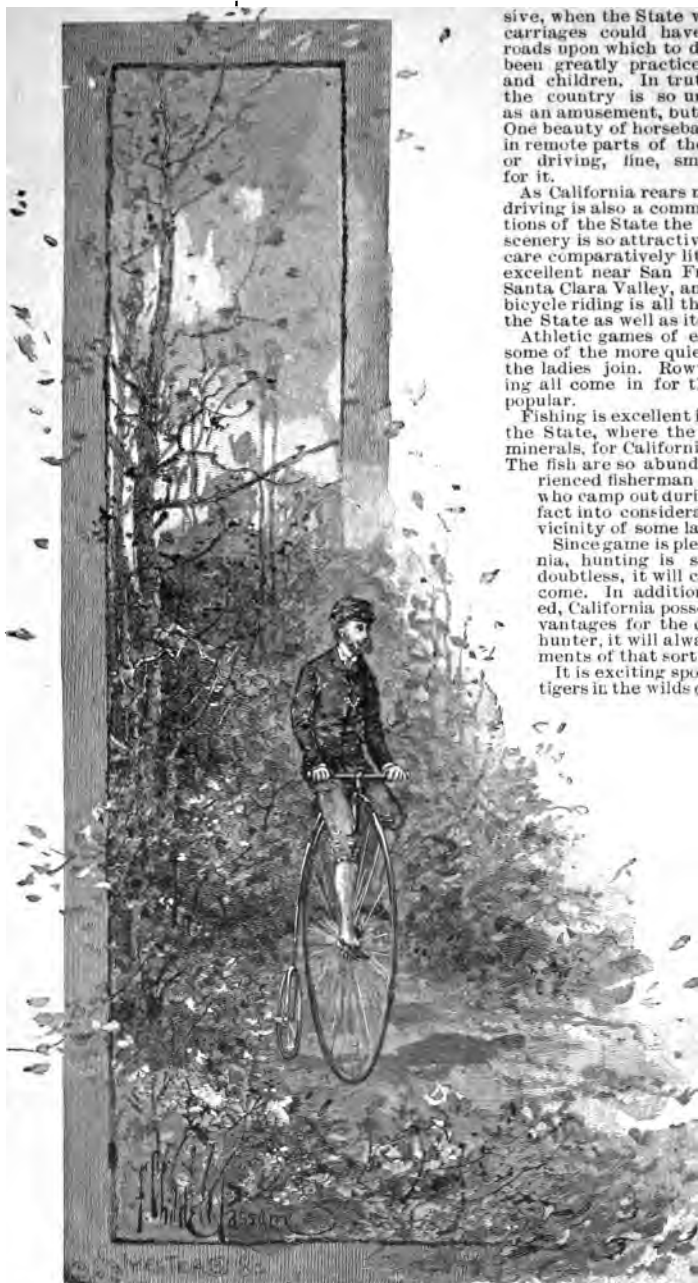
Sports.

HERE are few States in the Union where pastime is so intermingled with business as in California. The climate being favorable to out-door amuse-



ment, and the country so varied and beautiful as to make the mere traveling over it a delightful endeavor to render all manner of open-air sports exceedingly popular.

From the days of early mining, when horses were cheap and plentiful and carriages scarce and ex-



sive, when the State was almost pathless, and even if carriages could have been obtained, there were no roads upon which to drive them, horseback riding has been greatly practiced by men, and later, by women and children. In truth, this manner of getting over the country is so universal, it is scarcely ranked as an amusement, but simply as a mode of locomotion. One beauty of horseback riding is, it can be carried on in remote parts of the country; unlike bicycle riding, or driving, fine, smooth roads are not necessary for it.

As California rears many fleet, thorough-bred horses, driving is also a common amusement, and in some portions of the State the roads are notably fine, while the scenery is so attractive as to induce those to ride who care comparatively little about horses. The roads are excellent near San Francisco and down through the Santa Clara Valley, and wherever the roads are good, bicycle riding is all the rage, this hobby having struck the State as well as its eastern sisters.

Athletic games of every sort are practiced, and in some of the more quiet of these—bowling, for instance, the ladies join. Rowing, boating, yachting, and fishing all come in for their share. Camping out is still popular.

Fishing is excellent in all the lakes, rivers, and bays of the State, where the water is not impregnated with minerals, for California is a sort of an angler's paradise. The fish are so abundant, that even the most inexperienced fisherman need not fail to catch them; those who camp out during the summer usually take this fact into consideration, and pitch their tents in the vicinity of some lake or stream where fish abound.

Since game is plentiful in many portions of California, hunting is still a favorite amusement, and, doubtless, it will continue to be for a long time to come. In addition to the quantity of game offered, California possesses so many other natural advantages for the comfort and convenience of the hunter, it will always be a favored spot for amusements of that sort.

It is exciting sport, no doubt, hunting lions and tigers in the wilds of Africa, under a burning tropical sun, and though it must be rather cold comfort, chasing the polar bear over Arctic ice and snow, there have been those who enjoyed it. But Africa and the Arctic regions are both far away, and only robust men of strength and nerve can indulge in such sport and return alive.

The California hunter can bag large game, sleep in perfect comfort in an unguarded tent, or, during most seasons of the year, without any tent at all. Food of all kinds is accessible; fruit and nuts the forests give. Aside from the game he shoots, he can pick up enough to preserve life, at short notice, in almost any region, however wild; there is no occasion for burthening himself with food.

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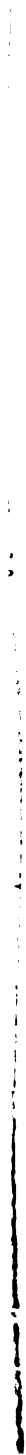
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